THE TIMES

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Country 'at risk from anthrax'

Protesters who claim to have taken soil infected with potentially lethal anthrax spores from an uninhabited Scottish island were accused by Mr Hamish Gray, Minister of State for Energy, of placing the country at risk. He made his accusation after the discovery of a package of supposedly infected soil at the Chemical Defence Establishment at Porton Down, Wiltshire. Defence centres were placed on alert. Back page

France turns to fighting inflation

The French Socialist Government has decided that it must make the fight against inflation a mainstay of its programme, together with its proclaimed war against unemployment. Otherwise, officials say, the social benefits of its policies will be dissipated by dwindling purchasing power of the franc Page 4

Ballesteros wins matchplay title

Severiano Ballesteros, of Spain, won one of the few important titles to have eluded him when he took the Suntory matchplay championship at Wentworth, beating Ben Crenshaw, of the United States, on the last hole after a fluctuating match Page 18

Election attack on alliance

The Labour and Conservative parties launched pamphlet attacks on the Liberal-SDP Alliance in the Croydon by-election. The alliance responded with a leaflet and claimed to have canvassed more than 30 per cent of the electorate of 55,000 in a weekend of intensive campaigning Page 2

Warsaw to work with Solidarity

The Polish Government proposes establishing a permanent commission with trade unions, *including Solidarity, to work* out ways to improve the economic situation. The Communist Party newspaper called for national agreement and touched on the possibility of coalition government Page 4

Prison death inquiry call

A prison watchdog body has called for a government inquiry into the death in jail of Mr Barry Prosser. The Association of Members of Boards of Visitors wants such an inquiry to have powers to break "the apparent wall of silence" Back page

Greek left wants warheads out

Greece's left-wing opposition intends to have all nuclear warheads stored in the country removed if it wins next Sunday's general elections. Mr Andreas Papandreou, its leader, is confident he can establish a nuclear free zone in the Balkans within six months. Page 3

Unions' threat to London councils

Union leaders of manual workers employed by London local authorities are preparing to start industrial action in the capital if the employers offer their members a pay rise of only 4 per cent. The unions are presenting a 12 per cent claim tomorrow Page 2

Iranian children 'executed'

Nearly a hundred children wounded in recent demonstrations in Tehran were taken from their hospital beds to Evin jail and executed by firing squad, left-wing Mujahedin opponents of Ayatollah Khomeini claimed in Paris

Thatcher firm in face of mounting Tory unrest

By Philip Webster, Political Reporter

Mrs Margaret Thatcher will offer her critics no obvious signs of a change of course in the Government's economic strategy when she makes what many MPs consider will be the most important speech of her life at the Conservative Party conference in Blackpool on Friday.

As public expressions of opposition to her policies mounted over the weekend, with Mr Edward Heath delivering what amounted to an open call to the party to rebel, the Prime Minister's determination to stand firm was made plain when her chief lieutenant, Sir Geoffrey Howe, said in a television interview: "We have to hang on to the course we are following. It is delivering results and will go on doing so if we can stick to it."

But the onslaught continues. Another group of Conservative MPs plan tomorrow, the first day of the conference, to make a public statement calling for more pragmatic economic policies. Today Mrs Thatcher is told by the influential Bow Group that the Government has utterly mismanaged its public image.

The MPs, none of whom belongs to the 1979 intake, are to make their statement because they feel that the time for private protest is over. They will argue that after two and a half years of Conservative government all its natural supporters have cause for feeling deeply disillusioned. They will give a warning that unless there are changes in the Government's economic stance, electoral defeat could follow.

The Prime Minister spent Saturday and much of yesterday at Chequers working on Friday's speech. One of her main considerations was a report on the state of morale in the constituencies assembled by Mr Michael Jopling, the chief whip.

The message was two-edged. The conversations reflected deep anxiety in the country about the high level of unemployment and rising interest rates, but little personal support was expressed for Mr Heath, the chief exponent of an alternative strategy.

Indeed, many Conservatives critical of the Government now regard Mr Heath's interventions as less than helpful. They fear that the public see in them a degree of personal animosity towards Mrs Thatcher and the MPs are understandably reluctant to become involved in his campaign, although they are in agreement with much of what he says.

Suggestions that MPs were being subjected to a "loyalty test" were described in Government circles as rubbish and not borne out by several MPs contacted by *The Times*, none of whom had heard from the whips over the weekend.

Sir Geoffrey Howe, interviewed on London Weekend Television's *Weekend World*, was in a typically cautious mood and gave no hint of being able to offer much balm to the worried delegates in Blackpool this week.

But in admitting that he might have to increase taxes in the next Budget the Chancellor would at least have satisfied the Bow Group, who in their open letter to the Prime Minister today advocate such a course in order to reduce government borrowing and interest rates.

The Chancellor would not predict the future pattern of interest rates but said that everyone hoped they would come down.

The Government, he said, would win the next election by sticking to its strategy. In another broadside at Mr Heath and others, he added: "The corner would be turned a great deal faster and the good news would arrive a great deal sooner if some of the energy being devoted to persuading me to follow the wrong policies were instead being devoted to persuading the people to understand the importance of the right policies."

Mr Heath, who hopes to speak in the conference debate on economic policy on Wednesday, made his latest and strongest attack in a speech to the Greater London Tory Reform Group on Saturday.

He said the future of the party was at stake and called on others to join him in saving the party and not be deterred by accusations of being wet, gutless or disloyal.

In his letter to the Prime Minister Mr Nirj Deva-Aditya, chairman of the Bow Group, writing in a personal capacity, asks the Government to fund its borrowing by a short-term increase in personal taxation while allowing interest rates to fall.

□ A group of front-rank academic economists today joins the rising chorus of demand for the Government to reflate the economy with a £5,000m boost to output and employment (our Business News Staff writes). But it wants the reflation to depend on unions moderating pay claims.

The group, chaired by Professor Robin Matthews, Master of Clare College, Cambridge, and including Sir Alec Cairncross, an economic adviser to an earlier Conservative Government, as well as three other former economic advisers to governments, advances its argument in the latest *Midland Bank Review*.

Business News, page 11



Mrs Thatcher comforting a victim in Westminster Hospital yesterday. She called the IRA callous brutes and told American IRA sympathizers: "See what they do with your money."

IRA nail bomb in London was detonated by remote control

By Stewart Tendler, Crime Reporter

A Provisional IRA bombing team numbering up to six men used a simple remote control system to blast an Army coach with a nail bomb outside Chelsea Barracks on Saturday, leaving an elderly woman dead and 40 other people injured.

While a civilian and a soldier were still recovering in the intensive care unit at Westminster Hospital yesterday, Scotland Yard warned that the bomb may be the first in a new IRA campaign in mainland Britain.

On Saturday, one of the IRA active service units waited and watched until the coach, carrying 23 Irish Guardsmen home from a two-day duty at the Tower of London, came abreast of the van holding the bomb and then detonated it.

Although the Provisionals have said the attack was against a military target, the bomber would have seen civilians, including children, in the street.

He detonated the bomb using a "command wire" running 100 yards from his observation spot on the pavement in Ebury Bridge Road up through scaffolding and down to an ex-laundry van holding the bomb. Such remote control methods are common in Northern Ireland but have never been seen on the mainland.

Yesterday Commander Michael Richards, head of the anti-terrorist squad, described how the bombing team planned the attack and started by buying the van on September 17.

The white Commer van, registration EAN 780J, had been advertised in the *New Standard* for ten days when a stocky man with a gruff voice approached the vendor, who lives in east London.

The man paid the asking price of £450 and drove off an hour later.

Wire was run up scaffolding

The bombing has been linked with the end of the hunger strike, but that did not finish until October 3, some weeks after the van was bought.

However, on September 15, Mr James Prior took over as Secretary of State for Northern Ireland and there was already speculation that the strike could end.

On Friday night, the van was parked overnight in the street, beneath scaffolding which has covered two blocks of flats for months. At 8.30am on Saturday a young man, aged about 20, fed the meter on which the van was parked.

At the same time, another man with a swarthy complexion and thick moustache and wearing green overalls and a woollen hat began running a wire up the scaffolding from the street some distance in front of the van. He ran the wire along a walkway on the scaffolding and then down to a point behind the van to an entrance to the flats.

Three hours later, at 11.30 am, a man in jeans, dark shirt and sandals and another in a boiler suit pushed the van on to the zig-zag lines of a pedestrian crossing where the coach would be going slowly before turning into the barracks.

Widow killed near her home

Forty minutes later, with wires attached from the bomb to the bomber, the van exploded, sending six-inch nails flying through the street.

Mrs Nora Field, a widow aged 61, was killed near her home in Ebury Bridge Road. Twenty-two Guardsmen were injured and among the civilian casualties were two young children. Yesterday 13 people were still in hospital, including eight said to be seriously injured.

Commander Richards said the man who detonated the bomb stood out of range of the blast but at a point where he could watch the bomb and the coach. Commander Richards said the man was not seen by anyone but must have been aware of pedestrians in the area.

Police believe the bomber may have escaped by walking away from the road towards Victoria and catching a bus or underground train to safety.

Yesterday, as police began sifting hundreds of items of telephone information from the public, Mrs Thatcher visited the injured, describing the attack as a new depth in brutality."

Examining the damaged coach and the nails in the bomb she said no expense would be spared in the fight against terrorism. "These people are just criminals without regard for human life and limb. I shall never, never give them political status."

Police say the route of the coach was often changed but there will be discussions about tightening security. Army sentries have been patrolling inside the perimeter of the barracks carrying rifles and walkie-talkie radios.

Provisional IRA attacks have not happened on the mainland since last winter. In December, a Territorial Army hall was damaged in west London by a car bomb and a few weeks later, an attempt was made to sabotage a gas works at Bromley-by-Bow. In January, military personnel at RAF Uxbridge prevented a bomb detonating and destroying part of the camp.

At the time the Provisionals warned that the bombs were a sample of things to come but although police believed an active service unit, with explosives, *was hiding in London*, there were no further attacks.

Yesterday, police were asked if Mr Gerard Tuite, who escaped from Brixton prison last December while awaiting trial on bombing charges, could be involved in Saturday's bomb. Commander Richards said it was not known if Mr Tuite had reappeared in London.

Two weeks ago Mr Tuite, hiding in the Irish Republic, gave a radio interview which disclosed details of his escape.

The number of Provisional IRA attacks has dropped in recent years due largely to police successes, improved intelligence and changes in the Provisionals' strategy.

However, the weeks before Christmas have always been a favourite time for short campaigns and in London, Scotland Yard has strengthened police presence in the streets.

Regiment kept out of Ulster

□ The weekend's attack on the Irish Guards came shortly before the regiment ends its tour of ceremonial duties in London to move to West Germany for a posting with the British Army of the Rhine (BAOR) (Our Defence Correspondent writes).

Ironically, the place where the 1st Battalion is least likely to find itself is Northern Ireland, from where all Irish regiments have been kept away since the Army became involved in the troubles in 1969.

The regiment was formed in 1900 because Queen Victoria wanted to commemorate the bravery of Irish solders during the Boer War. Its members wear their tunic buttons in groups of four to denote that they belong to the Fourth Regiment of Foot Guards.

IRA reprisals, page 2



How the team of bombers used a simple remote control system to blast the Army coach outside Chelsea Barracks.

Attorney General to clear De Lorean

By Philip Robinson and Craig Seton

Mr John De Lorean, American founder of the newly launched sports car company, gave a warning in London last night that the current allegations of financial irregularities could break the company. In an interview with *The Times* he maintained that the group had been the subject of an organized campaign to destroy it.

Sir Michael Havers, the Attorney General is expected to make a statement today, after police inquiries, which clears Mr De Lorean of any impropriety. But Mr Nicholas *Winterton*, the Conservative MP for Macclesfield who brought the allegations to the attention of the Prime Minister, threatened to use his position of legal privilege in the Commons to pursue the matter. "I believe the Attorney General's statement could well be a whitewash".

In New York yesterday *The Times* spoke with Mr William Haddad, a former employee who also stoked the controversy last week. He denied he was a party to any conspiracy against De Lorean. He wanted the company to succeed, he said.

Mr De Lorean, a 57-year-old former vice-president of General Motors, spoke of what appeared to be "an organized attempt to destroy this company" and said that the allegations, which he totally refuted, had come just as the company was beginning to demonstrate that it could succeed. His plant had been the only one to be attacked during the hunger strike protests in Ulster. "There is a lot here I do not understand".

Mr De Lorean went into details about the damage he feared had already been caused. One of the 345 American dealers handling the $25,000 gull-wing sports car had canceleld an order for 2,500. The publicity had come when he was seekin gfresh cash to build on their success.

He said: "If we cannot overcome the damage done by this scurrilous and scandalous publicity we shall have to finance externally or ask the Government for help or we shall have to close."

Mr Haddad: His memo started the row

Mr De Lorean is renegotiating a $40m (about £21m) loan with the Bank of America which expired in September and he is almost certain to ask the British Government to extend a guarantee on £14m, which should have expired in September, until next spring. The Government is unwilling to invest any new money.

In addition, the timing of plans to float the De Lorean Motor Company Ltd—formed to build De Lorean cars in Belfast—as the De Lorean Motors Holding Company on the New York Stock Exchange to raise $28m is being reviewed.

Mr De Lorean said: "Our ability to raise public funds has been seriously injured and this has driven us back to the position we did not want to be put in. We either get it from the public or from the Government."

The allegations have two sources:

□ Miss Marian Gibson, a former secretary, whose notes reached Mr Winterton, and who has given ventilation to some of the charges, basically that Mr De Lorean had not invested what he promised.

Continued on back page, col 6

US will hold war exercise in Egypt

From Nicholas Hirst, Washington, Oct 11

Mr Alexander Haig, the American Secretary of State, today announced that joint military exercises will be held in Egypt next month, in a move which is clearly intended as a warning to Colonel Muammar Gaddafi of Libya.

In a satellite television interview from Cairo following talks with Mr Hosni Mubarak, the Egyptian President-designate, Mr Haig expressed the concern of American and Egyptian leaders over growing tension being created in the area by Libya.

Mr Haig went out of his way to emphasize that he did not expect hostilities between Libya and Egypt. He said the exercises could include the deployment of the Strategic Air Command B52 bombers stationed in the United States. They would be very extensive, involving Egypt and Gulf states. He specifically mentioned Oman.

Mr Haig was quite clear that Mr Mubarak could survive as a strong leader. He was asked if he could be assured that after the death of Mr Sadat, Mr Mubarak and Mr Menachem Begin, the Israeli Prime Minister, would continue with the Camp David peace process. "I do not think there is any question about that. It was confirmed by both of the leaders," he said.

Mr Mubarak was a protégé of Mr Sadat, who had told Mr Haig he was grooming Mr Mubarak for the presidency. There was no question that Mr Mubarak, who was trained by the Soviet Air Force, would lead Egypt back into the Soviet camp. "*I have spoken to no* Egyptian official more enlightened to the pitfalls of alliance or convergence with the Soviet Union," Mr Haig said.

In the weeks ahead he did not expect it to be too difficult to achieve a rapprochement between Egypt and Saudi Arabia. These were broken off because Saudi Arabia considered the Camp David process to be a separate peace between Egypt and Israel leaving out the problem of a homeland for the Palestinians.

"I see a very strong possibility because of a convergence of strategic outlook and mutuality of interest between the two regimes," he said.

Mr Haig said the United States would welcome such a move and similar moves with other moderate Arab states. Egypt and Saudi Arabia were not hostile but estranged. He had not specifically talked along these lines to Mr Mubarak because it was a matter for the leaders of the two countries, not for the United States.

Asked if his statement in Cairo describing Egypt as the *United States's foremost ally* in the region meant any lessening of the commitment to Israel, Mr Haig said the commitment was "wholly unequivocal and unchangeable". It had not lessened one iota.

Meanwhile, former presidents Jimmy Carter and Gerald Ford told journalists on their aircraft returning from Sadat's funeral they believed the United States would have to deal with the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) to achieve a lasting peace in the Middle East.

The United States, in a commitment to Israel made during the Ford Administration and reaffirmed by Mr Carter, said it would not negotiate with the PLO until it formally recognized Israel's right to exist.

Asked if the United States should talk directly to the PLO as had been urged by Sadat during his recent visit to Washington, Mr Ford said it had to happen some time. "In a realistic way that dialogue has to take place," he said.

There would have to be negotiations on what conditions would be required for recognition of the organization.

Mr Carter said: "We can't speak for Israel but I think a *simultaneous acknowledgment* of the PLO and that Israel has a right to exist would be certainly something that I favour."

He added: "I don't see any possibility of the Palestinian world, and the Arab world, of acknowledging any leadership for the Palestinians other than that of the PLO."

In a separate television interview, Mr Richard Allen, the President's National Security adviser, said there had been attacks by Libyan-sponsored troops in the border region of Sudan and chad. The subject of the Sudan had come up during Mr Mubarak's recent visit to the United States.

Nimrod sales threat, page 11

Violence mounts in Cairo

From Christopher Walker, Cairo, Oct 11

Amid disturbing signs that security is deteriorating, Mr Nabawi Ismael, Egypt's Interior Minister, tonight denied widely circulated reports that gunmen killed a number of the guards outside his home last night.

According to the reports the attackers opened fire with submachine guns as they drove past the house in two cars. The minister, who was not injured, dismissed any suggestion of an attack. Instead he gave details of the referendum on Tuesday.

There have been repeated reports over the past few days of attacks on police stations in the capital. These have been virtually impossible to confirm but diplomats are convinced of their authenticity and that violence by Muslim extremists has gone unreported.

□ Reliable sources said the two cars believed to have been used in the alleged attack on the minister's home were also used in attacks on two police stations (AP reports).

Early today, security sources said they were seeking two more suspects in connexion with the assassination of *President Sadat*

Police exchanged gunfire with Muslim fundamentalists barricaded in a mosque in Shubra, one of Cairo's shabbier areas, last night. One officer was killed; but casualties in the mosque are not known.

The police withdrew after the men in the mosque opened fire, and waited for an army security unit to arrive.

Funeral photographs, 118 dead in clashes, page 4

Alliance delight at attacks in Croydon battle

By John Witherow

Campaigning in the Croydon North West by-election, which until now has remained markedly low key, showed signs of accelating over the weekend with pamphlet attacks on the Liberal-SDP Alliance by the Labour and Conservative parties.

The alliance responded with a leaflet during an intense weekend of campaigning in which they claimed to have canvassed more than 30 per cent of the electorate of 55,000.

"We are quite delighted that they are bashing us, because it shows they are worried", Mr Peter Chegwyn, the Liberal-SDP Alliance agent, said. "But we believe it is a two-horse race with Labour and the alliance running neck and neck."

The Labour Party responded by saying that the alliance's morale was falling because of their failure to pull ahead at this stage, despite frantic campaigning. Both parties are bringing in a number of national politicians this week to counter-balance the publicity surrounding the Conservative Party conference in Blackpool and to support Mr William Pitt, the alliance candidate, and Mr Stanley Boden, the Labour candidate.

But they argue that dissension within Tory ranks will mean fewer votes swinging back to the Government. "I do not see the conference being the usual morale boosting affair which it normally is", Mr Chegwyn said.

Apart from Dr David Owen, Mr Roy Jenkins and Mrs Shirley Williams, the alliance has invited such recruits to the SDP as Mr Tom McNally until recently Labour MP for Stockport, South, and Mr Christopher Brocklebank-Fowler, former Conservative MP for Norfolk, North West.

In response Labour have visits to the south London constituency from Mr James Callaghan, Mr Peter Shore, Mr Denis Healey, Mr Roy Hattersley and Mr Eric Heffer, the first left-winger to make an appearance.

The alliance has challenged them to invite other left-wingers such as Mr Wedgwood Benn and Mr Kenneth Livingstone, leader of the Greater London Council, to explain recent rate rises.

Both parties are also using celebrities to appeal to voters.

The only Conservative speaker of note in this final full week of campaigning before the poll on October 22 is the Lord Chancellor, Lord Hailsham of St Marylebone. But the Conservatives will no doubt be relying on Mrs Margaret Thatcher's speech on Friday, six days before the by-election, to remind doubting Tory voters where their loyalties lie and to support Mr John Butterfill, the Conservative candidate.

□ The National Federation of Self-employed and Small Businesses said yesterday that a Mr Josef Joseph, who is standing in the by-election under the title "London Federation of Self Employed", was not linked with their organization. Mr David Dexter, chairman of the national federation, said: "The national federation does not run candidates for public office, and it is not linked with any political party".

Roy Jenkins tops leadership poll

□ Mr Roy Jenkins appears to be the overwhelming choice of Social Democratic Party members as the eventual leader of the party in Parliament.

In a poll of members at the SDP's conference in London last week, conducted by *The Sunday Times*, 51 per cent chose Mr Jenkins, 22 per cent Mrs Shirley Williams, 21 per cent Dr David Owen and 2 per cent Mr William Rodgers.

That was almost identical to the result of a survey of members by BBC Television's *Newsnight* programme at all three of the conference locations in Perth, Bradford and London, which found that 48.9 per cent preferred Mr Jenkins as leader, 29 per cent Mrs Williams and 19 per cent Dr Owen.

The findings have delighted Mr Jenkins's close colleagues, who had feared that a one-member, one-vote method of electing the leader, which opinion at the conference last week seemed to be supporting, would favour Mrs Williams.

In *The Sunday Times* poll Mrs Williams was the clear choice for the post of president, the party's second most senior position.

The newspaper polled 376 members.

Protests fail to halt atomic waste dumping in ocean

By David Nicholson-Lord

Environmentalists have lost the latest round in their campaign to halt the dumping of low level radioactive waste at sea, a practice in which Britain can lay claim to the dubious honour of world leadership.

Delegates from more than 40 countries left London at the weekend after rejecting a call from Greenpeace, the environment group, for an end to the dumping until a detailed safety and environmental assessment has been carried out.

Opponents claim that evidence from the United States, where the practice has been abandoned, shows that the policy of deep-ocean disposal is not as free hazards as the authorities contend.

Dumping of the waste, contaminated rubbish from power stations, hospitals and defence centres, takes place in the summer 600 miles south-west of Land's End. The only countries using the method are Britain, Holland, Belgium and Switzerland.

It is carried out under the terms of the 1972 London Dumping Convention, which last week held its sixth meeting in Britain.

Meetings of the convention, traditionally uncomplicated by public controversy, are now showing signs of developing clashes of principle more typical of the International Whaling Commission.

Last week saw pleas by both Greenpeace and a group of tiny Pacific island states which feel threatened by a proposed Japanese dumping operation in surrounding waters.

Their spokesman is Dr Jackson Davis, leading American critic of dumping and professor of biology and environmental studies at the University of California.

Dr Davis, scientific adviser to the Association of Chief Executives of the Pacific Basin, bases his opposition on studies made by the US Environmental Protection Agency of two American sea-dumping sites.

In papers presented to the meeting he concluded that the agency's reports "furnish compelling evidence that radioactive contamination from the dump sites has entered edible fish and now presents a measurable health hazard". They also suggested that the hazard would worsen.

Dr Davis yesterday described the ocean as the "worst possible place" to dispose of radioactive waste.

Discoveries in oceanography since dumping started, which could dramatically alter evaluations of its impact, include fast ocean-bottom currents of 20 centimetres a second and giant whirlpools 200 kilometres across, he said.

The British Government's position is that its scientists have carried out an assessment showing the operation to be safe but that the results have not been published because of cost and because there was no requirement to do so.

MAN HUNTED AFTER SEX ATTACK

By a Staff Reporter

Police were searching last night for a man who sexually assaulted a woman aged 23 after abducting her from a car park in Newark, Nottinghamshire, and forcing her to drive to a wood at Upton, near Retford.

The man was described as nearly six feet tall, with blue eyes and long, fair hair and a scar on the bridge of his nose. He was wearing blue jeans, brown suede shoes, a biscuit coloured jacket, a light coloured shirt and a silver chain with a crucifix.

The man being sought was seen just before midnight on Saturday five miles from where the attack took place. Police cars toured the area warning the public that the man was dangerous.

Police with dogs searched the wood for the attacker of the woman, who was loading groceries into a car in Newark town centre on Saturday when the man approached her.

Nottinghamshire police said last night that they wanted to trace Mr Rodney Harrison, aged 30, who failed to return to Balderton psychiatric hospital, near Newark, on Saturday night, to eliminate him from the inquiry.

A guardsman with a nail protruding from his body and (below) Mrs Thatcher visiting the scene of the blast.

Aftermath of bombing

IRA reprisals were expected

From Christopher Thomas, Belfast

The Maze prison hunger strikers gave a clear indication when they abandoned their fast nine days ago that there would be a bloody backup to their continuing campaign for prison reforms.

They said: "We reaffirm our commitment to the achievement of the five demands by whatever means we believe necessary and expedient. We rule nothing out. Under no circumstances are we going to devalue the memory of our dead comrades by submitting ourselves to dehumanizing and degrading regime."

Nobody found that threat particularly surprising, and there is no surprise among the security forces that the IRA has returned to the streets of London.

A series of arrests and successful operations by the Special Branch disrupted much of its attempted operations in Britain last year, but for some time there have been rumours in Belfast that the IRA was building up a more efficient structure on the mainland.

One man close to the IRA said: "In publicity terms one bomb in London is worth a hundred in Belfast".

There is little doubt that last December the IRA had been planning a bombing campaign in England to mark the end of the first hunger strike. The police in Wexford seized a large haul of bombs and bomb-making equipment at that time which was almost certainly destined for Britain.

The start of the second hunger strike in March is believed to have caused the postponement of further attempts to mount attacks in Britain. Republican sources in Belfast speculated yesterday that the end of the fast meant that a new military campaign was beginning.

The use of nails in bombs is an old IRA trick, and such devices, known as blastbombs, were used extensively during rioting in Londonderry after the death in May of Bobby Sands, the first hunger striker.

Largely thanks to fund raising in the United States during the hunger strikes, the IRA is known to be flush with money, whereas at one point last year intelligence reports suggested that it was short of cash.

At one stage it was rumoured that the provisionals could not afford to pay some of its men. The IRA said in a statement issued through the Irish republican publicity bureau in Dublin that the London bomb was meant for a party of British soldiers. It added that a state of war existed between the British government and "the oppressed Irish people, who strike out through the IRA".

It continued: "We await the hypocrisy which will undoubtedly fall from British political leaders whose attitude to Irish victims of their violence in our country only strengthens our conviction in our cause and methods."

Trail of murder and destruction

□ From the very beginning of the IRA guerrilla campaign in mainland Britain nine years ago, military personnel and buildings have been favourite targets (Our Crime Reporter writes).

The first warning that the bloodshed of Ulster had crossed the Irish Sea came in February 1972, when seven people died in a bomb attack on the officers' mess of the Parachute Brigade at Aldershot.

In March a year later 245 people were injured and a man died of a heart attack as car bombs exploded outside the Central Criminal Court and buildings off Whitehall. It was the prelude to a series of attacks which have continued intermittently.

Twelve people died in February, 1974, when an Army coach exploded on the M62. In July that year a woman died and 35 people were injured by a bomb in the Tower of London.

That October five people were killed and 68 injured in blasts at two public houses in Guildford, Surrey.

A month later a public house in Woolwich, south London, was bombed, leaving two dead and 35 injured. Two weeks later 17 people died in attacks on two Birmingham bars which remain the worst incident by the Provisionals on the mainland.

In 1975 London saw a trail of destruction and murder which eventually led to the Balcombe Street siege and the capture of four members of an active service unit.

There were others to take the place of the Balcombe Street group. Two hundred pounds of explosive was found hidden in April, 1976, after an attack on the Ideal Home Exhibition which left 85 injured, and a bomb exploded on an Underground train.



In the winter of 1978 the attacks changed direction when a bomb was found on board a petrol tanker due to arrive at the Fawley refinery, near Southampton. In January, 1979, attacks were attempted against a refinery at Canvey Island, Essex, and a gasworks at Greenwich.

□ The Irish Republic's parliamentary opposition party, Fianna Fail, has selected Mr James Leonard, aged 54, to fight the by-election caused by the death of Kieran Doherty, a hunger striker (the Press Association reports).

Police have recaptured Michael Ryan, a Provisional IRA member who shot his way to freedom from Crumlin Road jail, in Belfast, while awaiting trial early this year.

REPORT ON PARKS DELAYED

By Robin Young

The senior management of the Countryside Commission has postponed publication of a report which might have influenced the debate on the controversial Wildlife and Countryside Bill.

The report, prepared by the tourism and recreation research unit of Edinburgh University, concerns the economic and social wellbeing of communities in national parks in England and Wales.

It was sponsored by the Countryside Commission, the Ministry of Agriculture, the Department of the Environment and the English Tourist Board, and was to have been published by the commission on behalf of the sponsors in August.

At the last moment the commission's senior management committee cancelled the publication arrangements.

Letters, page 7

One in five children 'may witness parents' divorce'

By Pat Healy, Social Services Correspondent

Nearly one in five children born in Britain is likely to witness its parents' divorce before its sixteenth birthday, according to a report published today by the Study Commission on the Family. That is one of the facts overlooked in social policy planning, the report says.

Based mainly on official statistics, the report says that marriage rates are beginning to decline while cohabitation is becoming more popular.

About one in eight of all children live in one-parent families, and a higher proportion will live in such a family at some point. Many will grow up in "reconstituted" families, since most people divorcing before the age of 30 marry again within five years.

The greater survival into old age also means that more children will have living grandparents and great-grandparents, with increasing numbers of married women having to care for aging parents.

The "nuclear family", comprising two natural parents and their legitimate children, is an increasingly unrealistic idea of the typical British family. Only a third of households comprise such families, and only 15 per cent conform to the image of mother at home and father as breadwinner.

Families in Focus: Marriage, Divorce and Family Pattern (Study Commission on the Family; 3 Park Road, London, NW1 6XN. £3).

□ Homeworking schemes for severely disabled people are to be reviewed by a working party set up by the Manpower Services Commission. An important aim will be to extend the range of jobs available from the present concentration on crafts and routine packaging to more disabled people who experience great difficulty in travelling.

The working party, which includes representatives of disability organizations, the TUC and the CBI, will examine the pay and employment status of disabled homeworkers as well as the administrative and funding arrangements of existing schemes.

Individuals or groups wishing to give evidence to the working party should write to Mr J. Richards, Secretary to the Working Party, Manpower Services Commission, Sheltered Employment Branch (Room W1055), Moorfoot, Sheffield, S1 4PQ.

IN BRIEF

New-heart men in charity run

Six heart transplant patients went on a two-and-a-half mile charity run yesterday in aid of the Harefield Heart Transplant Trust. They were Mr Ernest Field, Mr Joseph Burnside, Mr James Kelly, Mr Derek Morris, Mr Peter Lobo and Mr David Nicholson.

Among more than 500 joggers in the run, near Harefield, west London were Mr Magdi Yacoub, the surgeon and Mr Eric Morecambe, the comedian, who had a heart by-pass operation at Harefield.

Flats fall charge

A man is to appear in court at Watford today charged with the murder of Lorraine Flock, aged 12, of Matlock Crescent, South Oxhey, Hertfordshire. Her body was found on Friday after she had apparently fallen 70ft from the tower block in which she lived.

Debts man attacked

Mr David Davidson, aged 43, a Wigan debt collector, was last night in the town's infirmary after a pickaxe attack in Platt Bridge when £800 was taken from his wallet. A man and two women are to appear in court today.

Prisoner escapes

Martin Foran, aged 37, a prisoner serving 10 years for robbery at Gartree maximum security prison, escaped yesterday from Leicester Royal Infirmary, where he was being treated for a stomach complaint.

Bell expert dies

Mr Paul Taylor, considered to be one of the world's foremost experts on bells, died yesterday, aged 67. His firm, founded by his great-great-grandfather, cast the Great Paul Bell for St Paul's Cathedral.

Disease mystery

An English tourist is recovering in an Edinburgh hospital from legionnaires' disease. The man, who has not been named, has not been abroad recently, and it is not known how he contracted the disease.

Car tax campaign

A drive against tax dodging by car owners begins in London on October 26, the Department of Transport said yesterday. Similar campaigns in other parts of Britain led to more than 9,000 prosecutions.

Coalition of left in union battle

By David Felton, Labour Reporter

A coalition of left-wing groups has thrown its backing behind a Militant Tendency supporter in an election for a new general secretary of the largest Civil Service union.

The Broad Left in the Civil and Public Services Association, which brings together Militant Tendency, Communist Party members, left-wing Labour supporters and other left groups, decided at a conference in Manchester on Saturday to back Mr John Macreadie, a full-time union official, in the election.

Moderates in the union are supporting Mr Alistair Graham, the deputy general secretary, and it is possible that he will receive the right-wing executive's recommendation at a meeting next week. The other candidate in the election will be Mr Kevin Brandstatter, who works for the Agricultural Research Council.

Mr Macreadie, who organizes the union's membership in the Civil Aviation Authority, won a reputation for adopting a militant line during the five months of Civil Service strikes earlier this year and opposed the final 7½ per cent settlement.

The outcome of the pay campaign is likely to be the main issue of the election, but the union head office has given an instruction that there should be no gladiatorial contests between the candidates and has banned local branches from inviting the candidates to speak to them.

Despite the concerted campaign that is being planned by the left, Mr Graham should be able to beat off Mr Macreadie's challenge and Mr Brandstatter is regarded as an outside chance. Ballot papers will be sent out to the union's 1,800 branches and voting has to be completed by November 20.

Each member is entitled to vote in the ballot but has to do so at a workplace meeting. Branch voting is totalled and sent to the London headquarters, where the results are certified by accountants.

Running parallel with the election will be a contest for the general treasurer's post. There are four candidates, with Mr John Raywood, the official responsible for the Post Office membership, being backed by the right. The Broad Left decided on Saturday to support Mr Terry Ainsworth, full-time official for the Department of Employment.

Also contesting the election will be Mrs Jean Thomason, who deals with membership in the Transport and General industry, and Mr James Sewell, who works at the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food at Guildford.

The principle of election of the union's four most senior officers for a period of five years was established by the CPSA conference earlier this year and the elections are likely to reopen many political wounds in the union.

□ Trade unionists should be prepared to face a series of crisis measures, some of which may be "draconian", if a Labour Government came to power, Mr David Basnett, chairman of the TUC's economic committee, said at the weekend.

"They may well have to deny immediate satisfaction on both the collective and personal fronts but we need this survival kit and we need to make it work", said Mr Basnett.

He said the present Government's term of office would be seen as a period of devastation in British economic and social history.

□ Mrs Kate Losinska, a moderate, president of the CPSA, claimed yesterday that left-wingers in her union were trying to organize an underground campaign in support of Mr Wedgwood Benn (the Press Association reports).

But her own general secretary, Mr Kenneth Thomas said: "There is not a cat in hell's chance of organizing the CPSA to support Benn".

Council manual workers plan disruption

By Our Labour Staff

Shop stewards representing local authority manual workers in London are drawing up plans for a "go it alone" campaign of industrial action if the employers reply to their 12 per cent pay claim with a 4 per cent offer.

A conference of shop stewards, mainly from the National Union of Public Employees and the Transport and General Workers' Union, is being held later this month, when the plans will be coordinated. National union officials will present the claim to the employers tomorrow.

The stewards have been preparing the ground for coordinated action in the capital since last year's pay settlement, which gave the country's million "dirty jobs" workers a 7.5 per cent increase, in line with the Government's cash limit.

Their aim is to bring pressure on the national officials when the negotiations start not to settle for 4 per cent, which the Government has made clear is all that will be available for public service pay settlements this year.

Mr Alan Walter, NUPE convener in the works department of Camden council and one of the conference organizers, said last night: "We are looking to plan our programme of industrial action in London regardless of what is happening nationally and by doing so we hope that we will set an example to the national negotiators and the rest of country".

He said that consultations with members at branch level over the last few months had shown that council workers were not prepared to accept an increase of 4 per cent. But he conceded that a campaign of action against a low offer was going to be difficult to achieve, "particularly in view of the political situation we have and the threat on the jobs front".

Union members were arguing in meetings that higher wage increases would lead to further loss of jobs, but Mr Walter said there was also a growing recognition that any increase was going to disappear irrespective of pay rises.

The employers are expected to stress at tomorrow's meeting that any increase which substantially exceeds 4 per cent would have to be financed through higher rates and further job losses. Councils have cut their manual staffs by about 50,000 in the last year.

At another meeting tomorrow British Rail officials will try to find ways of averting the national rail strike on October 21 which has been threatened by the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen, the train drivers' union.

The union has called the strike in protest at plans to reduce Inter-City services.

Science report

Shrimps cut off from world are thriving

By Clive Cookson

Inside sealed glass flasks at the Jet Propulsion Laboratory, California, communities of shrimp, algae and microorganisms have been flourishing for 15 months.

These closed aquatic systems may represent an advance in the science of ecology, according to Dr Joe Hanson, who is in charge of the experiment. Such large animals and plants have never before lived for as long as a year in self-sustaining groups.

The one-litre glass flasks were hermetically sealed (by melting their necks shut) when the experiment began last year. Since then the organisms, including up to 16in-long shrimp a flask, have maintained their own closed food cycles.

By photosynthesis, the plants (algae) produce the oxygen and foods which sustain the shrimp and smaller animals, and the animals' wastes provide fertilizer and carbon dioxide consumed by the algae. Only light and heat enter through the glass walls of the flasks.

"The first hurdle was to find a micro-ecosystem that would live under totally closed conditions", Dr Hanson said. "Now that we have, the next hurdle is to develop techniques to monitor and understand the chemical and biological cycles and changes that are going on inside, and to do it without violating the integrity of the enclosure."

The National Aeronautics and Space Administration, which is financing the research, hopes that knowledge gained about the recycling processes sustaining closed ecosystems in the laboratory will eventually be applied to the far more complex problem of maintaining human colonies in space.

COMPLAINTS SCHEME BY SOLICITORS

By Marcel Berlins
Legal Correspondent

The Law Society is considering setting up a small claims arbitration service for people with complaints against their solicitors. It is also considering asking for legal power to order that a solicitor's bill for a job badly done should be reduced.

Both options were discussed at the society's annual conference, which ended in Harrogate on Saturday. The proposals were said to pose considerable difficulties, but many solicitors said that they were essential if members of the profession were to retain public confidence.

At present the society deals only with professional misconduct, for example when a solicitor has been guilty of dishonesty. Where, however, the client alleges that the solicitor has been guilty of incompetence which might amount to negligence, he is obliged to consult another solicitor to see whether he has a legal claim.

The Law Society says that professional negligence is for the courts, not for the professional body.

Although there is a scheme whereby a client is helped to find a solicitor to take action against another, Major-General John Allen, the Law Observer, who watches over the Law Society's handling of complaints, believes there is a need for a small claims arbitration body. That would have the power to award compensation to a client whose solicitor has done a bad job.

He also told the conference last week that he would welcome legislation to allow the Law Society to order a solicitor to remit all or part of his fees. It would go a long way towards meeting complaints from the public, he said.

The steps being considered by the society are in keeping with the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Criminal Procedure, which reported in 1979.

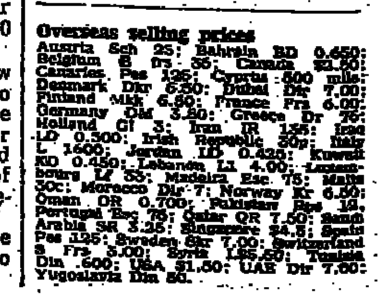
Mr Derek Bradbeer, the chairman of the society's professional purposes committee, said he did not believe that the public would see a small claims scheme run by the Law Society as "objectively administered". The way to deal with complaints would be through a simplified court procedure, he said.

But another solicitor, Mr Mark Sheldon, said that if garages could operate a small claims procedure for faulty repair claims, it was horrifying that solicitors could not.

The Law Society will now be considering the cost of the scheme and the composition of a small claims tribunal.

MAGAZINE OUTPUT CUT

No copies of *The Sunday Times Magazine* were available yesterday in the Birmingham, Wolverhampton and Nottingham areas. Production difficulties at Sun Printers, of Watford, where the magazine is printed, caused a shortfall of 110,000 copies.



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From Sa

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Informer's is set free

MOTORI



A three-year-boy on holiday with his parents in the West Country enjoying a ride on a toy horse outside a supermarket. He attracts little attention, but his name is Cameron and his parents are Mr and Mrs Michael Reagan, and his grandfather is President of the United States. So he must never be left unguarded.

More secrets may be declassified

Saving history's raw material

By Peter Hennessy

There are strong indications in Whitehall that the Government is about to breathe new life into its system for preserving, declassifying and releasing secret files. That will ensure that the raw material of history is not shredded and that as few documents as possible are withheld for more than 30 years.

An official Cabinet committee on public records policy, known as MISC 3 from its secret Cabinet Office classification, has completed the first draft of a White Paper to be released before Christmas. The paper is a response to a report on the selection and accessibility of public records published in March by a committee under Sir Duncan Wilson, a former ambassador to Moscow.

If, as expected in Whitehall, ministers accept the draft prepared by MISC 3, the bulk of the findings of the Wilson report will be implemented, including its cardinal recommendation that secretaries of state, permanent secretaries and establishment officers must live up to their responsibilities under the Public Records Acts, 1958 and 1967.

They will have to rescue records work from what a former secretary of the Cabinet described as the "unsupervised backwater" into which it has largely disappeared in the past 20 years.

The deliberations of MISC 3, which meets under the chairmanship of Mr John Dempster, an under-secretary in the Lord Chancellor's Department, have shown that virtually no extra money or manpower would be needed to implement the more important Wilson recommendations.

A firm restatement of the *duties of all those involved in* records work, greater personal motivation for the staff employed on it, and a commitment from the Government that it will ensure that such responsibilities are lived up to, is seen as the road to a lasting reform of the system.

Some of the more sensitive aspects of the Wilson report are being handled by a second Cabinet committee under Mr Dempster, MISC 58, which is examining the possibility of *liberalizing rules governing* public access to official papers.

That course is strongly urged by Sir Duncan and his colleagues, Professor Margaret Gowing, of Oxford University, the official historian of the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority, and Sir Paul Osmond, former Secretary to the Church Commissioners.

The Wilson committee argued that as few files as *possible should be withheld in* departments for longer than 30 years under section 3 (4) of the 1958 Act, which permits retention for administrative purposes or for reasons of national security.

The provision under section 5 (1) of the Act whereby papers can be released short of the 30-year norm, if the Lord Chancellor, on the advice of ministers, so decides, should be much more widely used, the committee said.



Sir Duncan Wilson: Urged freer access to papers.

MISC 58 has considered the desirability of the Lord Chancellor being given much more information about the nature of sensitive documents which departments are anxious to withhold. That would allow him to make his own judgment before signing the statutory instrument authorizing their retention.

Some departments, most notably the Home Office, which takes care of the interests of the Security Service, M15, and the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, which looks after the Secret Intelligence Service, M16, seem to be nervous about the degree to which the contents of old but sensitive files can be safely circulated within Whitehall for wider examination, and the matter remains to be resolved.

One of the most delicate items under consideration by MISC 58 is the edict promulgated by Lord Gardiner, then the Lord Chancellor, in 1967, at the time the 30-year rule was established, exempting all the internal files of M15 and M16 from disclosure, however many years had elapsed since their creation.

Lord Bethell, the professional historian and Conservative member of the European Parliament for London, North-West, has suggested to Lord Hailsham of St Marylebone, the present Lord Chancellor, that such a blanket ban is contrary to the spirit of the Public Records Acts and should be reviewed. Lord Hailsham has agreed that the matter should be examined and has referred it to MISC 58.

Modern Public Records: Selection and Access. Report of a Committee Appointed by the Lord Chancellor (Cmnd 8204, Stationery Office, £8.10).

Inquiry call over death of Prosser

By Peter Evans
Home Affairs Correspondent

A government inquiry with powers to break the "apparent wall of silence" about the prison death of Mr Barry Prosser was called for by the Association of Members of Boards of Visitors on Saturday.

The boards are appointed by the Government to provide *independent* oversight of prisons. Members at their association's annual meeting viewed "with the deepest concern" the unlawful killing of Mr Prosser in a cell at Winson Green Prison, Birmingham.

Three prison officers accused of his murder were discharged by Mr F. H. Hatchard, the Birmingham Stipendiary Magistrate, who decided there was insufficient evidence on which a crown court jury could convict.

A pathologist said that Mr Prosser, aged 32, a carpenter, had been beaten and died as a result of a ruptured stomach. Mr William Whitelaw, Home Secretary, who has called for a report of the magistrate's court proceedings, is expected to decide soon whether to set up an inquiry.

The associaton wants an inquiry with powers to compel people to give evidence on oath and to give immunity to prisoners making any allegations about staff.

The association wants the inquiry to investigate the reason for the apparent wall of silence confronting police.

Criticism of "unacceptable" conditons in Holloway, the women's prison in London, was made by Mr John Ward, a member of the board of visitors there.

Contrary to its much heralded policy of openness, the Prison Department has refused *The Times* permission to go inside Holloway, claiming that *"too many people"* were visiting and looking.

Mr Ward said there was so much overcrowding that there were risks to the mental health of the patients and to hygiene. A seventh of the inmates should be in psychiatric hospitals, he said.

Officially the prison should hold 245 inmates, Mr Ward said. In his seven years on the board the population had many times been above 400.

Papandreou seeks atom-free Balkans

From Mario Modiano
Athens, Oct 11

The Opposition Socialists in Greece will ask for the prompt removal of all nuclear warheads stored in the country, if they win next Sunday's general election.

Mr Andreas Papandreou, who seems convinced that his Panhellenic Socialist Movement (Pasok) will be returned by a landslide, believes that he could set up a nuclear-free zone in the Balkans six months after forming his government.

Some Greek journalists have been allowed rare glimpses of what Pasok would actually do if it came to power in informal chats with Mr Papandreou after each of the gigantic rallies that the two big parties are organizing in provincial towns.

Mr Papandreou was questioned about nuclear arms. Greece is known to have, under the Nato double-key system, stockpiles of artillery, surface-to-surface and surface-to-air nuclear warheads. Their removal, Mr Papandreou said, would be a symbolic act. "It would be a challenge to our Balkan friends to do the same. It would be a great achievement if we can get a nuclear-free zone in the Balkans within six months."

It is still unclear if this would be a unilateral act by a Pasok government or conditional on the other Balkan states accepting this regional plan, with or without control safeguards.

Like many other aspects of Pasok's policy this is one of the obscure areas that Mr Papandreou seems reluctant to clarify. He has systematically avoided contact with foreign journalists or their questions.

Last night at a rally in Salonika Mr Papandreou said Nato was bad for Greece because it failed to guarantee her eastern borders from Turkish aggression.

He indicated that if Pasok wins, one of the first things Parliament will be called on to do is to abrogate the so-called Rogers agreement reinstating Greece in the integrated military structure of the Nato alliance.

This would imply that under a Papandreou government Greece would remain in Nato's political arm. But he did not say so last night.

□ Bonn: Mr Papandreou said in an interview published yesterday that Pasok will seek to take Greece out of the EEC with a referendum if it wins the election (Reuter reports).

He told the West German weekly *Der Spiegel:* "We think Greece should be neither a member nor an associate of the EEC. Instead, there should be a special treaty".

De Lange committee proposal rejected

Apartheid to remain in schools

From Michael Hornsby, Johannesburg, Oct 11

The South African educational system will continue to be organized on the basis of racial separation, the Government has declared, further dashing the hopes of apartheid reform raised by Mr P. W. Botha, the Prime Minister, when he came to office three years ago.

The Government's position was made clear in a preliminary response to a controversial report on education, which recommends that all universities and schools, *whether in the private or state* sector, should be free to open their doors to all races.

The report, which contains many other proposals, was commissioned last year by the Government, and was produced by a committee headed by Professor J. P. De Lange, Rector of the Rand Afrikaans University, under the aegis of the Human Sciences Research Council, an independent body.

Education has long been an explosive issue. The commissioning of the De Lange report was in part a belated response to the violent student riots which erupted in the black township of Soweto in 1976 and the wave of unrest which swept Coloured (mixed race) and African schools in the Cape Province in 1980.

The specific causes of the violence — the compulsory introduction of Afrikaans as the medium of instruction in Soweto and the shortage of textbooks and low standard of teaching in the Cape — quickly gave way in both cases to a more generalized venting of deep anger and frustration at educational inequalities.

The central proposal of the De Lange report is that there should be a single ministry of education for the whole population, that universities and private schools should be free to enrol students of all colours, and that state schools should also be non-racial if their governing boards and parents' associations so desire.

Although the report thus stops well short of recommending compulsory racial integration, it would, if acted upon, none the less strike a severe blow at the legal underpinning of educational apartheid and create opportunities for liberalization which do not exist now.

At present there are three ministries, all white-run, handling education — the Ministry of National Education (white schools), the Ministry of Internal Affairs (Coloured and Indian schools) and the Ministry of Education and Training (black schools.)

White universities may take small numbers of black students, but they have to seek a permit to do so in each case. A blind eye had also been turned to private schools which accept black and Coloured pupils, but such schools remain in breach of the law and run the risk of reclassification as black or Coloured establishments.

The report maintains that the rigid organization of education along racial lines springs from a misguided desire to impose from above "a predetermined cultural identity" on different racial groups, and it argues instead in favour of "free association" (i.e. non-racialism).

Speaking for the Government, Mr Gerrit Viljoen, the Minister of Ecucation, agreed that the report had "positive aspects". But he insisted that the goal of equal education opportunities had to be achieved within the framework of racial separation so as to preserve the "Christian National" character of white education.

Schmidt party hails peace rally

From Patricia Clough, Bonn, Oct 11

The ruling Social Democratic Party today declared it had been encouraged to pursue its peace policy by yesterday's vast anti-nuclear missile demonstration in Bonn, attended by more than a quarter of a million people.

As the last demonstrators trailed away, leaving the statue of Beethoven with a red flag in its arm and a sea of placards and leaflets in the streets, the Government and organizers were relieved that there had been no violence. Both had feared a repetition of last month's riots in Berlin which would have discredited the movement here, creating an impression of rampant anti-Americanism.

Police reported that six punk rockers were detained for breaking windows and another group was caught helping itself to the contents of a wine shop. All other attempts to make trouble were promptly stifled by fellow-demonstrators.

The protesters, estimated at 250,000 by police and 300,000 by the organizers had streamed in from all over West Germany and neighbouring countries to hear politicians from the two coalition parties, theologians, ecologists and trade unionists call for nuclear disarmament in East and West Europe and, as a start, the withdrawal of Nato plans to station new Pershing and cruise missiles in the West.

"We want to break the chain of rearmament which is *dragging us all towards the* abyss", cried Herr Erhard Eppler, a leading spokesman for the dissident Social Democrat left. "We want to smash it where we can, here in Western Europe, in Germany."

The crowds whistled and booed as a small plane circled overhead trailing a banner reading: "Who is demonstrating in Moscow?" Bearing banners, placards and balloons the demonstrators *marched singing and chanting* to the Hofgarten, a huge lawn in front of the university. One huge banner stated: "Fight your own wars. West Germany out of Nato"; but most others favoured balanced disarmamament and portrayed both President Reagan and President Brezhnev as villains.

□ Moscow: Tass said the rally was a milestone in the struggle for disarmament (Reuter reports). Soviet television screened long shots of the demonstration.



Photograph by Steve Benlow

A child carries her own message during the demostration

From Saturday's later editions

A robber who cared has sentence cut

Gary Wilson, of Liverpool, was given a reduced sentence of seven years on Friday after a judge at the Central Criminal Court was told of his "caring" attitude to his victims. Judge Buzzard said he had considered a sentence of 10 years.

Mr Stuart Stevens, defending, said Mr Wilson had calmed a Llandudno woman, aged 92, before robbing her of antiques and cash, and he returned a £700 watch because she was sentimentally attached to it. He loosened handcuffs so that she could free herself.

Informer's victim is set free

Daniel Gowan, a car dealer, of Cheshunt, Hertfordshire, sentenced in 1979 to 25 years' imprisonment for robbery and conspiracy to rob after being implicated by an informer, was cleared by the Court of Appeal on Friday.

Mr Bernard Rees, of Penylan, Cardiff, sentenced to 18 years in 1979 for robbery, also had his convictions quashed. Mr Patrick Austin, of no settled address, sentenced to 20 years with Mr Gowan for robbery and plotting to rob, was refused leave to appeal against his convictions, but his sentence was cut to 17 years.

Mr Patrick Collins, of Wandsworth, London, sentenced to 15 years at a separate trial for robbery, had his sentence cut to 10 years. Mr Alfred Berkeley, of Hoxton, London, sentenced to 25 years with Mr Gowan on the same charges, was granted leave to appeal.

Reasons for the decisions will be given later.

MOTORIST KILLED

Mr John Webb, aged 20, of Virginia Water, Surrey, was killed when a BMW car he was driving went out of control and crashed through a fence on the A329 at Virginia Water early yesterday. Three passengers were seriously injured.

A three-cornered fight over rail line's future

By Michael Baily, Transport Correspondent

The future of one of Britain's most beautiful tourist railways, the Cambrian coast line up the west coast of Wales, is being fought over by three conflicting organizations.

British Rail, the Department of Transport and the Welsh tourist authorities all want to keep it open, but none of them wants to pay.

The line contains the Barmouth Viaduct, where boring worms in the wooden piles caused a six-month closure to last May. Long term repairs will cost £1.5m, and the line already loses more than £1m a year.

Railway managers accuse the Government of deviousness in its dealings over the line, but British Rail will make no formal comment.

The accusation refers to a statement last month by Mr Kenneth Clarke, Under-Secretary of State for Transport, in which he expressed "pleasure that BR had decided to repair the viaduct out of the *£700m grant they receive* from the Government each year".

But the letter in which the alleged decision to repair the viaduct was conveyed, from Mr Geoffrey Myers, BR board member for marketing, to the department, says virtually the opposite.

"The simple truth of the matter is that the financial input does not now meet the physical output", Mr Myers writes. "There is no money for Barmouth Viaduct without work being cancelled on some other routes."

He says far more needs to be spent than is proposed for the viaduct to keep the Cambrian coast line open for years to come, and "while we will do sufficient to keep the line open for the time being, there can be no longer-term guarantee until we have really determined a sounder basis for facing up to the physical requirements of the rail system".

Closure of the line would be regarded as a disaster in Wales, where it is the only link between the main line railway system at Shrewsbury and to some of the principality's finest coastal and *mountain scenery.* It connects with three narrow gauge railways cut into the mountains which are prime tourist attractions, the Talyllyn, the Festiniog and the Vale of Rheidol.

The Barmouth Viaduct, built in 1867 and rebuilt on 113 wooden piles in 1903, was discovered in 1980 to have been attacked by the Teredo norvegica, a marine boring worm that used to damage old wooden sailing ships.

Nearly forty of the worst affected piles were encased in glass-reinforced cement, suffocating the worms inside and protecting against future attack. The cost of doing the rest is the most immediate source of dispute.

Work also needs to be done on sea defences at Tonfanan, Llanaber and Afon Wen.

Local authorities, while greatly concerned about the threat of closure to a prime tourist resource, are reluctant to spend their limited funds to keep it open.

And with costs of £1.5m a year and revenue of only £250,000, it is hardly a priority for BR's programme of maintenance and renewal.

POOR 'FACE FUEL BILLS CRISIS'

By Robin Young
Consumer Affairs Correspondent

Thousands of London families are living without electricity because they are too poor to pay the bills, the Greater London Citizens' Advice Bureaux Service claims in a report published today.

The report is based on two surveys of advice bureau clients who were having difficulty paying their bills. The surveys showed that consumers with fuel debts were nearly all low income families.

Three quarters of those in one survey had incomes of less than £50 a week. In two thirds of the cases the family included children under 11 years old, and a third of the households were single parent families.

Though the number of disconnexions in London has dropped sharply recently, the report is still critical of the London Electricity Board's record of handling poor consumers. It says it has no consistent policies for managing debts, and often fixes repayments at unrealistic levels.

Disconnexion policies are said to be arbitrary, not taking effect at any particular level of debt, and taking no account of how the debt arose, or the consumer's circumstances.

Though advice bureaux were often able to negotiate more realistic arrangements for paying off debt, more than half the people approaching the bureaux for help had already been disconnected.

The report recommends that fuel disconnexions should take place only by order of a court; that the LEB should work out and publish a consistent policy for the treatment of people running into debt; and that the Government should use fuel subsidies to protect the poor.

Fuel Debts and LEB Policy, Greater London Citizens' Advice Bureaux Service, 31 Wellington Street, London, WC2 7QH, £1.50.

Anger at riot report 'leak'

From John Chartres, Manchester

A serious political dispute seems certain to break out in Manchester this week over the premature publication of alleged details of the report by an independent tribunal into the riots in the Moss Side area of the city last July.

The report should still be totally confidential.

Last Wednesday Mr Cecil Franks, leader of the minority Conservative group on Manchester City Council, claimed in public that the tribunal inquiry was "neither independent nor impartial".

On Friday details of the report, which had been written and delivered to Greater Manchester County Council some days earlier, were "leaked" in a new publication called *The Manchester Flash,* which is supported financially by government agencies and by Barclays Bank.

French Socialists join battle with inflation

From Jonathan Fenby, Paris, Oct 11

Control of inflation has joined the fight against unemployment as a dominant concern of the French Government.

After a summer in which the creation of new jobs was the central theme of President Mitterrand's newly-elected administration, the past week has seen an evident awareness that inflation has to be checked if the far-reaching Socialist economic programme is to succeed.

It would be wrong to see this as a U-turn by the reflationary-minded leaders of France. M Mitterrand is sure to emphasize his concern about unemployment and his desire to breathe new life into French industry during a tour of the depressed Lorraine region starting tomorrow.

But what the past week has shown is that, after a honeymoon period dubbed "a state of grace" by the President, the French administration is having to come to grips with some unpleasant realities. These are not confined to the inflationary front.

The first big labour dispute since M Mitterrand's election in May has broken out at the Renault motor plant in Paris. Four thousand of the 13,600 workers at the Billancourt factory are to be laid off tomorrow after a series of stoppages over wages, promotion, and working conditions. According to management, these have meant loss in production of about 7,000 Renault 4 cars.

Renault is a traditional weathervane of French union militancy and there is particular symbolism in the present dispute since it comes in what is regarded as a model state-owned firm at a time when the Government has started putting its nationalization programme through Parliament.

One union leader at Billancourt said at the weekend that Renault workers "intend to keep up our dynamic role in the economic and social evolution of our country", reflecting the feeling among sections of the trade union leaders and membership that the election of a left-wing administration should be followed by greater worker-participation in running industry, as well as by better material conditions.

The dispute is being closely watched as an indication of how labour relations will develop once the immediate effect of wage and social benefits granted by the Socialists early in the summer wears off.

It is also becoming evident that the Government's nationalization programme may run into heavier weather than might have been expected in view of the Socialist domination of the National Assembly.

The problem is not political, particularly given the numerical weakness and lack of cohesion of the opposition. Rather it arises from possible constitutional and legal problems raised by the nationalization proposals.

Opponents of the extension of state ownership to private banks, arms firms and a dozen big industrial groups plan to take the matter to the top constitutional body, the Constitutional Council, on a number of points which they consider contravene French and international law.

The Government also has to deal with some rumblings from left-wing Socialists who think the legislation does not go far enough.

The parliamentary commission dealing with the draft Bills for private banks voted last week to remove a provision that shares in other companies held by these banks, would not be taken into public ownership but would be sold. Since such shares include substantial holdings in many big French companies, and in some foreign banks and firms, this would have considerably extended the scope of the nationalization programme.

M Pierre Mauroy, the Prime Minister, had to make it clear that the Government would not follow the commission's vote but would keep to its original proposal rather than indulge in what he called "rampant" extension of state ownership.

Despite such important labour and legislative concerns, it is the inflationary pressures facing the Government which have come to the forefront since last week's devaluation of the franc in the European Monetary System.

Curb on dissidents by French Communists

From Our Correspondent, Paris, Oct 11

The French Communist Party, never known as a forum for free and open debate, is coming under increasingly strict central control as the leadership tries to get to grips with its poor electoral showing earlier this year.

The party's central committee voted on Friday to expel the founder members of the most prominent dissident group Rencontres Communistes (Communist Encounters), despite a public appeal in its favour by prominent Communist intellectuals and artists. The group, which holds discussion meetings and publishes its own magazine, has been pressing for more open policy debate within the party.

This not only irritated the leadership, but also threatened to attract Communists who have been left puzzled or disheartened by the twists and turns of party policy in recent years, culminating in the loss of half its National Assembly seats in the June election and a weak score of 15 per cent in the May presidential poll.

M Henri Malberg, the party's leader in the Paris region, insisted that the expulsions had not been voted because the group's leaders were in political disagreement with the leadership, but because they had tried to establish an independent movement which refused to follow the party statutes.

The party leaders are well aware of the need to reassure their followers but it has been clear from several statements in the party press recently, as well as from the expulsion of the Rencontres Communistes founders, that open discussion of the party's problems is as far out of court as ever.

On the trade union front, the leadership of the country's biggest labour federation, the Communist-led CGT, is due to change next year and this, too, is generally seen as a sign of a reassertion of central control.

M Georges Seguy, the present CGT Secretary-General, a ruddy-faced former railway worker from Toulouse, will hand over next June to M Henri Krasucki, his deputy, a long-time union official who survived deportation to both Auschwitz and Buchenwald.

Although M Seguy has always finished by toeing the party line, he has been in conflict with the Communist leadership on a number of issues over the years and has always been aware that the union federation includes many non-communists.

Officially, M Seguy is standing down because he will reach the retirement age for railway workers next year. Health reasons have also been mentioned.

But, on a deeper level, the Communist Party needs to be sure of the CGT leadership in the coming period in which the Mitterrand Administration will have to try to maintain a delicate balance between left-wing aspirations and the control of wage increases. In such circumstances, M Krasucki looks a more relaible CGT leader from the communist point of view than the man he will replace next summer.

Second ETA bomb found

From Harry Debelius Madrid, Oct 11

Frogmen found another powerful bomb under a Navy pier in the northern city of Santander, just one week after an explosion badly damaged a Spanish destroyer there, according to reports published here today.

The second explosive device, containing three kilograms (6.6 lb) of plastic explosives and a timing device was attached to the underwater pylon of a crane in front of the naval port commander's office.

After the device was spotted on Friday evening, all ships were moved out of the danger zone and the surrounding port area was cordoned off.

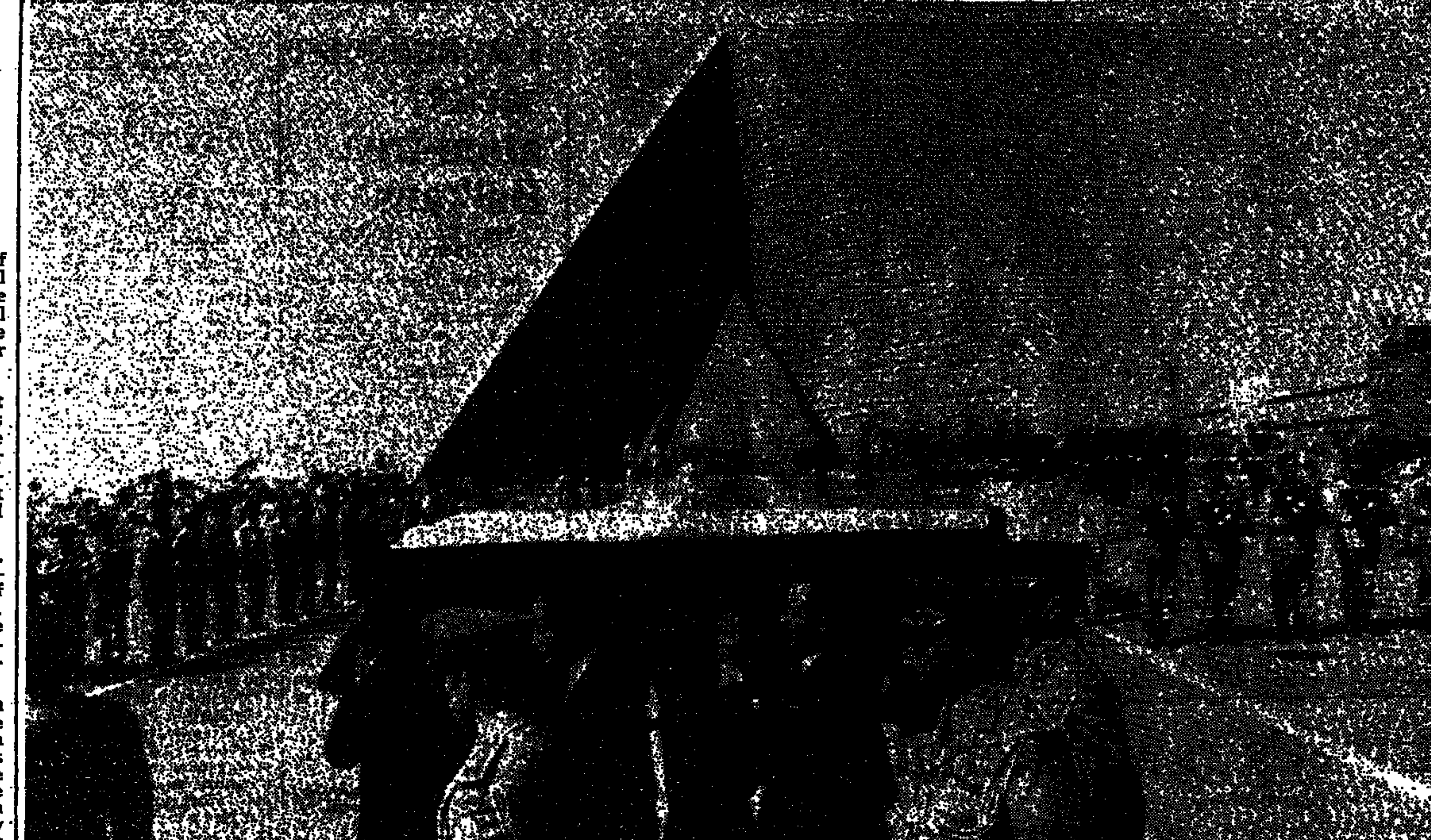
E.T.A. was also suspected of being responsible for two other attacks over the weekend. In one, a member of the paramilitary Civil Guard was wounded in an exchange of fire at Elbar, near San Sebastian.

Police chief charged in France

Paris, Oct 11. — The deputy chief of the French paramilitary intervention force has been charged after a police operation against an arms smuggling network linked to extreme right-wing political organizations, police said.

Captain Paul Barrill, aged 34, second-in-command of the GIGN gendarmerie group which specializes in anti-terrorist operations, is one of eight people charged after police seized arms in a car entering France from Belgium last Sunday.

Police said Captain Barrill, who has taken part in some of the GIGN's most spectacular actions in the past six years, faced unspecified arms offences and had been released on bail. Six others, including a 27-year-old former mercenary, were being held on charges arising from the investigation by the police unit specializing in anti-state crimes. — Reuter.



Officers escort President Sadat's coffin to thetomb of Egypt's unknown soldier — near the scene of the assassination.

Death toll in Egyptian clashes reaches 118 with 200 injured

From Christopher Walker, Cairo, Oct 11

The number of dead in the fighting between Islamic fundamentalist gunmen and the security forces in the southern Egyptian town of Assyut is put at 118, with up to 200 people injured, according to reliable Egyptian security sources. It is believed that more than 30 of those killed were members of the security forces.

Since the first reports of the three days of disturbances in Assyut, 240 miles from Cairo, began to filter back to the capital, the Government has repeatedly tried to play down the significance of the uprising. Some 12 hours after it began, one senior Minister refused to say whether there had been any deaths or injuries at all.

The disclosures about the extent of the Assyut violence coincide with repeated reports circulating in Cairo diplomatic circles that around 200 Egyptian soldiers, mostly officers, have been detained since Muslim extremists assassinated President Sadat last Tuesday.

The reports of an intenal security purge in the Army have been impossible to confirm from Egyptian sources, but they were corroborated in Cairo this morning by a foreign security expert with excellent military contacts who has been based in Egypt since the assassination.

Since Mr Sadat's killing the streets of Cairo have been subject to heavy security patrols conducted by military police in open vehicles and riot police wearing helmets and shields, who patrol in lorries carrying groups of 40.

The continuing concern about the government's ability to cope with the threat from Muslim fanatics follows graphic visual evidence over the weekend of the lack of public grief over the murder of President Sadat. This was emphasized by the fact that only last month he claimed to have the support of 99.5 per cent of his people after a referendum on his purge of government critics.

The complete absence of the hysterical mass grief that followed the death of President Nasser 11 years ago has evidently embarrassed Egyptian Ministers. Government sources have tried to explain it away by a number of suggestions, including the growing "maturity" of the people and the spread of television.

But experienced diplomats ascribe the lack of public mourning in both town and countryside to two main factors; the unprecedented security imposed because of fears of more Muslim inspired terrorist attacks and the fact that the President was killed when his popularity was at its lowest ebb.

The lack of publicly-expressed sadness has been evident everywhere. There have been hardly any photographs of the late President in windows; only a handful of black flags in Cairo and hardly any spontaneous crowds of mourners — as opposed to those blatantly organized to greet the procession of 20 buses carrying the press corps to the burial site yesterday.

Israel to continue Sinai withdrawal

From Moshe Brilliant, Tel Aviv, Oct 11

Arrangements for the final Israeli withdrawal from occupied Sinai are proceeding after talks in Cairo this weekend between Egyptian and Israeli leaders attending President Sadat's funeral.

Mr Kamal Hassan Ali, the Egyptian Foreign Minister, has scheduled October 25 to discuss the demarcation of the permanent frontier, the evacuation of the last Israeli equipment and Egypt's possible purchase of facilities to remain in Sinai. Other meetings to deal with the normalization of relations will also take place as scheduled by the Sadat Government.

At its weekly meeting today, the Israeli Cabinet heard a report on the talks with the Egyptians, who went out of their way to dispel Israeli doubts that they would honour Mr Sadat's commitments.

Mr Begin said the assassination had created "a dangerous situation" which must be carefully watched. But he was, he said, satisfied that new Egyptian leadership was determined to pursue the peace process.

The general view here was that the new rulers will avoid anything between now and April that might give the Israelis a pretext to renege on their undertaking for a total withdrawal from Sinai. However, there was less confidence that the Egyptians will not cool their relations and try to restore their position in the Arab world once they get all of Sinai back.

This same suspicion prevailed even when President Sadat was alive.

In a radio interview today, Mr Yitzhak Shamir, the Foreign Minister, said the meetings in Egypt did not dispel all of Israel's concerns but they eased them. "The people now running Egypt will do all they can to maintain what Sadat started", he said.

However, he rejected suggestions that the Israelis advance the withdrawal as a gesture to the new leadership. "What happened in Egypt is no reason for Israeli gestures", he said.

Mr Begin also reported on his talks with world leaders at the funeral. They included Herr Helmut Schmidt, the West German Chancellor, and former President Valery Giscard d'Estaing of France, both of whom he had attacked during the Israeli election campaign earlier this year for their allegedly pro-Arab orientation.

Mr Begin also shook hands with President Gaafar Nimeiry of Sudan, but it appears improbable that the Sudanese leader knew who he was.

On the flight home from Cairo last night, Mr Begin told reporters that it was the height of hypocrisy by the Moroccans to state that King Hassan did not attend the funeral because the Israeli Prime Minister participated. "Three years ago King Hassan himself invited me and my wife to visit his country", Mr Begin revealed. A member of his staff said the invitation was extended after President Sadat's visit to Jerusalem in November, 1977.

Mr Begin accepted the invitation but he balked when the Moroccans said they wanted him to come disguised and bearded. He said he had surfaced from the underground 30 years ago and now he wanted to come officially.

The Moroccans indicated that they agreed but they later cancelled the invitation due to "complications", the sources said.

A number of high-ranking Israeli officials including Mr Yitzhak Rabin, then Prime Minister and Mr Moshe Dayan, then Foreign Minister, had secretly met the king in Rabat. The latest incognito visitor, as far as is known, was Mr Shimon Peres, the opposition Labur Party leader, last March.



Mrs Sadat with a daughter and Mr Mubarak.

Cautious Syrians avoid showdown with Mubarak

From Robert Fisk, Beirut, Oct 11

Two of the Arab states which had demanded the overthrow of President Sadat before his assassination last week — Syria and Libya — still have no idea who was behind the killing.

But Presdient Assad of Syria and Mr Ali Triki, the Libyan Foreign Minister, agreed at a meeting in northern Syria today that the United States would try to force Mr Hosni Mubarak, the Egyptian President-designate, to comply with the Camp David peace accords between Israel and Egypt. Syria, anxious to give Mr Mubarak every opportunity to resist the United States, has refrained from criticizing him.

It was learnt today that before Mr Sadat's murder the Syrians had agreed to send an armoured division to Libya, carried by Soviet vessels, to help Colonel Gaddafi to repel any Egyptian attack. The Syrian troops would be armed from the large stocks of Soviet-made weapons that Libya has stored outside Tripoli and Benghazi.

Libya is worried about the manoeuvres of the United States Sixth Fleet in the Mediterranean and President Assad and Mr Triki expressed concern today at the movements of the fleet.

Since the Camp David agreement was signed in September 1978, the Syrians have been afflicted by a nightmare: that Israel will attack Damascus, knowing that Syria cannot count on Arab friends to defend her or to divert Israel.

This is why Syria is avoiding confrontation with Mr Mubarak. If he can be induced to shrug off United States influence, Syria will be pleased to help, but Mr Mubarak is unknown in Damascus. Syrian newspapers today published photographs of him embracing Mr Menachem Begin, the Israeli Prime Minister, and the captions contained no derogatory comments.

The Syrian and Libyan regimes are steeped in the conspiracy theory of history and the Syrian authorities have toyed with the idea that President Sadat was killed at United States instigation. Since Mr Sadat could clearly no longer persuade Arab leaders to join in the Camp David peace movement, they reason, it was in Washington's interest to introduce a new leader untainted by Sadat's reputation. The only way of getting rid of the President was by killing him.

Such suspicions probably say as much about Syria as they do about Egypt. President Assad's regime is under assault by the Muslim Brotherhood. At the weekend, when he was shown on television in the streets of Damascus, his car was surrounded by security men. Crowds of supposedly delighted onlookers were shouting slogans in support of their President, but paratroopers could be seen near his vehicle, pointing their guns at the crowd.

Equally "spontaneous" demonstrations were held in Tripoli today as Colonel Gaddafi declared a public holiday to celebrate Sadat's assassination. It would not be going too far to say that the leaders in Damascus and Tripoli are almost as concerned about their future as are Mr Mubarak and the Egyptian leaders.

Peru leaders feel able to cope with political strikes

From Michael Smith, Lima, Oct 11

The year-old Government of President Fernando Belaunde Terry of Peru has drawn encouragement from the failure of two recent strikes called in protest against its policies. It believes that it may now proceed with its economic programme without having to fear politically instigated unrest.

A general strike called for September 22 by left-wing unions went almost unnoticed; and a big strike by copper mineworkers has stumbled to a halt without achieving the union demands.

The failure of the strikes marks the end of an era in Peruvian politics. In July, 1977, a widely observed general strike shook the foundations of the military government of General Francisco Morales Bermudez and convinced it that decorous means of handing over power had to be found. Since then there have been six other general strikes.

The possibility of a general strike used to be always in the military's mind and acted as a silent veto in the Cabinet when economic measures were discussed. Price and subsidy policies were influenced by strikes; and they usually led to the piling up of big budget deficits. The potential for violence on the streets also had to be considered.

Another advantage of the strike for left-wing politicians was the claim it gave them to have effective support of the public, even though they could average only about 25 per cent of the vote in elections over the past three years.

But the rules of the game have changed since the Belaúnde administration took over last year. Señor Alfonso Grados, the Labour Minister, has taken steps to give employees a voice in the formulation of the Government's wages and prices policy, and has kept wages from declining in real terms, in spite of 80 per cent inflation over the past 12 months.

So, when the leaders of the Communist-dominated General Confederation of Workers of Peru (CGTP) called the strike for September 22, the Government decided to call their bluff.

Señor Grados said in an interview: "The CGTP leaders were the last to learn that the same tactics don't work under a democracy as under an authoritarian regime.

US dismay over El Salvador

From Paul Ellman, San Salvador Oct 11

Much of the rhetoric which followed President Reagan's decision to support the El Salvador regime headed by President Jose Napoleon Duarte has now abated.

The slaughter of civilians by groups associated with the Salvadoran military has tempered the stridency of calls by Mr Reagan's supporters to hold the line in El Salvador. Equally, the scale of the American commitment so far, less than Britain's military commitment in Belize, has quietened the overblown claims by liberals that another Vietnam was in the offing.

But, for the officials who daily manage American policy behind the heavily guarded walls of the embassy in San Salvador, the shifting of the spotlight away from their activities is a mixed blessing. While it removes much of the urgency which informed their duties earlier this year, it also diverts attention away from the rapidly deteriorating security situation inside the country.

Publicly, United States officials continue to pay tribute to the Salvadoran military. To quote Ambassador Deane R. Hinton in a recent speech to a local audience: "Make no mistake, the fight is hard. The Army is fighting for your future. It deserves your support and respect, just as it has our support and respect."

Privately, however, American officials express deep dismay at how little has been achieved with American support and show little respect for the qualities of the Salvadoran fighting forces.

Although the Salvadoran command officially refuses to provide casualty figures, reliable sources report that its forces are now suffering losses equivalent to over 10 per cent killed or wounded annually. At this rate, the Salvadoran military will, by the end of this year have lost more than half the manpower added to its ranks over the past 12 months.

No tally of guerrilla losses is available because none is kept. But American officials concede that there is little incentive to issue details of a situation which reveals the ineffectiveness of counter-insurgency operations so far. "The guerrillas are either very good at hiding their dead or the Army isn't very good at catching them." One American aide commented wryly.

Intelligence regarding guerrilla activities remains sketchy because of the tendency of Salvadoran troops to execute captives on the spot rather than interrogate them, but it is estimated that the total number of insurgents from the five groups that operate under the umberella of the Farabundo Marti movement for national liberation has now reached 6,000.

The guerrillas now roam in groups averaging 100 men, compared with the five to 10 man bands that were the norm a year ago.

Although the Salvadorean command theoretically has 22,000 men at its disposal, only 9,000 of these are actively engaged in counter insurgency operations, with the remainder tied up in static defence duties, guarding bridges another key installations.

Efforts to improve the mobility of the government forces have yielded little fruit, despite the loan of 14 "Huey" helicopters as part of the United States military aid programme which totals $35m (£18m) this year and is expected to reach $60m in 1982.

Training is a problem, too. Thanks to a decision by the Salvadorean command to close down its basic training camp and transfer its instructors to fighting units, recruits now undergo little more than a weapons familiarization course before being sent out to what one American official laughingly described as "on the job training".

Government offers to work with Solidarity

From Dessa Trevisan Warsaw, Oct 11

The Polish Government has offered to set up a permanent joint commission with the independent trade union organization Solidarity to ease the food crisis, in what is clearly a conciliatory move.

A period of negotiations now seems to lie ahead despite Government accusations that the political programme which emerged from the union's congress had increased the threat of political conflict.

The new proposal is the first by the Government since General Wojciech Jaruzelski, the Prime Minister, recently indicated the necessity to widen the circle of power, and the party newspaper *Trybuna Ludu* went even further in calling for a national consensus and touching on the possibility of setting up a coalition government. This might include Solidarity and the Roman Catholic church.

The Government, in its statement over the weekend, said the immediate task of the joint commission would be to deal with the supply, price and rationing of goods. It also pointed out that shortages of hard currency were imposing further restrictions on imports, especially of raw materials

The Government made it clear that Poland's chances on getting assistance from her partners, both East and West, depended on achieving political stability. Poland was fast ceasing to be regarded as a reliable economic partner.

This year the Soviet Union has given considerable help to Poland with raw materials in excess of the annual trade quotas, while Poland will be four million tonnes of coal short in her contracted deliveries. Moscow is now believed to have told the Poles that this lopsided trade cannot last indefinitely. Both East Germany and Czechoslovakia have now begun to put trade with Poland on what seems to be a strict barter arrangement.

Mr Jozef Czyrek, the Foreign Minister, returning from a series of visits to Western capitals, said in an interview that he found diminishing willingness to grant aid to Poland. One of Solidarity's experts on trade, returning from the United States, said Western bankers would only grant further credit if union and the Government reached agreement, and some signs of improvement began to emerge.

The prospects for the winter are an energy crisis, spare part shortages and breakdowns, all of which indicates things will be worse than last winter. This will necessitate a further reduction in heating as coal output is down more than 20 per cent despite an increase in the number of miners.

Oil refining has fallen by 17 per cent and long queues of cars at the petrol pumps are again bearing witness to shortages of oil supplies. Farmers, in dispute with the authorities over wholesale prices, are simply not selling their livestock to the state market.

IN BRIEF

Two embassies gatecrashed

Moscow. — Soviet police have detained a Russian who drove into the United States Embassy with a loaded shotgun. He asked to talk to officials, who later said he had surrendered his gun to a marine and was allowed to talk to consular staff.

On Saturday two teenage Soviet youths broke into the Belgian Embassy compound and asked for political asylum. Two hours later they were taken home.

Briton held

Nairobi. — Oswald Kpokpoe Ankrah, a Liverpudlian, has pleaded guilty here to unlawful possession of drugs and was remanded in custody. Police had seized 396lb of marijuana from a house in a Nairobi suburb.

Zaire purge

Kinshasa. — President Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire has replaced almost half his 26-member Cabinet, the Zaire news agency said. The surprise of the latest reshuffle is the removal of Mr Bomboko Lokumba, the powerful Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister.

Airport protest

Tokyo — About 6,500 students, trade unionists and farmers held a mass demonstration in protest against the construction of more runways at Narita international airport, near Tokyo.

Chess delay

Merano, Italy. — Victor Korchnoi, trailing three games to nil in the world chess tournament against the champion Anatoly Karpov, postponed the fifth game that was due to start last night until — this afternoon. No reason was given for the request.

Flood toll

Manila. — The death toll in a mining village hit by flash floods in the southern province of Davao Del Norte has risen to 152, the Philippines News Agency said.

The Times Profile: four key men at the Conservative conference



Michael Heseltine
Environment Secretary

Tarzan of the urban jungle

As recently as May the game seemed to be up for Mr Michael Heseltine. In 24 months he had changed from golden boy into whipping boy: blamed for the rates, the near loss of the shires to the Conservatives in the recent election, Ken Livingstone and, seriously, for the continuing and dramatic failure of central policy to bring local spending and employment down anywhere near the targets in the Government's economic plan.

Mrs Thatcher's cruel and unusual punishment in sending the stylish Mr Heseltine out among the ill-tailored grey men of local government seemed at last to be working. His smooth upward track — Oxford Union, publishing magnate, *conference's delight*, ambitious minister — was running into the sands of rate support grant.

In Knowsley and Croxteth he won hearts and minds. He will appear at Blackpool this week if not as the lion-hearted minister standing between the blue-rinse ladies and revolting Toxteth youth, than as the single minister who has been there at the urban sharp end, the man apparently who knows what levers to pull.

Mrs Thatcher may have thought when *she* despatched her minister northwards that she was dishing him. As Lord Hailsham found in 1963 such missions can easily make ministers into buffoons.

Despite their similarity of background — provincial (Mr Heseltine comes from Swansea) and bourgeois rather than metropolitan and aristocratic — relations between Mrs Thatcher and Mr *Heseltine* are not close. Such a considerable figure in Conservative governments and conferences is bound to be seen as a possible rival:

Yet there was something missing from Mrs Thatcher's calculations — if she did stop and think before authorizing the Merseyside jaunt. Mr. Heseltine is not a philosopher, but an action man. His record in government shows his liking for Big. Things: road projects when at Transport, Concorde when at Aerospace.

Even his interpretation of the fashionable minimalism of Mrs Thatcher's era has been big: getting rid of council houses was the Sale of the Century; slimming the Environment Department became a bravura exercise of managerial prerogative. And his heart was still with size: architectural competitions, planning the regeneration of London docks flying over the area in a helicopter.

Merseyside's problem is big and Mr Heseltine responded. He had a marvellous fortnight of visits, tours by coach *and on foot*, intense seminars with officials, continuous media interest.

The deep self-regard Liverpudlians have for themselves was *flattered*; the *pin-stripe* suits impressed the damp flat-dwellers and the scouse-speaking blacks. Mr Heseltine was the model of a shirtsleeves minister — except he wears those *old-fashioned bands* that gather men's sleeves — and a message went out from the Royal Liver Building: the Government was doing something.

Enough of that euphoria lingers to give Mr Heseltine his standing ovation this week, if he is careful. He could bore the conference — as he nearly did last year — with the nuts and bolts of his municipal legislation. No other party invests as much time and individual effort in the local administration of Britain as the Conservatives; no other national party conference finds municipal affairs so boring.

This schizophrenia will see Mr Heseltine through Blackpool. But there will be people at the conference — a small number of MPs, an unnumbered shire county contingent who are desperately anxious *at the conduct* of central and local government relations under Mr Heseltine.

They have questions: why was Mr Heseltine so tardy in recognizing that *councils' power to levy* rates was the crux of his problem; why did he build up so complex and controversial a tool as his Block Grant; can he not see that there are constitutional issues behind the financial aspect?

But Michael Heseltine is in no sense a historian and is even less interested in constitutions. He came to the Environment Department with a residual sense of obligation to the shires that have given him political life (he *represented Tavistock in rural* Devon *before* his present seat of Henley in Oxfordshire) but with none to any broader tradition of local government. At the same time Mr Heseltine has not the intellectual resources effectively to combat the localists, their academic allies or even the trendy cant of the Social Democratic decentralizers.

This week he will probably indulge in that time-honoured sport of bashing socialist local authorities, and the faithful will love it. But come next week the complex issues of rating, local spending and the true limits of autonomy in a welfare state will still be unresolved — and Mr Heseltine's promised new legislation will not settle them — ensuring that the gold of his reputation could soon again be tarnished.

David Walker

Cecil Parkinson
Party Chairman

Cleanest Tory of them all

"I have one real objective: to help the Prime Minister win the next *election. That's my challenge*, my problem, my job," said Cecil Parkinson, the former Minister for Trade who, tomorrow will address the conference for the first time in his new role as party chairman.

"We haven't got an easy story to tell, but then there isn't a government in western Europe that has.

"There is a hell of a recession going on, and we continue to talk as if we are the only country that has these problems. We have to set our country in perspective alongside others." By the next election there will, he believes, be enough elements of real achievement and progress to justify a second term.

His friends reckon he is outstandingly well equipped for his new job. Indeed, in some ways Mr Parkinson seems too good to be true: tall, handsome, charming *and* likable, only 50 years old, capable of working with fierce concentration from 8 am to midnight.

Since 1970 he has been the perfect constituency MP (for Hertfordshire South, previously the late Iain Macleod's), intelligent without being intellectual, self-made, brilliantly supported by a pretty, politically-committed wife — is there, one wonders, no flaw?

Seemingly not, though opinions about his abilities as a speaker varied from "very good" (a verdict to which he and his wife Ann modestly incline) through "variable" down to "narcoleptic."

If his own political profile has remained indistinct, it is, he beieves, *largely* because his two main posts — Mr Heath made him an assistant whip in 1974, and spokesman on trade in 1976 — condemned him either to silence or *highly specialized contributions* in the Commons.

He has never been a man to cultivate either an image or any sort of power base; nor is he — although, as a friend put it, "a thoughtful person in the fullest sense" — of a theoretical or ideological bent. On the whole, he says, he supported the Heath government, *but was not too* happy about some measures, like the 1972 Industry Act, which ushered in "lame-duck" aid.

He is keenly interested in *mental health*, and believes *that* increased help for the Third World (preferably through trade and know-how, not aid) is in everyone's interest. But on econ*omic policy*, *he has long shared* the views of Thatcherites like Nicholas Ridley, Nigel Lawson and Jock Bruce-Gardyne.

Coincidentally, perhaps, his *background is also not unlike his* leader's. His father, of whom he is both proud and protective, was a railwayman who survived a serious heart attack in his forties *and* is president of the local golf club.

Born in Carnforth, Lancashire, young Cecil did well at Lancaster Grammar School, and became — briefly — a Young Socialist. After National Service in the RAF he went to Emmanuel College, Cambridge, where he read first English, under F. R. Leavis; then, thinking that "not quite sufficiently applied", he switched to law; doing the two-year course in one year and gaining a Third — but also a blue for running.

He still runs in the roads around their *eight-bedroom Queen* Anne house near Potters Bar or their flat in Pimlico, to counteract the effects of trade promotion trips around the world, now to be *replaced by exhortatory excursions* around the United Kingdom.

After Cambridge and a stint with Metal Box, he switched from law to accountancy, soon became a *partner* of the City firm he joined, then decided he wanted a business of his own.

With borrowed money he bought a north of England building firm, which he took with a partner into the specialist engineering field, selling out when he became Trade minister. At the end it employed some 400 people.

Mr Parkinson's ability to explain complicated economic issues in the straightforward, practical terms of a businessman will stand him in good stead as party chairman. Equally, his easy rapport with leaders of industry and commerce, brilliantly used at Trade, should help restore the party's serious financial deficit.

Another big and more delicate task will be to restore morale at Conservative Central Office, where an 18-month pay-freeze, 10 per cent staff cuts and a major reorganization have caused serious disaffection.

In his 10 years in politics Mr Parkinson has shown that he possesses an unusual blend of efficiency, energy and charm. The task of persuading the country to take another five years of Thatcher medicine will show whether his powers of judgment and communication are of the same high order.

Roger Berthoud

Norman Tebbit
Employment Secretary

Hit man not spoiling for a fight

The first thing the trade union movement did on hearing that Mrs Thatcher had appointed Mr Norman Tebbit as Secretary of State for Employment in the last Cabinet reshuffle was to christen him Four per cent Norm.

As a nickname it is unfair on Mr Tebbit, if only because his influence on the level of this winter's round of pay settlements will vary from slight to non-existent. Gone are the days when employment ministers invited warring parties to St James's Square and banged their heads together in a four per cent deal.

It is also the fate of employment ministers to be judged on the inroads they make into the unemployment pool, now a brimming lake, during their *tenure*. Again it is something neither Mr Tebbit nor any other incumbent can do much about.

But the unions know they are *dealing with a hard-liner, put in* by Mrs Thatcher to give more muscle to her desires for union law reform. He did not endear himself to them with his blunt inaugural remark that Britain would be a better place if everyone worked harder.

Terry Duffy, president of the engineering union and one of the few union leaders to have met Mr Tebbit, says: "Prior was a fellow who put his toe in the water and earned our respect. Tebbit has not got the barometer of opinion: he is out of touch with the movement."

Mr Tebbit himself would undoubtedly disagree. He is proud of having risen from a working-class background in north London — where his father was a shop manager who lost his job in the Depression — via Edmonton Grammar School to a clerical job on the *Financial Times*. National *Service in the RAF led him* to a career as an airline pilot and a lay official of BALPA, the pilots' union, where he worked actively for 100 per cent union member*ship, which is not at all the same* thing as a closed shop.

For two years he was national president of the Conservative Trade Unionists' Organization, a *curious body which is scorned* by the mainstream Labour movement and whose influence on Tory policy-making is not as great as it might be. An associate who worked with him then says: "Norman is a typical working-class Tory: blunt, committed and very ambitious. But he is also pragmatic; he knows what he can get away with. He's a trimmer."

Another says: "Jim Prior was a consensus politician, but with Norman, conviction overrules consensus. He is no intellectual, but he is very sharp. He is a realist who is quick to detect the direction of the prevailing wind."

Mr Tebbit is very much Mrs Thatcher's man, and it is to her entirely that he owes his rapid rise from the back benches through three ministerial posts in two years. He was one of her original "gang of four" who prepared her parliamentary ripostes to the Callaghan front bench while she was in opposition, with Mr Tebbit himself the hit man put in to deliver some of the more cutting responses.

His adversaries on occasion regarded the level of his debate as so low-flying that it skimmed the treetops of insult. Michael Foot called him "a semi-housetrained polecat" and Cyril Smith branded him "a slick, slimy, slithering individual".

Those who dealt with him at the Department of Industry as right-hand man to Sir Keith Joseph take a much kinder view of him. Even some union leaders remember him with something approaching fondness for the way in which he saw *through received Conservative* doctrine to the social need for large injections of state aid to steel, shipbuilding and British Leyland.

Although there is no hint of rising damp about Mr Tebbit, his undoubted pragmatism is likely to temper his desire to reform union law. He will regard it as unrealistic, for instance, to attempt the total outlawing of the closed shop, much as he dislikes the institution.

Of the options currently being laid before him by his civil servants, he is more likely to choose those which once again make unions legally liable for damages caused by unlawful industrial action, remove legal immunity from the organizers of unofficial strikes, and greatly increase the compensation to those sacked for refusing to join a union.

He is also likely to rush in where Mr Prior feared to tread, in outlawing union-labour-only contracts, in which companies indicate in their invitations to tender *that all workers involved should* be unionized. He will not feel it necessary, as his predecessor did, to consult at every stage. But he must be prepared for the new *sobriquet* Legally Enforceable Norm.

Alan Hamilton

Sir Keith Joseph
Education Secretary

Looking back in anguish

Tomorrow the Tory Conference debate on education sees the first public appearance of Sir Keith Joseph in his new role as Education Secretary.

The purging of the Cabinet wets distracted attention from a secondary purpose of the recent Government reshuffle — that of *removing Sir Keith* from the Department of Industry, an appointment which had become embarrassing both for him and the Government. But was the *move to Education a demotion?*

Sir Keith's anguished performances as he announced the spending of more taxpayers' money on yet another ailing industry — the parade of investment black holes included Leyland, British Steel and ICL — betrayed his personal misgivings, but also drew attention to the Government's faltering industry policy.

Whatever the official rhetoric, the reality of the Industry Department's function during the recession has been to bail out companies essential to the national economy. Sir Keith had never been able to disguise the pain it caused him to be a reluctant interventionist.

Sir Keith suffers from an acute sense of intellectaal honesty which has led him to regular displays of public confessions. He was among the first to admit that *the central economic policy of the* Heath government had been misguided and that his personal support for it had been regrettable.

He eagerly confessed that it was not until he began the born-again capitalist thinking inspired by the 1974 election defeats that he was truly able to declare himself a Conservative. The confessions did not stop there. He was wrong about the tower blocks he had encouraged when Minister of Housing. He had been wrong to reorganize the NHS so drastically when Secretary of State for Social Services.

Coming clean does not come easily to a politician — and the usual politicians' tricks do not come easily to Sir Keith. He is incapable of the pretences needed to glad-hand, yet in private he is charming and has a good sense of humour. It is when on duty — even during a gentle interview on home ground — that Sir Keith adopts the awkward, anguished, deliberate manner which mars his television performances.

*He cannot relax when a note*book is out. To the full-frontal question, the gentle chivvying, the warmly charming and the silent confessional approach, he *responds by staring out of the* window, looking worried. He would much prefer to discuss the question than answer it directly. He meets questions about himself with puzzled *nervousness*.

This heightened sense of shame at the vanity needed for political life has hampered his progress. He is one of the most able *members* of the administrations he has served in, yet he has held none of the major offices of state.

Did he never want to be Foreign Secretary, Home Secretary, Chan*cellor of the Exchequer, Prime* Minister? "No, no, no and no", he replied, proud of his denial of forwardness and self-seeking. "When others wanted to be Chancellor of the Exchequer or Foreign Secretary, I wanted to be concerned with pensions and penal reform.

"It was a paternal tradition, but I have come to realize that you cannot hope to be effective in helping — in so far as help depends upon money — unless you allow a free enterprise economy to make profits."

Sir Keith was born in Portland Place in 1918 to an affluent, unlanded Jewish family. His father, Sir Samuel Joseph, was chairman and managing director of Bovis, the family firm. From Harrow, and the Second Cricket XI, he went on to a First in jurisprudence from Magdalen and to the Gunners in wartime, where he was known as "Smokey Joe" for his love of smokescreens.

He married Hellen Guggenheimer, an American sculptress, in 1951 — the best man was Denys *Lasdun* — six months after meeting her at a tea party. The couple separated in 1978.

He began work as a builder, starting from the bottom, digging *drains, and rose swiftly to a seat* on the board. By 1956 he was in the Commons, Member for the solidly Jewish constituency of Leeds, North East, which he has *held ever since. Successive Prime* Ministers rewarded his ability with power.

After the demise of Edward Heath, it became clear, most strikingly during a disastrous television interview with Ludovic Kennedy, that the hurly-burly of the top job would not suit him. Instead he has been content to be Mrs Thatcher's most conspicuous adviser, earning him the nickname "The Mad Monk" for the influence he has over the Tsarina. The sideways shuffle to Education has not dimmed that influence.

It would be wrong to guess that Education is seen as a quiet siding by either Sir Keith or the Prime Minister. He has always been interested in the subject — the only non-economic pamphlet commissioned by the Centre for Policy Studies under Sir Keith's stewardship was on education, the book promptly recommended to the DES civil servants on his first morning — and he has views, most particularly on making education more appropriate for national industrial needs, reviving Edward Boyle's neglected tertiary strand of technical education.

As an intellectual who has led the assault on classical economic theory, he is well able to counter the argument against the cuts which threaten the universities. As an unashamed believer in the unegalitarian distribution of intel*ligence, his arrival has encour*aged those who would save the sixth forms in Manchester.

The DES is now third in Cabinet rank — the highest it has ever *been* — and he keeps his *place on* the important economic committee. Sir Keith has hardly been shuffled away.

Nicholas Wapshott

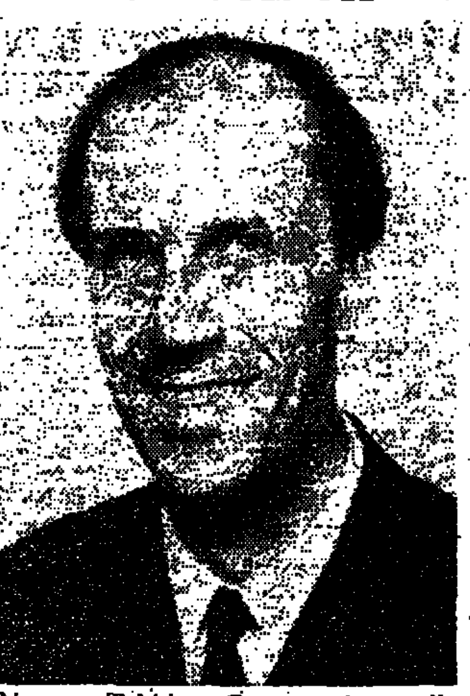
When the high fliers first took off



Michael Heseltine, photographed by Terence Donovan while unsuccessfully contesting Coventry North in 1964. Jobs held: junior transport minister 1970, junior environment minister 1970-72, Aerospace Minister 1972-4, Environment Secretary since 1979. Publisher. MP For Henley.



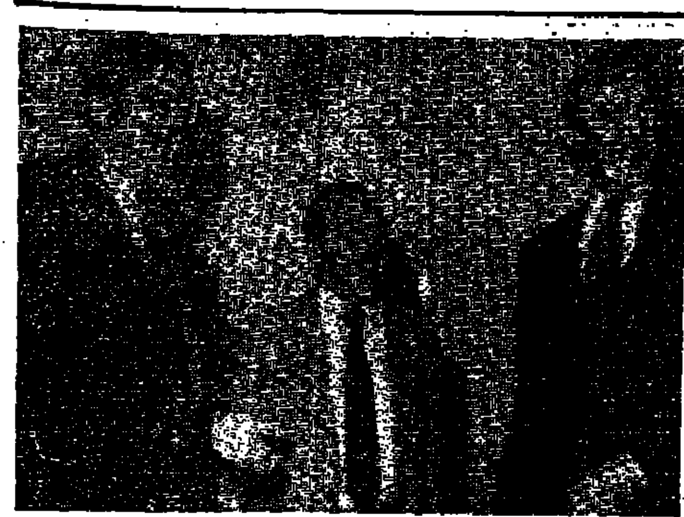
*Cecil Parkinson, elected to Parlia*ment for Enfield in 1970. Jobs held: assistant government whip 1974, junior trade minister 1979-81, appointed last month to succeed Lord Thorneycroft as party chairman. Accountant and businessman. MP for Hertfordshire South.



Norman Tebbit as Conservative candidate for Epping in 1970. Jobs held: Chairman, Conservative Aviation Committee, junior trade minister 1979, Employment Secretary since last month's Cabinet reshuffle. Former airline pilot. MP For Waltham Forest, Chingford.



Sir Keith Joseph, arriving at Westminster in February 1956 to take up his seat for Leeds North East. Jobs held: Housing Minister, 1962-64, Social Services Secretary 1970-74, Industry Secretary 1979-81, Education Secretary since last month's reshuffle.



All smiles in 1978 at the announcement of a new car plant for Northern Ireland: Roy Mason (centre) with Don Concannon, then Minister of State for Northern Ireland (left) and John De Lorean.

De Lorean is a winner, damn it!

by Roy Mason

Amid the welter of accusations, allegations, and frenzy surrounding the activities of the De Lorean motor car company in Northern Ireland, there is little doubt that the combined efforts of cynics, critics, publicity seekers, and bunglers are in danger of doing irreparable harm to a project that may well prove to be the lifeblood of Belfast — and therefore the province — and dash the hopes and aspirations of thousands of young people.

I fought long and hard for the establishment of new industry in Northern Ireland including the De Lorean project. It would be a tragedy if this brand new venture which by any measure has succeeded beyond our wildest expectations were to be lost as a result of inaccurate, ill-advised comment or lack of appreciation of the situation and circumstances that led to the establishment of the company in Northern Ireland.

At the time the De Lorean project was launched social conditions in the province were awful. Housing was disgraceful and in west Belfast, the Bogside, and Londonderry unemployment was appalling and well above the United Kingdom average. As Secretary of State I decided that the remedying of these ills was a priority.

De Lorean happened at a time when no private enterprise would ever have entered west Belfast without government intervention, government cash, and had bold decisions not been taken by ministers. When my proposal for De Lorean was laid before the ministerial committee no fewer than 15 government departments were represented which gives the lie to suggestions of lack of consultation with other areas of government.

I had great difficulties with the Department of Trade who were concerned that the cars were destined for only one country, the US market. The Treasury were concerned about the cost and it had to be firmly established that De Lorean were getting only that to which they were entitled, and which had been approved by the Cabinet in my new deal for Northern Ireland.

The Foreign Office were upset about the implications of Britain producing a commodity specifically designed to compete with the US domestic industry and asked whether a market survey had established that there was a market. The Welsh Office and the Scottish Office were concerned that this was a major project for Northern Ireland. I faced that team of 15 representatives on two occasions and eventually overcame all their objections.

De Lorean are now producing cars. Royalties are coming into the government. More than 2,000 people are employed, breadwinners in their homes, pride in their breasts and purchasing power in their areas. It is the revitalisation of west Belfast.

To those who criticize the speed with which the De Lorean venture was mounted, let me remind them that the company came after we had already had the experience of dealing with other major American firms. The De Lorean plan had been elsewhere and was worked out in detail. The Northern Ireland Development Agency and the Department of Commerce and Ministers were able to deal fairly quickly with it, and make an assessment of what they were entitled to by law in the way of grants and loans.

The De Lorean board got what they were legally entitled to, as had other American firms, and there were two members of NIDA on the De Loreanboard. I do not know, of course, since the deal was made whether individuals are making money out of the project. To me, that matters not, provided all is legal.

What matters is the survival of the project and the plant and the development of its full potential. A good run for the existing car and then backing for the new sedan is what is wanted. It is a project of paramount importance to the city of Belfast, and to Northern Ireland, involving a total of 6,000 jobs at one plant. Industrial relations are good, and production and productivity have consistently been better in Northern Ireland than in the rest of the UK.

One had to recognize that when talking about money, orthodox Treasury economics never recognizes the part it might play in undermining the terrorists recruiting drive by providing jobs. Politically, we have to in Northern Ireland, and if another 4,000 jobs are provided, with a spillover of many hundreds more in other plants, the young Catholics will look towards the Government as the real authority that has given them hope for a decent standard of living and a future.

Only recently I received a letter from John De Lorean which said: "Jointly, you and I can be justifiably proud of our mutual accomplishments. With your support we set a record, starting production with an all new plant, an all new product, an all new workfoce, and an all new management team. In retrospect I grossly underestimate the magnitude and difficulty of the combination of problems that is reasonably behind us. Now we are up to 70 cars a day with the objective of 80 by the month end (September) and 130 by February, 1982.

"We are already well over our five years goal of 2,000 employees in Dunmurray. With consumer acceptances of our product, combined with our 1985 sedan model, I expect we will have over 6,000 employees in Dunmurray within five years."

Damn it all, what an achievement. From virgin ground, green labour, a breakthrough in motor car design, and the demand such that they are fighting and squabbling in the United States for the product for which customers are offering 5,000 dollars above list price. Is it not worth encouraging?

The author was Secretary of State for Northern Ireland from 1976 to 1979.

Anwar Sadat, the prophet we took for granted

by Henry Kissinger

Isaiah Berlin once wrote that greatness is the ability to transform paradox into platitude.

When Anwar Sadat appeared on the scene, the Arab countries had too little confidence in their arms and too much faith in their rhetoric. The majority of them relied on the Soviet Union, which could supply weapons for futile wars but no programmes for progress in diplomacy. Negotiations consisted of exalted slogans incapable of achievement — the Arab countries wanted the fruits of peace without daring to pronounce the word. The nations of the West stood on the sidelines, observers at a drama that affected their destiny but seemingly without the capacity to influence it.

Within a few years, Sadat overcame these riddles. He went to war when no one thought it possible and, having restored Arab self-respect, he made a peace *no one had dared to imagine.* He moved his people toward a partnership with the West recognizing that a sense of shared values is a more certain spur to support than a defiance based on striking poses. He eschewed romantic posturing in favour of attainable steps. And he shaped the attainable with a fine sense for the dramatic. He understood that a heroic gesture can create a new reality.

When he died, the peace process was a commonplace — Egypt's friendship with America was a cornerstone of Mid-East stability. By his journey to Jerusalem he had demonstrated to our country, obsessed with the tangible, the transcendence of nobility. In the process he had accomplished more for the Arab cause than those of his brethrem whose specialty was belligerent rhetoric. He had recovered more territory, obtained more help from the West, and done more to make the Arab cause reputable internationally than any of the leaders who ritualistically abused him at meetings of the so-called "rejectionist front".

Sadat bore with fortitude the loneliness inseparable from moving the world from familiar categories towards where it has never been. He raised our gaze toward heretofore unimaginable horizons. And when he had transformed the paradox and solved the riddle, he was killed by the apostles of the ordinary, the fearful, the merchants in the ritualistic whom he shamed by being at once out-of-scale and impervious to their meanness of spirit.

Sadat was a very great man who made the difficult seem effortless. The difference between great and ordinary leaders is rarely formal intellect but insight. The great man understands the essence of a problem — the ordinary leader grasps only the symptoms. The great man focuses on the relationship of events to each other — the ordinary leader sees only a series of seemingly disconnected events. The great man has a vision of the future which enables him to place obstacles into perspective: the ordinary leader turns pebbles in the road into boulders.

Sadat was a noble man with a passion for peace. One day I sat with him in the study of the modest sandstone house he used in Aswan. Sadat was brooding about something or other, puffing on his pipe. One could see the dhows on the Nile, the mighty river bisecting a very narrow strip of green and flanked on both sides by the vast dunes of a seemingly endless desert.



Dr Kissinger and President Sadat at Alexandria in 1975

The silence was interrupted by an aide who whispered something into Sadat's ear. Sadat rose with tears in his eyes and I got up as well. He embraced me for the first time and said: "They have just signed the disengagement agreement. Today I will take off my uniform. I hope never to have to wear it again." On another occasion in a *military hospital he was inspecting*, he spoke movingly to me of how much Egypt had suffered, how an end had to be put to pointless conflict, how he did not want to send any more young men to die. Egypt needed no more heroes.

But a statesman must never be viewed as starry-eyed. He must have vision and depth — he must also translate his intuition into reality against sometimes resistant material. Sadat was neither starry-eyed nor soft. He was not a pacifist. He did not believe in peace at any price. I never doubted that in the end he would create heroes if no other course he considered honourable was left to him.

Any simple assessment of Sadat is therefore likely to be mistaken. Dozens of visiting Americans were charmed by him. But he was also aloof and reflective and withdrawn. Like many men of power, he had an almost carnal relationship with authority. He could hold his own with small talk, but on deeper acquaintance it became clear it bored him. He much preferred to spend idle time in solitary reflection in his restless peregrinations around his beloved country.

His urbanity made it easy to forget his antecedents as a revolutionary struggling for his country's independence and suffering for it in a succession of prisons. Such men are never "regular fellows" however charmingly they present themselves. Revolution is a career that can attract only the deeply dedicated. Aloof, pensive, calculating, he took a long view but he would also insist on achieving it.

Sadat had an uncanny discernment. He handled four American presidents with consummate psychological skill. He treated Nixon as a great statesman, Ford as a living manifestation of incarnate good will, Carter as a missionary almost too decent for this world, and Reagan as the benevolent leader of a popular revolution, subtly appealing to each man's conception of himself and gaining the confidence of each. He worked at identifying America's interest with his own.

Sadat analyzed correctly that Arab radicalism tended to reinforce America's special relationship with Israel. This offered America no alternative: it added the argument of strategic necessity to the existing emotional ties. So Sadat set out on a course that would have been considered mad until he *proved it possible:* to woo the United States into a more "evenhanded" posture, to create an emotional bond that would produce an incentive for American assistance in recovering lands the Arabs considered theirs. In this sense the 1977 journey to Jerusalem was at one and the same time an act of nobility and a method of disarming Israel psychologically: a unique gesture of reconcilliation and a device to isolate the Jewish state.

This explains Israel's ambivalence towards Sadat. Israelis, for decades not accepted by their neighbours, greeted Sadat's overtures at first with incredulity, later with hope, even exaltation. But there was also a gnawing fear that his seduction of the United States would ultimately leave Israel alone, and friendless in a hostile world.

Therefore Israel was torn between embracing Sadat's overture and haggling over its terms, between its own hopes and nightmares. And the last page has not yet been written in a history in which both Israel's hopes and its nightmares could come true.

Sadat was more than the sum of his parts. By one of the miracles of creation the peasant's son, the origionally underestimated politician, had the wisdom and courage of the statesman and occasionally the insight of the prophet. He defied his enemies: when abused by them he moved further in the direction he had chosen, persisting in what all thought impossible.

And there was always the persuasive humanity. On a recent visit to Egypt he invited my wife, my son, and me to dinner at his villa by the sea in Alexandria. The table had been set at the exact spot on the lawn where he had negotiated and signed the second disengagement agreement. During the course of the evening, I said that all Americans who had worked with Sadat owed him a great debt — he had made all of us look good.

The remark disturbed Sadat — he kept coming back to it. He did not want his labours to be considered personal — it was his duty, not his preference, to restore dignity to his people and give hope to his country and perhaps the world.

I do not want to pursue the argument with my fallen friend. But for once he was wrong. He did make us look good. Only he made it seem too easy, too natural, so that we took him too much for *granted. And now that he is* no longer with us and we have to journey towards peace alone, it is clear how much we needed him. Whether we will get there falteringly or with a steady stride depends on us. But nobody can ever forget that we would not be on the journey at all without Anwar Sadat.

No other people has been so obsessed with immortality as the Egyptians: none has sought to capture time so persistently, at times with defiant boldness, at times passively. Now relying on endurance rather than grand assault, now raising tremendous edifices to faith in the future.

In his own way Sadat has moved towards age-old Egyptian dream of immortality. Peace will be his pyramid.

It has been an honour to be a contemporary.

Why even a U-turn cannot guarantee Tory victory

HOW LIVING STANDARDS AFFECT GOVERNMENT POPULARITY

LEAD OVER OPPOSITION (%) — CONSERVATIVE — LABOUR — CONSERVATIVE — HEATH POLICY — THATCHER POLICY

REAL PERSONAL DISPOSABLE INCOME (£billion)

1971 1972 1973 1974 1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984

Source: Gallup Poll, Economics and Trends and EIU

One sombre fact hangs over the Conservative Party as it gathers in Blackpool this week. In political terms the worst of the recession is certainly not over; if the Chancellor has his way it is still to come.

Living standards, which of all the conventional economic indicators are the best guide to what people will think about a government, will fall steadily throughout the next 12 months. And unlike all of the previous elections in recent years, the Government's policies give it no room to generate a big recovery in the run-up to polling day. According to recent forecasts produced by the Economist Intelligence Unit, living standards in the UK will be *lower* at the time of the next election than they are now.

Depending on whether she goes to the country in October 1983 or the spring of 1984, Mrs Thatcher will have to defend a term of office in which living standards will have fallen between two and three per cent. Even that assumes a generous Budget in 1983, with the standard rate of income tax cut by 3p. in the pound to take the edge off a drop in living standards of over 3½ per cent in the next 12 months.

As our chart shows, no government has ever been faced with this prospect before. The Heath Government lost in 1974 in spite of a rise in living standards of over 15 per cent. The Labour Government which replaced it increased living standards by 10 per cent during its term of office.

Perhaps more importantly, both those governments used conventional pre-election booms to cram a rise in living standards into their final two years. Mr Healey had living standards rising at over 8 per cent a year in his last two years of office.

Like all governments of the past 25 years, the Conservative and Labour administrations lost in their attempt to gain another term after a full Parliament (the Labour victories of 1966 and October 1974 were carefully stage managed before problems could become apparent).

Yet as the chart also shows, what is remarkable about both administrations in the 1970s is the extent to which they were able to claw back within close sight of their opponents after going through periods of great unpopularity. Labour's defeat in 1979 was caused by the strikes in the public sector. Present policies offer no such hope.

The Government faces the exact opposite of the conventional pattern, in which early austerity gives way to a pre-election consumer boom. Living standards soared in the early months of the Government and have only begun to fall seriously this year.

Of course, the Prime Minister has always said that she is determined to beat inflation rather than going for easy options of maintaining living standards. Is it right to tie electoral performance to take-home pay rather than to prices or, as some on the left would like, to unemployment?

The answer is yes. The electorate is notoriously ungrateful. The better a government does at something, such as controlling inflation, the less important the voters think that issue is. When inflation is rising, the electorate says that rising prices are the key issue. When inflation starts to fall at the expense of more jobless, people ask why the government is not doing something to cure unemployment.

The measure of living standards which we have used catches the measure which most voters use to test how all this is affecting them. But they are in any case not likely to find that any of the other indicators are telling them something very different.

Inflation is not expected to come down significantly from its present level. It can only do so through the pound rising again (which will worsen unemployment) or through wages being held down, in which case living standards would fall even further.

What about Mr Heath's alternative? To see if a U-turn would turn TINA (There Is No Alternative) into TIARA (There Is a Realistic Alternative) we have used the Treasury economic model to see what would happen if Mr Heath's proposals were put into effect. The chart shows that they give a rise in living standards, though they do not produce the sort of advance which people seem to require.

Turning to other aspects of the economy, the Heath package would cut unemployment by about a quarter of a million by 1984, would leave inflation virtually unchanged and would stimulate investment.

The price for all this comes on the balance of payments. Mr Heath proposes British membership of the European Monetary System. By the time of the next election the forecast prepared for us by Paul Ormerod of the EIU suggests that the pound would need to be supported to the tune of £8,000m a year to stay within the European currency unit. Roughly half the money would be needed to cover our current account deficit and the rest to match an outflow of capital.

Economic models have to believe what they are told; the rest of us do not. It seems certain that a combination of the reflation which Mr Heath suggests and lower interest rates would force a sterling devaluation at some point over the next two years. The extra inflation that would cause would depress living standards still further.

The Conservatives are thus in a position where, on all conventional reckoning, they are past saving at the next election by their own efforts.

Whether some quite unexpected world developments will save the Government or whether the opposition parties will all contrive to throw away the advantage the economy gives them is something we can only know after the event. Sir Geoffrey Howe may have a strategy hidden up his sleeve to win the election. But if he has, it is the best kept secret in British politics today.

David Blake
Economics Editor

THE TIMES DIARY

Room with a view — and a wrangle

Sir Anthony Parsons, the poetry-loving British ambassador to the United Nations, has just emerged the victor of a ferociously fought diplomatic battle in New York against our Consul-General, Hugh Overton.

Ever since his appointment in 1979 Sir Anthony has been irritated by an anomaly. His official residence was on 66th Street, near Fifth Avenue — more than a mile from the UN and often a half-hour's slow drive away in heavy traffic. The British Consul-General meanwhile lived at Beekman Place, overlooking the East River, only a five-minute walk from the UN's green glass skyscraper.

Yet Sir Anthony's polite (at first) suggestions of a swap were firmly rejected first by Gordon Booth, then by Overton, his successor as Consul.

Sir Anthony is the senior diplomat of the two but he has no authority over the Consul-General. Thwarted, therefore, he appealed to what my observer of this residential squabble describes as "a higher level". This may have been Lord Carrington, the Foreign Secretary, who has a fine record, of course, for mediating between quarrelsome envoys.

The decision was in Sir Anthony's favour and the reluctant Overton has had to move across town.

Diplomatically, both protagonists now claim to be delighted with the result, and in the best traditions of such wrangles each feels himself to be the gainer.

Sir Anthony and Lady Parsons are entranced by their river view, although it includes some crumbling ruins of a Victorian-style fever hospital and one of the dreariest industrial segments of the borough of Queens, dominated by advertising signs for Pepsi-Cola and Gordon's Gin. Lady Parsons is a keen user of the swimming pool in the basement.

Overton, too, has adjusted well. He imperiously cleared out some of the Parsons's eclectic furniture ("Too much clutter", he explained briskly). The proximity to Central Park also allows him to take his dog for long walks.

Pie-eyed

Raymund Craigie Aitchison, the writer, tells me an amusing tale about his father, the late Lord Aitchison, Lord Advocate for Scotland in Ramsay MacDonald's Government.

Lord Aitchison, KC, who as defending counsel never lost a case on a capital indictment, suffered from an inclination towards the bottle — a weakness which occasionally got him into trouble.

Israel has banned Playing for Time, *the award-winning American television film on the Nazi extermination camp of Auschwitz, because of the pro-Palestinian sympathies of its leading actress, Vanessa Redgrave.*

The film, scripted by Arthur Miller from Fania Fenelon's book The Musicians of Auschwitz, *portrays the bizarre orchestra of inmates which was assembled for the entertainment of the camp's mass murderers.*

Miss Fenelon (who is portrayed by Miss Redgrave) and a large body of Jewish opinion in the United States opposed Miss Redgrave's engagement by CBS, but her performance won her an Emmy for best actress last month.

At the time of the presentation Miss Redgrave was in Beirut proclaiming her solidarity with Yasser Arafat's Palestine Liberation Organization and the nail-bombing Irish "freedom-fighters."

Israel Television says that while it would not normally be swayed by an actor's political opinions it could not show a film whose star was believed to desire the eradication of Israel.

His son says he once had a dram too many after a case in the High Court in Edinburgh over which he had presided as Lord Justice-Clerk. As he returned home that evening he stopped to buy a hot pie from the stall which used to stand at the foot of the Mound in Princes Street. But inexplicably he found himself negotiating for the whole stall and ended up as its owner. The news flashed round Edinburgh that he was dishing out free hot pies to all and sundry, and from dingy offices a multitude of solicitors emerged to take advantage. It took a rescue mission from his Lordship's household to rescue the great man from his predicament though it is unlikely he ever got his money back.

Aitchison will relate the tale in a biography of his father he is writing with the journalist George Saunders. It will include a fascinating exchange of letters with Ramsay MacDonald about the 1931 political crisis.

Case for treatment

As if there weren't enough for young barristers to contend with as it is — exams, pupillage, finding a seat in chambers, and years of penury building a practice — Messrs Ede and Ravenscroft, legal robe makers since 1689, have added a new horror. In the latest issue of *Guardian Gazette* they advertise 100 per cent horse-hair wigs at £135 a time, "treated against anthrax".

A winning note

The last year has proved highly successful for the Philharmonia Orchestra not just in the concert hall, but on the soccer pitch. Even without the capacity houses frequently seen at the Festival Hall, the Philharmonia football team won four of its six marches last season.

But according to the report in the Philharmonia's 1981-82 Yearbook, some of the victories seem due to more than just soccer skill: Festival Ballet were beaten 7-3 when muddy conditions tended to hamper the Ballet's nimbleness, and they thrashed the BBC Symphony Orchestra 9-1 at a time when the BBC players were suffering from inoculations for a forthcoming overseas tour.

The Philharmonia did not go completely unscathed: horn player Huw Jenkins, at right back, was injured in the drawn game with the BBC Concert Orchestra, but is reported to be now fully recovered and heading the Philharmonia Darts Team (which sounds a lot safer).



Giscard: re-emerging

Il revient

Valery Giscard d'Estaing is emerging from his self-imposed isolation since losing the French presidential election in May. He is planning a come-back, which he code-names "Operation bergerie de Randanne." The bergerie is an isolated restaurant in his home region of the Auvergne. He is to be seen there with up to 130 supporters at a time, tucking into *saumon en bellevue, coquelet rôti à la crème et aux morilles* and *bavarois aux framboises.*

This attempted political return from the dead has rather more style than making speeches in Manchester, Edward Heath might note. Giscard faithfuls report that their man now pays much more attention to other people than he did when President. He could hardly pay less.

Quiz answers

1. Mr Edward Heath launched his attack on the Government's economic policy.
2. The Melbourne Declaration is a commitment by the *Commonwealth* heads of government to revitalize the North-South dialogue.
3. Poland, where the Government's increase in the price of tobacco caused uproar at the Solidarity national congress.
4. Mr Philip Holland, Conservative MP for Carlton, because of his campaign for Government action on quangos.
5. Rock Hudson in Pillow Talk.
6. El Al, Israel's national airline, is to be grounded for 24 hours each week on the Sabbath and on all Jewish holidays.
7. The miners' union rejected a 9 per cent pay offer from the National Coal Board.
8. Industrial action over a claim for a dressing-time allowance led the chorus of Verdi's Otello at the English National Opera to appear in jeans and modern dress at a performance last week.
9. Guillermo Vilas and José-Luis Clerc, the tennis players who have taken Argentina to the finals of the Davis Cup.
10. Shirley Williams declared that she would be willing, if invited, to fight the by-election at Crosby.
11. Staff Sergeant Bene Proctor was cleared of trying to smuggle £2,200 of port and wine into Britain.
12. The Government revealed a 2 per cent increase in the money supply in September.
13. The Royal Wedding helped to raise £750,000 for charities for the disabled.
14. Last Wednesday delegates at the SDP welcomed their 21st "convert" — 20 former Labour MPs and one former Conservative MP had joined their ranks.
15. President Karl Carstens of West Germany walked, in stages, the length of his country in a attempt to encourage people to get out of their cars and walk and appreciate the country side.

Michael Horsnell



P.O. Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

THE DE LOREAN AFFAIR

Eight days ago the managers and workers at the De Lorean car factory in West Belfast were celebrating a remarkable achievement. In just three years an automated plant has been erected on virgin fields, a sports car has been designed for the American market and is now being snapped up by it, and 80 cars a day have been coming off the line to make De Lorean cars the single largest exporter in Northern Ireland. Some 2,600 people have found work and hope in a benighted area where one in three is out of work, a sharp advance on the commitment in 1978 to find work for 1,500 within five years. Now this success has been clouded, even threatened, by allegations against the company's founder Mr John De Lorean. The nature and circumstances of the allegations raise almost as many questions about those who have made them as they raise about Mr De Lorean, but as the affair enters its second week there is one certainty: It *must not be allowed to drag on* through a second week, aggravated by official blunders, and daily compounded by confusion in the press. It has been a bad eight days.

The basic confusion, manifest in the original charges by two former employees, is between financial irregularity and corporate structure. The two are quite separate issues unless making a profit is a criminal offence. It certainly offends some of the commentators that, because of the corporate structure, Mr De Lorean and his investors stand to do very nicely if the company *succeeds as well as it* seems possible it will do. But if this is a criticism that anyone wants to make it must be *directed at the original deal* between the British Government and Mr De Lorean, and it is in any event Catch 22 *criticism*: If the project fails, government should have hedged its bets more in preference stock or not invested at all; if it succeeds, government should have taken a bigger equity gamble. Hindsight is rampant. Original critics of the deal said Mr De Lorean would not be able to build a car and if he built it he would not be able to sell it. Now that he appears to be doing both, the ground has shifted. He is too successful; how dare he wish to pay back and buy out the government shares? Would that British Rail, or British Steel, or BL, could be accused of similar outrages. The truth is that the Government will have done its duty and done well by us all if it succeeds in Northern Ireland in encouraging private enterprise to create jobs and prosperity and nobody should begrudge the entrepreneur the fruits of his labour.

Financial irregularity is another matter altogether. The Government acted swiftly enough when the charges reached its attention. The trouble is that it acted clumsily. No public interest was served by the precipitate announcement from No. 10 that the police were investigating; it seems that this was *none of Mrs Thatcher's doing* — though her name reached the headlines — but the result of a small flurry in Downing street in response to press calls while she was in Australia. Mr De Lorean says he has no complaints. He is showing undue civility. The proper course would have been a swift private inquiry followed by private rejection of the informants' allegations or a public prosecution. Allegations of this kind are made every week. This is certainly what would have happened if the informants had contacted the press. Very severe penalties in libel attach to newspapers which broadcast unsubstantiated suspicions. But that, in effect, is what Government did: very few reputations stand untouched by an announcement that they are the subject of police investigation. The Solicitor General in mid week realised this and tried to emphasise that the inquiries are routine. But the mischief had been done.

This is why it is a matter of daily urgency for the public to be told whether expenditure has been disguised or improperly allocated. If there has been impropriety it will be a grave matter and the law must take its course. If there has not been, then there must be a concerted effort to repair the damage and restore the momentum of hope in West Belfast.

GREECE AT A CROSSROADS

On the face of things, the Greek electorate will be making a radical choice when it goes to the polls next weekend. The two main contenders are the governing New Democracy party, which has been in power since 1974, when the military regime collapsed; and the Pan-Hellenic Socialist Movement (Pasok), which is proposing a reversal of many of the policies followed during the past seven years. Pasok advocates a far-reaching "socialization" of the economy, and is *also committed to the principle* of leaving both the European Community and Nato, as well as closing the American bases in Greece. If past policy statements are to be believed, therefore, a victory by Pasok could mean a dramatic change in Greek foreign policy, designed to take the country out of the western camp and make it non-aligned. And the indications are that Pasok is within reach of victory, even though it may not win an overall majority of the seats in Parliament.

There are, however, reasons for believing that if the party won the election its policies would be a great deal less clear cut. For some time now Mr Andreas Papandreou, the party's leader, has been going to great pains to qualify past commitments. As regards the Community, for instance, he has called for a referendum on Pasok's proposal to leave and negotiate a special relationship along the lines of Yugoslavia's. But he and everyone else knows that the calling of a referendum is a prerogative of the *President, not the Prime* Minister, and that President Karamanlis is most unlikely to agree to one on this issue. So *recently* much of Mr Papandreou's emphasis has been on insisting on a change in the terms of membership, and being prepared to be difficult if Greece did not get its own way.

On Nato, Mr Papandreou has been critical of the agreement last year by which Greece returned to the alliance's military structures. But since Pasok's policy is to press for the dissolution of both Nato and the Warsaw Pact, it is possible that a Pasok government might confine itself to reversing that agreement while remaining in the alliance with a status like that of *France. A key consideration is the need not to upset* the Greek armed forces. Mr Papandreou has said that *nothing will be done to jeopardize* their supplies of equipment, and that is taken as a commitment not to move too far or too fast either on relations with Nato or on the American bases, whose statute is due for renewal.

In toning down party policy in this way, Mr Papandreou has had a clear tactical aim: to win over the *centrist* vote without upsetting those on the left of his own party. The fundamental question, therefore, *is whether* having once won the election he might drop his new-found moderation, particularly if he found himself forced to rely on backing from the Communist Party. Understandably Mr Rallis, the Prime Minister, has been stressing the dangers of that happening; and he hopes that fear of the unknown, as well as its past record, will carry New Democracy to a new victory. But he has to face the fact that after seven years in office, the government seems worn down—to many *Greeks*, who want a change.

For Greece's partners in Nato and the EEC, the election is a *matter of great* importance, because of the issues at stake. They can take some comfort from the positions taken recently by Mr Papandreou which suggest that a Pasok victory would be less of an upheaval than had been feared — as well as reflecting the health of Greek democracy. And sensitive handling by Greece's allies would do something to limit any possible damage.

David Wood

No welcome for a Brutus in Blackpool

As 4,000 or more constituency representatives (a plague on anybody who calls them delegates) make off for Blackpool today for *the opening of the Conservative* Party Conference, let us be sure what their errand is.

They have not been summoned there by Mrs Thatcher as party leader, Ministers in the Government she presides over, the party chairman, or the 1922 Committee in the Commons. They will be *there* at the bidding of the National Union of Conservative Associations, theoretically to discuss how to *support* their party in Parliament. It will be little more than coincidence *if* Mrs Thatcher, ministers and MPs, turn up in the hall to note what the representatives say or resolve.

Historically, that states the position, though not the practice. Why? Simply because with the coming of adult suffrage last *century*, Conservatives in Parliament created their party in the constituencies. With Labour it was the other way round. It was a coalition of trade union and other organizations outside Westminster that created the Parliamentary Labour Party to represent them in the Commons. The difference of origin and *therefore constitution* still misleads the innocent.

Fewer than 20 years ago Conservative Party leaders delib*erately* kept aloof from party conferences. Winston Churchill even chose to stay isolated or insulated in Lytham St Annes rather than Blackpool and, like Harold Macmillan used to arrive on Friday night merely to address a mass rally on Saturday afternoon and receive a hero's wel*come from the* constituency hewers of wood and drawers of *water. In due course, the party* chairman reported to the Leader what the conference said or decided. There was, — and is — no explicit commitment that any notice should be taken, *although* in practice the party's rank and file mood has been treated with calculating respect.

Alec Home as *party leader* set a new fashion after "the magic circle" controversially produced him from a top hat. He decided to attend the party conference from beginning to end, listening to debates, hobnobbing with National Union officers, getting to know the rank and file, and generally proving that nobody could be more amiably democratic than a 14th Earl.

Mr Heath and Mrs Thatcher, his successors, continued the practice, which television saturation cover has made valuable to the leadership, if not obligatory. So it is that day by day in Blackpool *this week, at a carefuly chosen* moment, Mrs Thatcher will move centre stage and stay for hours on end, in full camera view. And *her* rally speech will be on Friday, because PR men have insisted that sport kicks the hell out of politics on Saturday afternoons. After all, party conferences nowadays have *television as their overriding raison d'etre.*

Through the years left wing journalists, home and foreign, have given *themselves a Roman* holiday butchering the Conservative Party for running a less democratic conference than Labour. A Conservative conference, they used to say, was rigged from beginning to end; from the conspiracy to choose anodyne motions to the triumphant belaurelling of party leaders and their lieutenants. Women reporters spent a small fortune and incredible enthusiasm describing the extravagant *millinery in the hall.*

Nature's shop stewards from Fleet Street, who easily stomached trade union block votes and blatent *gerrymandering at* Labour conferences, could not swallow a Conservative conference where card votes were scarcely ever taken and delegates spoke and voted only for themselves.

That has changed. It is now the form of the Labour Party conference, the distribution of power within it, and its relation with the *Parliamentary Labour Party that* belatedly attract notice and come under attack. The Conservative conference, at any rate post-Home, begins to look not only deeply rooted alike in party history and parliamentary democracy, but also practical and fairly efficient. It cannot change or make policy — that is Westminster's prerogative — but it can influence and has influenced Conservative policy makers more than once.

Anybody *must* be at risk attempting to predict precisely how the Conservative conference will go in Blackpool. Ministers, the 1922 Committee, and the *constituency rank and file have* not been so profoundly disturbed and restive since the news of Mr Macmillan's illness and resignation reached Blackpool in October 1963 and the fortnight's melodrama of the struggle for a new leader began. Mrs Thatcher is undoubtedly allowing herself to become dangerously *isolated* from even relatively mild critics of Government policy, disregarding men of substance and over-relying on party lightweights. There is a spreading sense that she must show as much willingness to learn as to teach.

Yet, Conservative conferences being what they are, the activities of Mr Heath, Mr Rippon, and the "Blue Chip" bunch of backbenchers will do much more to protect than to damage her. Conservative representatives will take with them to Blackpool many worries and doubts, but, though the *deferential* days are dead, they know that conference ritual needs a tribal hero or heroine, as a country needs a flag and a national anthem. To adapt the words of R. A. Butler in one of his historic calculated indiscretions, Mrs Thatcher is for the time being the best prime minister the Conservative Party has. Like her predecessors, she will be hailed at the seaside as such, and Heaven help any Brutus who sharpens the dagger this week.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Loyalty and dissent in the Party

From Mr Geoffrey Rippon, QC, MP for Hexham (Conservative)

Sir, Mr Chris Patten in his *admirable article (October 10) has*, to my mind, struck the right balance in his assessment, in the context of calls for loyalty, of the discussions now taking place within the Conservative Party. He and his "Blue chip" colleagues are properly concerned with the present and not with old quarrels, the merit of which are for historians to assess.

Serious debate about Conservative policies has long been bedevilled by largely irrelevant matters such as Enoch Powell's antagonism to Ted Heath, and the latter's not unnatural resentment at his treatment by some of his former closest associates. I wonder who induced Mr Nicholas Edwards, the otherwise inoffensive Secretary of State for Wales, to say (*The Times*, October 10) that "Mrs Thatcher *permits* debate in Cabinet to an extent that Mr Heath never dreamed of"? Where did he get his information about what went on in a Cabinet of which he was not a member? And since when did dissent in Cabinet require the Prime Minister's permission? For my part I *never found any difficulty in* expressing my views, and nor to my knowledge did anyone else. If they were silent it was by choice.

A wise leader does not confuse loyalty with sycophancy. There must always be full and free discussion in Cabinet. Thereafter any Prime Minister is entitled to *demand complete* acceptance of, and public adherence to, the iron rule of collective Cabinet responsibility. If dissent on particular issues reaches the point where *it cannot be reconciled with* membership of the Government then resignation is the answer. No such convention can be held to inhibit a back-bencher speaking up publicly when he disagrees, or for putting forward his own ideas in the hope that a different line of action or policy may eventually *commend itself* to his party and his leaders.

On particular issues such as membership of the European Community, Conservative MPs in *Mr Heath's day spoke and voted* against the Government and may do so again. As a Minister I tried to convince them they were wrong; and whips, as is their duty, no doubt tried to dissuade them, but their actions were not taken as inherently disloyal. Curiously it is they who are today loudest in their calls for loyalty.

Now, as always, there is no complete unanimity about what changes in present policies should be made. I, for example, agree *with Mr Heath about the desir*ability of negotiating to join a strengthened European Monetary System, but not for the precise reasons he gives. I see that action as a step towards creating a new international monetary order and not as a protection against United States monetary policies. Neither do I favour a return to exchange controls. My view is that the possibility of a international combination of competitive interest rates and competitive protec*tion poses the greatest potential* threat of all. Dissent may take many forms. Indeed when I read the headline (*The Times*, October 10) "Tories want no Teddy Benns, says Du Cann", my first thought was that it must be a reference to Teddy Taylor who is a Bennite if only in the sense of being both anti-European and a recent advocate of a *return to exchange* controls — although not by those tokens to be regarded as disloyal to Mrs Thatcher.

On the first day she entered No 10 as Prime Minister, Mrs Thatcher, paraphrasing the prayer of St Francis of Assisi, said, "Where there is discord may we bring *harmony.*" *In that same prayer* Sir Francis also affirmed that it is "in forgiving that we are forgiven".

The Conservative Conference in Blackpool will be a great success if old hatchets are buried and there is a recognition that present policies must be continually *reassessed in the light of chang*ing circumstances and with due respect for differing convictions.

Yours faithfully,
GEOFFREY RIPPON,
House of Commons.

From Mr Paul Ashton

Sir, Mr Heath's call (report, October 7) for a return to "consensus politics" and for Europe to "put a ring fence round its money and capital markets" demonstrates the political and economic naivety of the former Premier.

High interest rates are an *essential part of a successful* strategy to reduce inflation, while the recent interest rate increases are a response to the flow of petro-dollars to America in search of high and secure returns. Though high interest rates are unwelcomed (at least by borrowers), the effects attributed to them by Mr Heath are grossly overstated. The link between interest rates and investment-induced economic growth was questioned long ago by Mr Heath's own guru, Keynes. Investment takes place, he said, when businessmen see the prospect of profits being made, interest rates having only a marginal impact.

No "ring fence" will bring about economic growth or lower inflation rates. The economy will only pick up again when profits are possible as a result of increased productivity and lower unit costs, not lower interest rates (which in any case would be put in jeopardy by calls for more *public expenditure).*

As for "consensus politics", what this term means is not, as Mr Heath claims, pursuing policies that "unite the nation" but *adopting policies which* are not likely to be changed by the Opposition when they become the Government. This may have worked in the 1940s and 1950s, but how does one obtain a consensus on issues such as education, health, the EEC, and nuclear disarmament? The two major parties disagree vehemently on private education and health schemes, on withdrawal from the Common Market and on unilateral disarmament.

If Mr Heath really wishes a "consensus" on these issues, if he wishes to move further towards the socialist alternatives, he should take the first step by joining the SDP.

Yours faithfully,
PAUL ASHTON,
365 London Road,
St Leonard's-on-Sea,
East Sussex.

Help for Poland

From Mr Spiros Loutraki

Sir, You ask (leading article, September 23) if the West can help Poland. Two things are necessary in Poland today. A return to a political consensus and a restoration of good economic management devoid of the corruption and *unsound investment judgments* of the past decade.

But the West cannot help with either: they are problems for domestic resolution.

The Polish people alone can and must find a national reconciliation out of their upheaval in political ideas. But it will have to be found within the constraints under which they live. The West say the Soviets should not interfere; yet you suggest the Europeans could make an attractive offer to "help *strengthen the moderates* in Solidarity and the government who are anyway striving towards reforms". Even if the Europeans, with such complex economic and political problems of their own, could arrive at a consensus on what to do, how much would it cost, and what could it really achieve? It would have to be enormous, on grant terms, and even then it could achieve very little.

But what you imply is that the *Soviets might* be prepared to compromise on their fundamental Marxist-Leninist political principles by allowing the West to finance reform in Poland. How could they? It would only increase the rot. And what could the Soviet Union get as a quid pro quo for such a compromise? At most it *could get an easing of the* economic burden that Poland represents. But this is not such a costly burden to the Soviet Union, and a reduction in it could be achieved by cutting aid. *Nor could* Western finance for Poland help the Soviets avoid a need for military intervention, if it came to that point. Western finance would be more likely to increase the need. The West therefore is on a losing wicket. Indeed, in financial terms it has already effectively lost most of what it had at stake.

The second requirement in Poland, good economic management, can follow only from a resolution of the political controversy. It too requires a national consensus to emerge; it cannot be imposed on Poland from outside. In any case, the International Monetary Fund has not been notably successful in applying conditionality to centrally planned economies and would hardly know where to begin with Poland. *Western assistance* at the present time would therefore simply serve to finance a continuation of economic disorder.

Sir, your successive leading articles on the need for the West to provide substantial financial assistance for Poland are based on fallacious arguments.

Yours faithfully,
SPIROS LOUTRAKI,
Astir Palace Hotel,
Vouliagmeni Beach,
Athens,
Greece.
September 25.

Charities' income

From Mr Nicholas Hinton

Sir, Your all too brief report (October 7) of a speech by Mrs Lynda Chalker of the Department of Health and Social Security to the National Council for Voluntary Organisations' Annual Conference will, I fear, give readers the impression that, despite the recession, the income of volun*tary organizations has increased.*

Lynda Chalker stated that grants by local authorities to local voluntary organizations providing health and personal social services increased by 12 per cent in the financial year 1980/81. She might have gone on to say that, with some exceptions, central government has maintained levels of grants to national voluntary organizations. But money from government accounts for little more than 10 per cent of the total income of voluntary organizations in this country. The overall income of Britain's major charities increased by only 6 per cent in 1980/81 and their voluntary income by only 10 per cent. Taking inflation into account, voluntary organizations are worse off.

Behind these figures lie many accounts of severe hardship for many organizations. The National Children's Home anticipates a deficit of £1m this year, staff are being made redundant, and fees from local authorities for children *in care* are *nearly* £1m *less than* estimated. MIND (the National Association for Mental Health) faces similar difficulties and is likely to cut back its services at a time of increased demand.

Voluntary organizations seldom lack energy, but without the financial resources to galvanize this energy services will rapidly decline.

Yours faithfully,
NICHOLAS HINTON,
National Council for
Voluntary Organisations,
26 Bedford Square, WC1.
October 9.

Pragmatic view of the Countryside Bill

From the Chairman of the Countryside Commission

Sir, As the Wildlife and Countryside Bill moves into its last stages there has been a sustained barrage of criticism from a host of well meaning sources directed not only at individual clauses but also at the central policy of the Bill which is based on voluntary cooperation between landowners and occupiers and the forces of conservation. Indeed many have voiced the opinion that they would rather have no Bill at all than the measures which have been so *fully debated.*

Yet it has to be recognized that most Bills are to some degree analogous to the curate's egg, and the Wildlife and Countryside Bill has many good parts. The major voluntary body concerned with the protection of birds, for example, has acknowledged that Part I *represents a significant* step forward and includes proposals for which they have long been fighting. Others in the voluntary field have gone on *record in welcoming many* of the provisions of Part II dealing with landscape and habitat protection.

It is however the question of management agreements, intended to protect the sensitive sites, and specifically the compensation arrangements associated with such agreements, to which the major criticisms are being directed. The lack of compulsory fallback powers, the stance of the Ministry of Agriculture in regard to making a contribution to the necessary funding, and the anticipated intolerable burden of cost as the years go by have all had a full airing.

The Countryside Commission has *espoused* management agreements as a part of its policy over a long period. It would have wished to see government providing back-up powers when no agreement was possible and has said so loudly and clearly. It has also supported the view that the Ministry of Agriculture should be involved in agreement payments as part of a policy designed to integrate conservation more positively with the farming processes. On future funding the commission has *expressed natural concern* and has made clear that its much publicised funding in a recent case in the Broads under the existing legislation is a one-off operation and that special provision will have to be made in future from central government sources. It is also concerned to have management agreements made optional rather than mandatory in cases where agricultural grants are withheld on conservation grounds.

*But the Countryside Com*mission having made clear its opinions to ministers is taking a pragmatic view and is intending in due course in its own field to make the Act meaningful in practical terms. It has been heartened by the Secretary of State, Mr Michael Heseltine, who made a reasonable commitment on funding when speaking at our National Parks Conference last month, and moreover farmers and landowners do not always farm as *if grants were a central element in* their individual policies.

If the burden of funding became impossible to sustain, if voluntary co-operation policies break down and if the measures in the Bill fail to halt the erosion of landscape and wildlife habitats, more stringent measures will doubtless *be introduced on some* future occasion. The commission intends to keep a close watch on developments, and advise ministers accordingly. For the moment however we have a Bill which promises rather more than many of its critics seem to acknowledge. As an Act it should be given a fair *trial by all of us.*

Yours faithfully,
DEREK BARBER, Chairman,
Countryside Commission,
John Dower House,
Crescent Place,
Cheltenham.

From Dr A. S. Thomas

Sir, Mr Grove-White (October 6) fails to understand that the way to secure cooperation from any *farmer, African or European*, is to let him feel that you are under obligation to him, and not to mention legislation or money.

When I joined the staff of the Nature Conservancy 30 years ago, I found that most professional ecologists were townsfolk who regarded the countryside as natural and stable, ignoring the inevitable changes observed by us who lived on farms. I was shocked that the Sites of Special Scientific Interest which I helped to demarcate were notified to local authorities, but not to the owners or occupiers of the land.

"The country's natural heritage" was the forest and swamp with which it was covered before farmers tidied up the landscape, giving scope to the light-demanding plants, the birds and the insects which now delight naturalists. *Soils have been transformed* by drainage and fertilizers and, in consequence, the present cover of plants growing in the soil is as unnatural as are the buildings erected above it. If only the ecologists had learnt as much about the requirements of rare wild plants as the agricultural *scientists have learnt about* the requirements of cultivated plants, and could report increases in these rarities, on the nature reserves which now cover about one hundredth part of Britain, then there would be less need to schedule other areas which temporarily suit those rarities.

And if officiousness were replaced by politeness, talk of legislation by requests for help, then the future of our wildlife might be economically *safeguarded.*

Yours faithfully,
ARTHUR THOMAS,
Goodings,
Sloe Lane,
Alfriston, Sussex.

New thinking on fares

From Mr Duncan Cardow

Sir, As most London residents and workers will know, London Transport has reduced bus and tube fares with effect from October 4, 1981. This move was the principal promise by Mr Livingstone when Labour took control of the GLC *and I was reminded of how it is to* be paid for when I received my supplementary rate demand last Thursday.

As a concession of employment with London Transport all employees receive free travel on buses and tubes and I understand that in lieu of the reduction in value of free travel all employees are to receive a £50 cash payment.

London Transport should be looking for savings to compensate for the fare reduction and not giving away more money to compound the problem.

Yours faithfully,
DUNCAN CARDOW,
44 Hamilton Park West, N5.

Apostates from Islam

From Mr A. L. Tibawi

Sir, May I add a footnote to the admirable article by Mr Clifford Longley (October 5) on the declaration of human rights sponsored by the Islamic Council of Europe? I was consulted by the Secretary General about an early draft, but I was not given to understand that the intention was to "give comfort for Western sensitivities".

I have not seen the final text of the declaration before its issue, but I doubt whether it "does in fact recognize the rights of a Muslim to change his religion". The Koran does indeed proclaim that "there is no compulsion in religion". This refers to Islam itself and the manner of its early preaching. But the Koran also *proclaims* that Muhammad is "the seal of prophets". He brought to mankind the final divine message, superseding all messages brought by preceding prophets. Hence the two verses in the same surah: "The true religion with God is Islam", and "Whosoever follows another religion than Islam, it *shall not be accepted of him, and* in the next world he shall be among the losers".

Accordingly under Islamic law the penalty for apostasy is death. And I know of no Islamic country which abrogated this punishment in any of its civil laws. No doubt those who produced the final text of the declaration are well aware of these provisions in the Koran and the Shari'ah. I am therefore puzzled; how did Mr Longley gain *the impression that the declar*ation legalizes both apostasy and the freedom of non-Muslims to proselytize Muslims?

Yours faithfully,
A. L. TIBAWI,
7 Cranbrook Drive,
Esher,
Surrey.

Staying afloat

From Dr Charles Goodson-Wickes

Sir, One answer to the problems of maritime administration set out so admirably by Mrs Elizabeth Young (October 5) is the establishment of an agency to protect the interests not only of this country, but of the EEC as a whole. London, *for geographical, historical* and political reasons, is the obvious site and there is the added advantage of the presence of the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization in the capital.

Perhaps this might be an appropriate and imaginative project for Lord Carrington to promote during his Presidency of the Council of the Ministers?

Yours faithfully,
C. GOODSON-WICKES,
95a Jermyn Street, SW1.
October 6.

Closed churches

From The Reverend N. Jackson-Stevens

Sir, It may be sad to find churches locked with no indication where keys may be obtained (letters, Oct 5) but more deplorable is the absence of notice of times of services.

I recently drove to three East Anglian churches before discovering the one within the group celebrating Holy Communion that day. *Currently Exeter Cathedral is* advertising its services for the week beginning 17th May in the Royal Clarence Hotel across the Cathedral Yard.

Yours faithfully,
N. JACKSON-STEVENS,
The Vicarage,
Swimbridge,
Barnstaple,
Devon.
October 5.

Halcyon weather

From Mr P. M. Thompson

Sir, Philip Howard, in "Halcyon days . . ." (October 5), is right to remind us of the proper application of this expression. But he gives only one, if charming, *version of the Alkyone* (or Halcyone) story. The more common version, I believe, is that Alkyone and Keyx were guilty of *some act of hubris — possibly*, as Ovid has it, of addressing each other as Zeus and Hera — and that as a punishment they were transformed into birds and condemned to roam in eternal winter.

However, the gods are said to have relented, because of the couple's good connexions, and *granted them an annual fortnight* of more clement weather, which nowadays usually turns up at the very beginning of the New Year, rather than before the solstice.

Yours faithfully,
PETER M. THOMPSON,
98 Holland Road, W14.
October 7.

COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE

October 10: The Queen was represented by The Prince of Wales at the State Funeral of His Excellency Mohamed Anwar El-Sadat (President of the Arab Republic of Egypt) which took place at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier, Nasser City, Cairo today.

The Prince of Wales, attended by the Hon Edward Adeane, arrived at Heathrow Airport, London this evening in a Royal Air Force VC 10 aircraft from Egypt.

The Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips, attended by Miss Victoria Legge-Bourke and Major Nicholas Lawson, arrived at Royal Air Force Lyneham today in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight from Belgium.

October 11: By command of The Queen, the Viscount Long (Lord in Waiting) was present at Heathrow Airport, London this afternoon upon the departure of The President of the Commonwealth of Dominica and Mrs Marie, and bade farewell to Their Excellencies on behalf of Her Majesty.

CLARENCE HOUSE

October 10: Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother was present today at the celebrations to mark the Centenary of the Chapel at Haddo House, Aberdeenshire.

Ruth, Lady Fermoy was in attendance.

THATCHED HOUSE LODGE

October 11: Princess Alexandra and the Hon Angus Ogilvy were present this evening at the Concert, given as a 50th Birthday tribute to Malcolm Williamson and arranged by Karlos in association with the National Westminster Bank, at the Royal Festival Hall.

Miss Mona Mitchell was in attendance.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr S. J. H. Cromie and Miss M. F. Burton
The engagement is announced between Stephen, elder son of Dr and Mrs Brian Cromie, of Lych Gate, Littlewick Green, Berkshire, and Marianne, daughter of Mr and Mrs John Burton, of Ewell, Surrey.

Mr R. W. S. Dane and Miss J. P. A. Graham
The engagement is announced between Roland, son of Dr and Mrs D. S. Dane, of Murtmoor, Puttenham, near Guildford, Surrey, and Jacqueline, daughter of Major-General and Mrs J. D. C. Graham, of Chevening, near Sevenoaks, Kent.

Mr C. W. Insall and Miss L. M. Irvine
The engagement is announced between Christopher Wharton, only son of the late Mr and Mrs C. D. Insall, of Sawbridgeworth, Hertfordshire, and Lynn Melrose, only daughter of Mr and Mrs Alexander Irvine, of Bromsgrove, Worcestershire.

Lt-Commander T. M. Krupp, USN and 2nd Officer L. J. Reader, WRNS
The engagement is announced between Tom, only son of Mr and Mrs V. G. Krupp, of Sebastion, Florida, and Lynda, second daughter of Mr R. A. Reader, BEM, and Mrs Reader, of Sheringham, Norfolk.

Marriages

The Hon John Best and Miss F. C. M. Danks
The marriage took place on Saturday in Gloucester Cathedral between the Hon John Best, only son of Lieutenant-Colonel Lord and Lady Wynford, of Wynford House, Wynford Eagle, Dorchester, Dorset, and Miss Fenella Danks, only daughter of Mr and the Hon Mrs A. R. Danks, of Lealands Cottage, Box, Stroud, Gloucestershire. The Archdeacon of Cheltenham officiated, assisted by the Dean of Gloucester, the Archdeacon of Gloucester and the Rev M. G. P. Vooght.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, wore a gown of ivory organza and a full length silk veil held in place by a tiara. She carried a bouquet of white and green orchids, stephanotis, white freesias and ivy. Charles and Sophie Prior, David Gundry and Jenny Lankester attended her. Mr Graham Coulter was best man.

A reception was held at Chavenage, Gloucestershire.

Mr G. A. P. Irby and Miss G. K. P. W. M. Wallace
The marriage took place on Saturday at the Church of the Immaculate Conception, Farm Street, between Mr Peter Irby, second son of the Hon Anthony Irby and the late Mrs Irby, of Osborne House, South Bolton Gardens, SW5, and Miss Ginger Wallace, daughter of the late Mr Frank Edward Wallace and of Mrs Wallace, of Frisco, Texas, United States. Father Kenneth Nugent officiated.

The bride, who was given in marriage by Mr H. C. K. Wolley Dod, wore a gown of ivory chiffon trimmed with Alençon lace, pearls and crystal clusters and an ivory silk veil held in place by a diamond tiara. She carried a bouquet of cream freesias, cream roses and lilies-of-the-valley. Nicholas and Caroline Irby, William and Lisa Harrington, William and Elizabeth Scrase-Dickins, Simon Clark, Guy Dunning, Romilly Nolan, Sarah Wolley Dod and Serena Romer-Lee attended her. Mr Charles Irby, brother of the bridegroom, was best man.

A reception was held at Osborne House, South Bolton Gardens, and the honeymoon will be spent in Austria.

Dr A. A. D. Blair and Miss E. P. Paget
Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon, Viscount Linley and Lady Sarah Armstrong-Jones were present at the marriage on Saturday at St Mary Magdalene, Taunton, Somerset, between Dr Angus Blair, eldest son of Dr and Mrs Donald Blair, of Dunwich, Suffolk, and Miss Elizabeth Paget, daughter of Sir John and Lady Paget, of Haygrass House, Taunton. The Bishop of Taunton, the Rev Adrian Pollard and the Rev Eric Crowe officiated.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, wore a gown of silk taffeta trimmed with Brussels lace and an antique veil of Brussels lace. She carried a bouquet of freesias, lilies-of-the-valley and stephanotis. Sam and Daisy Harrison, Ben and Laura Cooper, Samantha and Annabel Blair, Alexia Inge, Caroline Lockwood, Rufina Emo Capodilista and Miss Susan Paget attended her. Mr Michael Tassaud was best man.

A reception was held at the home of the bride.

Mr P. S. A. Edwards and Mlle H. A. M. A. C. de Cabrol de Moute
The marriage took place on Saturday in St John's Cathedral, Hongkong, between Mr Peter Edwards, only son of Mr and Mrs Randall Edwards, of 4 Tufton Court, London, SW1, and Mlle Helene de Cabrol de Moute, only daughter of the Baronne Louis de Cabrol and the late Baron Louis de Cabrol, of le Prieure, Tancrou, Lizy-sur-Orcq, 77440, France. The dean of Hongkong, the Very Rev S. F. Sidebotham, officiated.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her brother, Baron Jean-Louis de Cabrol, wore a gown of ivory satin and carried a bouquet of orchids. Mr Anthony Newsome was best man.

A reception was held at the Repulse Bay Hotel, Hongkong, and the honeymoon will be spent in Bali.

Cranleigh School

The Headmaster of Cranleigh School, Mr Marc van Hasselt, was in the chair at the Cranleigh dinner held at the school on Saturday. The Rev Professor Owen Chadwick, Master of Selwyn College, Cambridge, and President of the British Academy, responded on behalf of the guests. Other guests were:

[illegible]

Birthdays today

Miss Angela Rippon, the broadcaster, who is 37.

Professor F. E. Bruce, 71; Mr J Drobny, 60; Mr R Heron, 54; Mr Alan Lamboll, 58; Mr Magnus Magnusson, 52; Vice-Admiral Sir John Parker, 66; Sir Archibald Ross, 70; Lord Soames, CH, 61; Mr Michael Verey, 69; Major Simon Whitbread, 77.

Pit memorial

A memorial to the 439 Welsh miners who died after the pit explosion at Universal Colliery, Senghennydd, near Caerphilly, in 1913 is to be unveiled in the village on Wednesday, the anniversary of the disaster.

Television vouchers

The BBC today launches a series of television licence gift vouchers in the form of greeting and birthday cards. It plans to produce special cards for Christmas.

ord Widgery

service of thanksgiving for the fe of Lord Widgery, of South 'olton, (former Lord Chief istice of England and Wales) ill be held at St Clement Danes nurch, central church of the AF, The Strand, London, on nursday, October 15, 1981, at pm. The congregation are asked be seated by 4.40 pm. Cars may parked at the Royal Courts of istice in the Strand or in ncoln's Inn on application on rival to the gatekeeper.

atest appointments

ie following have been appointed corders:

r S. T. Bates, QC, Mr M. J. L. ndrick, Mr I. S. McKintosh, r J. G. McNaught, Mr M. Megson, Mr A. Whitfield.

Appointments in the Forces

Royal Navy
REAR-ADMIRAL: D M Eckersley-Maslin, to be Assistant Chief of the Defence Staff (Signals) in April, 1982.
CAPTAINS: P J Williams, HERON in Cmd and Flag Capt to FONAC, Feb 25, 82; G H Bown, MOD(PE) with DAUWE DGW(N), Dec 11; G F Laslett, to be Naval Attache Brasilia; J Cunningham, MOD(PE) with DGW(N) DEWS at ASWE, Nov 30; B A Worlidge, MOD with CLD, Jan 15, 82.
SURGEON CAPTAIN: E F P Barnard, to be promoted surgn rear-admiral on Feb 3, 82 and to be surgn rear-admiral (Institute of Naval Medicine), Feb 3, 82.
COMMANDERS: I D G Ross, NEPTUNE as BND Kyle of Lochalsh, Jan 26, 82; A G Moore, BRITANNIA, Dec 11; M T Roberts, 2 yrs exch service with RAN, Jan 20, 82; I J Condie, staff of CINCNAVHOME, Jan 5, 82; M Gribb, staff of DA Nairobi, April 16, 82; F Barber, MOD as Secy to ACNS (O), April 6, 82; R H Lees, duty with CNSA and for ILLUSTRIOUS bldn and as Supply Offr on comm, Feb 2, 82.
CHAPLAIN: Rev D A Lacy, HERON, Nov 7.

Retirements
CAPTAIN: D Roe, Dec 31.
COMMANDERS: P S Bloomley, Nov 2; J S Holmes, Dec 7; J N Wishart, Dec 5; L G Scovell, Dec 5.

The Army
BRIGADIER: R P McGuinness, HQ NE Dist as D Cmnd, Oct 12.
COLONELS: E H Brown, CVHQ RAOC as Comdr, Oct 16; M Brown, RAM Coll as Prof of Med, Oct 12; E J Everett-Heath, MOD as Col GS, Oct 17; T M Goodall, HQ AFNORTH as Med Adv, Oct 12; A J Parkhill, RADC, 11 Dent Gp as CO, Oct 15; H L Roberts, CMH Aldershot as CO, Oct 16; K A Timbers, DGW(A) as Col GS, Oct 13.
LIEUTENANT-COLONELS: V J Beauchamp, 2 GR, 2 GR as CO, Oct 16; C T Garton, 8 SIGNALS, HQ AFCENT as GSO1, Oct 14; D P de C Morgan, 7 GR, 7 GR as CO, Oct 16; R Swift, RAEC, AES BAOR as CRAEC, HQ 1 Armd Div, Oct 12; C A Wilkinson, RA, UKCICC as GSO1, Oct 13; J R Yeomans, REME, MOD as GSO1, Oct 12.

Royal Air Force
GROUP CAPTAINS: A J McCreery, RAF Finningley as Stn Cdr, Oct 16; E D Frith, MOD(AFD) for staff duties, Oct 16.
WING COMMANDERS: J Mitchell, MOD(AFD) as CG Pnl 1(RAF), Oct 12; P J Goddard, MOD(AFD) as Ops Tornado 1, Oct 12; P T Harris, HQRAFSC as OST 1, Oct 12; B Dove, HQ UKCE as SO Strike Attack, Oct 12; D P Reilly, MOD(AFD) as Air Plans 2, Oct 19; J C Leckie, RAF Swinderby as SDO, Oct 14.

Church unity and the year 2000

By Clifford Longley, Religious Affairs Correspondent

Church unity by the year 2000 has been predicted by the Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr Robert Runcie, according to an interview with the editor of, and published in, the Roman Catholic weekly newspaper, *The Universe*.

He is described as hoping to "celebrate Mass in a Roman Catholic church and receive Communion", and in spite of the tautology Lambeth Palace is apparently not disposed to contest that interpretation of his remarks. Dr Runcie is usually content to learn from the way other people react to the things he says.

Whether slightly overstated or not, the interview is one more straw in the wind indicating that strong currents are still blowing Anglicanism on a converging course with Roman Catholicism. Lord Ramsey of Canterbury, Dr Runcie's predecessor but one, has just been received warmly by Pope John Paul II, and nothing apparently transpired to injure ecumenical optimism.

For those who read between the lines this is all the more significant as the Pope now has on his desk a copy of the final report of the Anglican Roman Catholic International Commission (ARCIC) report. Neither he nor Lord Ramsey is the sort to engage in platitudes, or give false impressions to one another.

An unacceptable ARCIC final report would change the whole direction of the enterprise, and Anglican hopes are high that the Pope's personal support will neutralize the inevitable Vatican resistance in those circles where ecumenism still has a low priority.

The first sign that those hopes are not in vain will be the Pope's authorization for the report to be published, as previous reports have been. In Vatican terms, publication conveys a message of general approval. No doubt Lord Ramsey's visit was a nudge in that direction; he was archbishop at the time ARCIC was created.

There is a delightful irony in the way the Pope's personal authority is being appealed to, to overcome conservative opposition, for this is itself a concrete example of the concept of papal primacy.

And the final ARCIC report is all about papal primacy, by all accounts. Its extents and limits stood out from previous ARCIC work, especially the penultimate report on authority in the church, as the most likely obstacle to eventual success.

If the Pope finds the bridge built by ARCIC to be soundly based, including a statement of papal infallibility described in a way acceptable to Anglicans, then his authority can settle the matter, and *The Universe's* prophecy could well come true.

The principle that has hitherto, more than any other, divided the two churches, will have proved decisive in healing the division. That would be all the more appropriate because the Anglican attitude to papal primacy concentrates on the aspect of the Pope's ministry concerned with securing and maintaining church unity.

The Bishop of Rome, in the prevailing Anglican ecclesiology, is the guardian of unity far more than he is the guardian of orthodoxy, though it is acknowledged that the former may embrace the latter.

The drift of events also favours a positive response. The Pope is still reckoned a likely visitor to Britain next May, and the Church of England will play a significant role in his reception.

That is not the kind of atmosphere in which he will want to deliver messages of rejection to them; nor, seeing the time he is bound to spend in Anglican company, would it be easy for him to avoid the subject if he wanted to.

A favourable final report from the theologians, on the other hand, published with papal approval in the months just before his visit, could add an excitement to the occasion which few would have foreseen when the original invitation was accepted.

If the ARCIC theologians from both sides are saying that no doctrinal barriers remain to prevent this extraordinary historic rapprochement, and that such disagreements as remain are entirely legitimate differences in understanding containable within one united Communion, then the Pope's presence in England will seem to many Anglicans as an event in the internal life of the Church of England. To them he will not be just "the Roman Catholic Pope" but "our Pope".

All that will inevitably stir up a forceful reaction, both among those liberal churchmen who could tolerate no more than a nominal papal primacy through dislike of the idea of personalized authority, and those on the Protestant wing of the Church of England who, unconsciously or not, inherit the "no popery" prejudices of the past.

The Free Churches, being more pragmatic about church structure, will undoubtedly watch it all from the perspective of their own interest, which at this stage is the fate of the covenant between themselves and the Church of England.

In the Methodist camp, at least, talk of convergence with Rome seems to cause pleasure rather than alarm. They like to point out that when Roman Catholic and Methodist theologians sit down together, there is a spontaneous spiritual chemistry between them which does not occur so often with Anglicans.

They talk not about the fine print of ecclesiastical organization, but about the search for holiness.

Luncheons

Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons
The President of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons, Mr P. G. Hignett and his officers gave a luncheon party at the Caledonian Club on Thursday. The guests included: Dr T. E. Gibson, Mr D. H. Hagan, Sir Frank Lawton, Mr W. H. G. Rees, Mr C. H. Shillito, Mr W. B. Singleton, Mr P. R. V. Watkins, Mr S. H. Wilcock and Mr Michael Wright.

High Sheriffs of North Yorkshire, West Yorkshire and Humberside
The Lord Lieutenant of North Yorkshire and the Marchioness of Normanby were present at a luncheon given yesterday by the High Sheriff of North Yorkshire and Mrs F. E. Hudson, the High Sheriff of West Yorkshire and Mrs C. M. Fenton and the High Sheriff of Humberside and Mrs S. H. Hall after the annual service held in York Minster for the North Eastern Circuit. Among those present were:

The Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress of York, the Master of the Rolls and Lady Denning, the Bishop of Sheffield, Mr Justice and Lady Jupp, Mr Justice Musill, Mrs Justice Booth, Mr Justice and Lady Gildewell, the Vice-Chancellor of the County Palatine of Lancaster and Mrs Blackett-Ord, the President of the Law Society and Mrs Marshall, the Dean of York and Mrs Jasper, the High Sheriffs of Durham, Northumberland, Cleveland and Tyne and Wear, the High Sheriff of South Yorkshire, the Sheriff of the City of York, the Circuit Administrator and Mrs Brian Cooke, circuit judges, Queen's Counsel, recorders, other counsel and presidents of local law societies.

Service luncheon

Royal Indian Navy (1612-1947)
The annual reunion luncheon of the Royal Indian Navy (1612-1947) Association took place at the Café Royal on Saturday. Lieutenant-Commander A. F. King, RIN (Retd), presided and the guest of honour was Lieutenant-Commander E. M. Shaw, RIN (Retd).

Dinner

Hyelm Old Boys Association
Miss Florence V. Slocombe was the guest of honour at the Hyelm Old Boys Association annual reunion and dinner held on Saturday at Arthur West House, Hampstead. The principal speakers were Mr Miles Squarey and Mr Clive Bastin. Mr Richard Lorimer, chairman, presided.

Service dinner

HMS Conway
The annual dinner of the Conway Club was held at the Grosvenor Hotel, Chester, on Saturday. Captain D. T. Smith, RN, presided and the guests included Mr G. A. B. King and Mr P Adler.

Leicester Grammar School

A service of dedication of Leicester Grammar School was held in Leicester Cathedral on Saturday. The Very Rev Alan Warren, officiated. Canon D. W. Gundry gave an address and the Right Rev John Mort pronounced the blessing. The chairman of the trustees and Mrs Michael Cufflin, and the Headmaster and Mrs John Higginbotham, held a reception and luncheon after the service. Those present included:

The Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress of Leicester, the Duke of Rutland, Lord Crawshaw, Mr Justice and Lady Skinner, the Chairman of the Leicestershire County Council and Mrs R Angrave, the Deputy Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress of Leicester, the High Bailiff of Leicester and Mrs A E Padmore, the Chairman of the Leicestershire Education Committee and Mrs J S Phipps, the Vice-Chancellor of Leicester University and Mrs M Shock, the Chairman of the North-West Leicestershire District Council and Mrs J J H Shaw, the Vice-Chairman of the Blaby District Council and Mrs R J C Vincent, the President of the Leicester and County Chamber of Commerce and Mrs J G Hartridge, Mrs A C Warren, the Archdeacon of Loughborough and Mrs H Lockley, the Archdeacon of Leicester and Mrs R D Silk, Judge and Mrs Brian Woods and Mr Nicholas Freeman.

Latest wills

Mr David Garnett, of Montcuq, France, the author, left estate in England and Wales valued at £11,170.

Other estates include (net, before tax paid):

Cooke, Mr Albert Maurice, of Bitton, Bristol £213,832
Davies, Mr William Herbert Key, of Cardiff £539,604
Harding, the Rev Lawrence Goodrich, of Birmingham .. £248,789
Rhodes, Mrs Marguerite Rebecca Grace, of Harrogate .. £463,463

The Bishop of London, the Right Rev Graham Leonard, at St Mary-at-Hill church, near Billingsgate Market, yesterday for the fish harvest festival, the last before the market moves to dockland. (Photograph by Chris Gregory.)

Lord Mayor of London

The following are some of the Lord Mayor of London's engagements for this week:

Today: Receives Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon, at the Loewe fashion show, in aid of Dr Barnado's; Guildhall, 6.25.
Tomorrow: Receives Jordanian Minister of Information, Mansion House, 10.30; presentation of prizes to winners of the Gardeners' Company's floral awards scheme, Mansion House, 11.30.
Wednesday: Receives Station Officer Fisher and crew of replica fire engine, Mansion House, 11.45.
Thursday: Receives party of Outward Bound students, sponsored by the City of London Association, Mansion House, 11; attends freedom of the City ceremony for the Chief Executive of Portsmouth; Guildhall, noon; attends dinner to bankers and merchants of the City of London, Mansion House, 7.45.

Lady Birley fund to aid musicians

A fund has been established in memory of Lady Birley, widow of Sir Oswald Birley, the painter, to provide the Rhoda Birley Award for the winners of the Young Musicians' Platform, a scheme organized annually by South East Arts. Lady Birley, an accomplished artist, created the Charleston Manor Festival, given each summer at her home in East Sussex.

Donations can be sent directly to Messrs Coutts & Co, Duncannon Branch, 440 Strand, London, WC2R 0QS. Cheques should be made payable to SEA (Rhoda Birley Memorial Fund).

Royal title

Mencap has been given the title "royal" by order of the Queen and will in future be known as the Royal Society for Mentally Handicapped Children and Adults.

Double triumph for pipe-major

From Angus Nicol, Falkirk

Two hundred years ago today 13 pipers competed at Falkirk, in the first piping competition ever to be held, for a prize of a set of pipes and 40 merks Scots (about two guineas).

Last Saturday that scene was recreated when the Highland Society of London held a bicentenary piping contest in Falkirk.

In 1781 the drove roads of Scotland converged on Falkirk. Each autumn the cattle and sheep sales lasted for several days at what was called the Falkirk Tryst. The Highland Society, formed in 1778, had as one of its first aims the repeal of the Act of 1746 prohibiting, on pain of imprisonment or hanging, the wearing of the tartan, carrying of arms by Highlanders, and playing the Highland bagpipe, and that was not achieved until 1782.

In a short introduction, Viscount Thurso, the president of the society, described the holding of the first competition in the year before the Act was repealed as a bold and determined move which had consequences for the culture and traditions of the Highlands still apparent today.

At Falkirk in 1981 the society and the competitors were welcomed by the Provost, Councillor John Docherty, and the council who, Lord Thurso said, had given valuable help and encouragement.

There were four piping competitions. Thirteen pipers, the same number as in 1781, were invited to play in a piobaireachd competition, each submitting 10 tunes of his own choice.

There was a competition for march, strathspey and reel open to pipers eligible for the "former winners" competitions at Oban or Inverness; in which, coincidentally, 13 pipers played. There was also a march competition and one for strathspey and reel, each for pipers invited by the Highland Society.

In a remarkable double victory the premier prize, for piobaireachd, of £250 and an engraved Caithness glass bowl, was won by Pipe-Major Angus MacDonald, of the Scots Guards, who also won the first prize for march strathspey and reel of £150 and a Caithness glass bowl.

Every person concerned in the bicentenary competition was presented with a commemorative engraved Caithness dram glass. Those were the gift of Mrs Audrey Jamieson, the great-great-great-great-granddaughter of one John MacGregor, who was piper to Prince Charles Edward at Culloden, and who won third prize at Falkirk in 1781, at the age of 73, and first prize in 1784.

The day concluded with the reading in Gaelic by Alasdair MacInnes, of Dunblane, of Duncan Ban MacIntyre's poem, *Moladh do'n Ghàidhlig 's do'n Phiob Mhóir anns a' Bhliadhna 1781*, composed specially for the first competition, and of a new Gaelic poem written for the bicentenary.

The results of the competitions were:

PIOBAIREACHD: 1. Pipe-Major Angus MacDonald, Scots Guards ("The Earl of Seaforth's Salute"); 2. Sgt John Wilson, Strathclyde Police ("Lachlan MacNeill Campbell of Kintarbert's Fancy"); 3. Iain MacFadyen, Kyle of Lochalsh ("The Rout of the Lowland Captain"); 4. Pipe-Major Iain Morrison, Queen's Own Highlanders ("Lord Lovat's Lament"); 5. Hugh MacCallum, Bridge of Allan ("Lament for the Earl of Antrim").

MARCH, STRATHSPEY AND REEL: 1. Pipe-Major Angus MacDonald, Scots Guards; 2. Iain MacFadyen, Kyle of Lochalsh; 3. John MacDougall, Kincraig; 4. Donald MacPherson, Bearsden; 5. Sgt John Wilson, Strathclyde Police.

MARCH: 1. Murray Henderson, Eassie, Angus; 2. Norman Gillies, Ullapool; 3. Walter Cowan, Annan; 4. Iain Plunkett, Glasgow; 5. Anne Spalding, Broughty Ferry.

STRATHSPEY AND REEL: 1. Sir Patrick Grant, Glasgow; 2. Murray Henderson, Eassie, Angus; 3. Alfred Morrison, Bishopton; 4. Colin Drummond, Bathgate; 5. Iain Plunkett, Glasgow.

The decision in the competition for composing a piobaireachd has been postponed until next year.

25 years ago

From The Times of Wednesday, October 10, 1956

£144m trade surplus

Britain had a surplus of £144m on the balance of payments for the first half of 1956, compared with a figure of "over £100m" forecast by Mr Macmillan at the beginning of July. The Chancellor of the Exchequer gave this news last night, but added: "The trade figures for the third quarter are, as usual, not so good. We do not know what the last quarter will bring." Referring to Suez and the future of the Middle East, he said: "So far, neither military expenditure which we have incurred nor the degree of disturbance to shipping have had a significant effect on our economy. Nevertheless, on the outcome of this affair our life and that of all western Europe may well depend. No British Government worthy of the name can shirk or evade these responsibilities. Her Majesty's Ministers are, I can assure you, determined to do their duty."

Moreover... Miles Kington

P. G. Wodehouse's bid to become the first great novelist to be alive for his own centenary celebrations having narrowly failed, thus causing great relief to all those writers who have turned up to speak in his absence and cannot be contradicted by him, I feel it is time to put a check to the flood of tributes being paid to him.

It is not enough merely to have read all the novels he ever wrote, or to have been present with him throughout the war. One's knowledge should run deeper than that.

I have accordingly devised a short test for would-be so-called Wodehouse experts. Unless you can answer all the questions correctly, please abandon your definitive profile of the man and get cracking on a biography of someone born in 1882.

1. What is a Fink-Nottle? Where do they breed, and what modern chemical will deal with them satisfactorily without harming household pets?

2. Name the drunken printer who caused the creation of Psmith, and give Wodehouse's reasons for deciding against a character called Pwooster.

3. Name the unpublished novel in which Jeeves pushes Wooster over the edge of the Reichenbach Falls.

4. Which country house was recently identified as Blandings Castle, had a preservation order slapped on it, and was burnt down the next day?

5. The average life expectancy of a pig in the real world is about two years. In the novels of P. G. Wodehouse, is it (a) 4; (b) 10; (c) 25; (d) 40 novels.

6. In which novel does Jeeves stand in for a badly hungover aristocratic friend of Wooster and make his maiden speech in the House of Lords?

7. To which minor European war did that lead?

8. After which small village in Sussex is Ukridge named?

9. In what year was Wodehouse sued for libel by a man called Herbert Drone? What was the result of the trial? And how did Wodehouse take his revenge?

10. Which Wodehouse character once said: "I may not exactly agree with what you say, but I will defend to the death my right to get drunk while I am listening to you?"

11. Describe with foot-by-foot diagrams exactly how Jeeves shimmied and name the year in which this became a minor dance craze in New York?

12. In which novel did Ukridge go 12 rounds with a pig named Beauty of Blandings and lose narrowly on points?

13. The only composer ever mentioned in Wodehouse's novels was (a) Beethoven; (b) Franz Lehar; (c) a thinly disguished Jerome Kern; (d) a cousin of Jeeves called Sidney Basingstoke?

14. In which early novel does Wodehouse anticipate the invention of nuclear power, though assuming that it will be used only for the more efficient pressing of trousers?

15. Name 15 leading English novelists who would rather have been P. G. Wodehouse. Name 50, if you like.

Answers on a postcard please, to the Wodehouse Industry, Publishers Tower, London, W1.

OBITUARY

BISHOP SAMUEL

Important role in the revival of the Coptic Church

Bishop Samuel, of the Coptic Orthodox Church was among those killed with President Sadat on October 6. He was 60.

Born in Cairo on December 8 1920 Samuel was a major figure in the Coptic revival and the first monk to study overseas (at Princeton). He strove to end the isolation his church had suffered since the schisms of the fifth century. Since 1954 he had been an energetic member of the World Council of Churches' Central Committee. He had been chairman of the Middle East Council of Churches. In 1962 he became "Bishop of Social Services" responsible for Copts in Europe and North America, where he founded many churches.

In 1971 he secured most votes in the papal election for a successor to Pope Kyrillos VI, the Coptic Orthodox Patriarch but traditionally the final choice was made by drawing lots, and it fell to another. The decade which followed, with the resurgence of Islamic fundamentalism, was difficult for the Copts. Samuel was active in Muslim/Christian dialogue. He was loyal to the new Pope, while Pope Chenouda was prepared to challenge the Government, Samuel believed in quiet diplomacy: he was the Copts' trouble-shooter, the tireless and indispensable intermediary in many delicate exchanges.

In September 1981, after intercommunal violence, Pope Chenouda was banished to a monastery by President Sadat. Samuel became the leading member of the committee of five set up to run the Church. It was a thankless task, given the resentment felt by many Copts. But he addressed the challenge of reconciliation with characteristic determination.

A small bustling man with a big heart, he will be missed by Christians in many parts of the world: the loss of his wisdom and political skill will be more desperately felt by Egypt's five million Copts.

PROFESSOR D. W. REECE

Professor David Reece, Frank Bailey Professor of Greek, Latin and Ancient Languages at Union College Schenectady, New York, died on September 29 in hospital in Schenectady. He was 65. A well loved and inspiring teacher, his life work on Vespasian was completed shortly before his death.

He was born in Bristol the son of Captain David Nicholas Reece, and Winifred Davey, the well-known pianist.

Born on August 30 1916 David Reece was educated at Bristol Grammar School (Sir Thomas White Scholar) a brilliant child at home equally in classics and mathematics, displaying something of the analytical precision which would mark his contribution to scholarship later. At St John's College Oxford where he was the pupil of Gilbert Highet from 1935-39, he took a First both in Moderations and Greats and won a studentship at the British School in Athens.

In 1939 he was commissioned in The South Wales Borderers. He married, and was posted to Burma where he served in the infantry campaigns and in India for 6½ years. He rose to the rank of major, was mentioned in despatches and was seconded to the 1st Devons; he never spoke of his experiences except to express admiration for the Gurkhas; his lasting appreciation for Lord Louis Mountbatten; and his detestation of that jungle provender, bananas.

After a year as classics lecturer in the University of Hull he was appointed in 1948 to Aberdeen where his primary interest as a Roman historian found expression. In his association with the Society for the Promotion of Hellenic Studies and the Society for the Promotion of Roman Studies his scholarly contributions especially in the field of early Roman history became widely known.

In 1964 he was invited to Union College Schenectady as a visiting professor and returned there permanently in 1967 as professor of classics and chairman of the department. He was appointed Bailey Professor in 1974. The maturing of his skill as a teacher and deviser of imaginative courses mark the happiest period of his life, in which *The Flavian Emperors of Rome* kept his pen busy, and in which his musical household flourished.

In 1940 he married Pauline Marie Blanche Askew. He is survived by his wife and three daughters.

MR HAIM LANDAU

Mr Haim Landau, an Israeli politician who had been a leader of the pre-independence underground and was a minister in Mr Menachem Begin's last government, has died at the age of 65.

Before the independence of Israel he had served as an engineer in the British Public Works Department in Palestine and at the same time clandestinely as an officer in the anti-British Irgun Zvai Leumi. He helped plan government buildings by day and plotted to blow them up at night.

He was elevated to the high command of the underground in 1944 after the British police with the cooperation of the Haganah — the defence organization of the Jewish establishment — cracked down on the organization and detained some of its leaders. He became chief of staff in the critical period leading to the British withdrawal and the independence of Israel.

When the Irgun surfaced, Landau joined Mr Begin in forming the Herut Party and he served eight terms until 1977. He did not stand for reelection in 1977 but when Mr Begin was elected to form a government, he appointed Landau Minister of Transport. As a minister he lined up generally with the wing criticizing Mr Begin as being too accommodating to Egypt, he abstained in the cabinet vote on the Camp David accord.

DR L. W. BATTEN

Dr L. W. Batten, FRCP, FRCGP, who died on October 3 at the age of 91, was engaged in general practice at Hampstead for many years and was well-known for his writings on child care. In the early part of his career he worked as a consultant and he was at one time assistant physician to the East London Hospital for Children (now the Queen Elizabeth's Hospital), and chief assistant to the Department of Diseases of Children at St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

Lindsey Willett Batten, son of Rayner D. Batten, MD, was born in London on November 16, 1889, and was educated at Blundell's School and at Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge. He received his medical training at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, qualified in 1914 and held the posts of medical receiving officer, house physician, and clinical assistant in the children's department.

From 1915 to 1919 he served as a Captain in the RAMC. In 1921 he was appointed assistant physician to the East London Hospital for Children and in 1922 honorary medical officer to Northcourt Hospital for Sick Children, but after a short time he gave up any thoughts of a consultant's career and engaged in general practice. He became FRCP in 1964, FRCGP in 1973. He never however lost his interest in paediatrics and his books, *Single Handed Mother* 1939 and *Health for the Young* 1942 were very successful. In 1963 he published *Teach Yourself Physical Fitness*.

He married Ellen Mary Turnbull, and of this marriage there were two sons and three daughters. His wife died in 1980.

HAZEL SCOTT

Hazel Scott, the jazz pianist and singer, died on October 2 in New York. She was 61.

Born in Trinidad in 1921 she came to the United States in 1924 and made her debut as a child. She had her own radio series in 1936 and later performed on Broadway and in many Hollywood films, including *The George Gershwin Story* during the 1930s and 1940s. From 1945 to 1957 she continued in concert and night club work and later spent two years in Paris. She was also a civil rights campaigner who appeared at rallies for many liberal causes.

She was married to Adam Clayton Powell, a Harlem preacher and congressman who emerged in the 1950s as a leader of the civil rights movement. They were divorced in 1960.

Professor George Washington Corner The distinguished embryologist, who has died in Alabama at the age of 91, was Director of the Department of Embryology, Carnegie Institution of Washington, Baltimore, from 1940 to 1955. He had been George Eastman Visiting Professor at Oxford and a Fellow of Balliol College. Oxford was among the universities which conferred an honorary degree on him. He was a Foreign member of the Royal Society.

MR D. OVEREND

Mr Douglas Overend, CB, Assistant Under-Secretary, Department of Health and Social Security from 1968 to 1975, died on October 8. He was 66.

Born on November 22, 1914, he was educated at Leeds Grammar School and Queen's College, Oxford, where he took a First in Classical Mods in 1936 and in Greats in 1938. He entered the Ministry of National Insurance as a Principal in 1946 after war service in the Army. He was Under-Secretary at the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance from 1959 to 1966 and at the Ministry of Social Security from 1966 to 1968. He was appointed CB in 1965.

Finola Lady Somers, CBE, who died on October 6 at the age of 85, was the widow of the sixth Lord Somers, former Chief Scout of the United Kingdom and the British Commonwealth, who died in 1944.

She was Chief Commissioner of the Girl Guides Association from 1943 to 1949. She did much to promote Guiding during the difficult years of the Second World War.

She was the younger daughter of Captain Bertram Meeking, 10th Hussars, and she was married in 1921. She was made CBE in 1950.

Television

Countdown to God

Twelve Americans, a figure with Biblical echoes, have walked on the moon and last night three of them appeared in the new series of Everyman on BBC 1. Two testified that they had found God; the third couldn't go right along with that as he was still searching for something or other, but he was quite definite about finding science wanting. With such a cast it seemed there could be great joy for the heavenly minded at the end of a Sunday evening.

But though Everyman, which I would not be without, has great worthiness, one of its shortcomings is that it sometimes tries to put quarts into pint pots, which tends to make something of a mess and leaves short measures all round. For instance, there was that night in the last series when Peter France, an excellent interviewer, confronted Hans Kung and Edward Schillebeeck at the same time. Now theologians are like wives, one at a time is a pretty good rule: two are certain death by circumlocution.

Last night's error was to get too taken up with all that moonshot hardware — rockets, buggies, space suits — and a 35-minute countdown just does not allow for it if you are going to find the whys and wherefores of three gentlemen's post-lunar changes in direction. After all, the programme was called Heaven's My Destination, to which many of us would say "Amen".

The astronauts were very different people. First, Jim Irwin, a controlled kind of man, unsurprisingly a jogger; unsurprisingly because he had that taut look that comes from resignation to daily fatigue. He was born a Baptist but distanced himself from religion until Target Moon appeared. Then he sensibly decided to get things straight. The moon did the rest. Now he is an evangelist.

"I am glad I can come back from space and say: 'Yes, God is alive'," he said and talked about the moonflight experience, obviously tremendous, especially when it proved to be a return flight. But what I wanted to hear was something of his belief. What does he tell unbelievers about heaven, hell, judgment, after-life? He did not get the chance.

Next there was Ed Mitchell, the one still searching, a comfortable-looking chap, a management consultant now and the founder of the Institute of Noetic Sciences, which researches into ESP, parapsychology and alternative science. "Science is a methodology," he said. "As a belief system it is disastrous." He had also come from a fundamentalist Baptist background. Now he wanted to reconcile science with man. I found his destination vague and his route circuitous but he seemed happy enough.

Lastly there was Charlie Duke, an absolutely absolute fundamentalist. "I find whenever science gets to the right answer it agrees with the Bible", he said, which must have made them duck at Mission Control. Science had distracted him from his Baptist upbringing but the moon had changed all that. He left NASA thinking he wanted to earn money, went into the beer business and did so, quickly, but found it not enough — "At 36, I had reached the top of the ladder."

When his wife converted to charismatic Christianity he followed, finding a new ladder. Some of his friends, he said, thought he had gone over the deep end.

Altogether rather frustrating. Any one of these would have made a whole programme and we might have found out a little more about their thinking. As it was they seemed more moon-struck than God-struck.

Dennis Hackett

Interview

Pictures of a cottage industry

Two films by major British directors open in London this week: Karel Reisz's *The French Lieutenant's Woman* and John Schlesinger's *Honky Tonk Freeway*. Don Boyd, co-producer of *Honky Tonk*, talks to John Higgins about the tough way into the British film industry.



British film-maker Don Boyd, and right, William Devane leading the fight for the tourist trade in *Honky Tonk Freeway*

Don Boyd goes to some lengths to avoid looking and behaving like a typical film producer. During the day the front door of his office on the fringe of Wardour Street cannot be reached by taxi: the way is blocked by vegetable stalls and the mighty display of the Chicken King, who is reputed to sell quantities of plucked fowl during the working week. Boyd is 32, public school educated and Scottish; he does not talk in superlatives, which makes a change on the preview cinema circuit. And he admits to having made a few mistakes since he first forced his way into the closed world of feature films with two pictures the critics did not much care for called *Intimate Reflections* and *East of Elephant Rock*.

When *Honky Tonk Freeway*, co-produced by Boyd and Howard Koch Jr. and mainly financed by EMI, opens in the West End this week he will be much better equipped to withstand the critical reaction, which, if the American example is anything to go by, is likely to be mixed. Rex Reed and Judith Christ gave it their seal of approval but *Variety* reserved its own very special brand of vitriol for its notice.

"I made a number of miscalculations when launching *Elephant Rock*, the biggest of which was to appeal to the better nature of the critics. I presented myself as a young guy new to the business, which was true, and asked them to be nice to the picture. They weren't.

"In retrospect I feel that it was pretty unjustly treated. There were flaws in the script and probably the mood of nostalgia was miscalculated, but John Hurt and Jeremy Kemp were terrific. But when I was accused of remaking *The Letter* I didn't know quite what had hit me — I had never seen Maugham's *The Letter*, let alone read his short story on which it was based. The other day I re-ran *Elephant Rock* and it did not look a bad £90,000-worth".

Honky Tonk Freeway, directed by John Schlesinger and with a substantial posse of Schlesinger's favourite American actors, is a rather different financial proposition. It concerns the fight of a small Florida town to achieve its own exit from the nearby freeway and so rekindle its dying tourist business. Like *Midnight Cowboy* it shows Schlesinger's fascination with the more tawdry aspects of American life. In the first instance Boyd himself was going to direct it.

"It began as quite a modest project, like most of my films, based on what I had seen while driving around the States. I took the idea along to Barry Spikings at EMI who approved it but felt it was not suitable for a small-budget picture. So it grew and grew. Stars were engaged and John Schlesinger came in as director. So what had been conceived as a road movie in my mind's eye, while I was working with the second unit on Brian Forbes's *International Velvet*, became a $12m film.

"When we first screened it for EMI it was running two and a quarter hours. But, as Hitchcock once said, never make pictures of a length which makes people worry about going to the bathroom. So we have cut it by half an hour."

Honky Tonk in style, size and subject looks a long way away from the films which brought Boyd his first successes in Britain. Derek Jarman's punk version of *The Tempest*, for instance, and Roy Minton's uncompromising view of Borstal life, *Scum*.

"The subjects I have chosen tend to be British because I feel part of the industry here in Wardour Street. I've absolutely no wish to work, let alone live, in Hollywood. On the other hand that is no reason to reject American themes. One of my next projects — and this is a film I am going to direct myself — is called *Gossip*, based on the life and manners of one of those lady columnists we know all too well. It's being scripted by two New York journalists and I hope I'll get Kate Nelligan for the leading role. I want to capture something of the mood of *The Sweet Smell of Success* or *La dolce vita* — Fellini has always been my god.

"The other work in progress, though, is British. I'm particularly pleased that Chris Petit, one-time film critic of *Time Out*, is working for us. Some surprise has been expressed that he is making P. D. James's novel *An Unsuitable Job for a Woman*, but that idea came from Chris and not from me. He sent me a couple of P. D. James and a Pat Highsmith, saying that he was attracted by the undercurrents as much as by the detective elements. Shortly after we bought the P. D. James, 20th Century Fox acquired another of her books, *Innocent Blood*, for $1m, or thereabouts, I can assure you we paid nothing like that amount.

"The man who has championed Chris, and indeed this whole project, is David Puttnam. He has been one of the few people in the industry here who has been totally supportive, particularly at the times when he had no need to be. I came into this business almost totally blind and I bought experience dearly: I had to spend a lot of money promoting my company within the trade and I learnt quickly that, if you go in with no favours owing, then you are likely to be in trouble. I was accused of going on an ego-trip. I wasn't. It was the only way to get a foot inside the door.

"What has hurt most over the years is the realization that a number of my contemporaries simply did not want me to succeed. And, in some cases, still don't. Maybe I'm paranoiac about that, but I don't think so. I see this office as a clearing house where people come in with their ideas. I am not a hustling producer who puts together a project and looks around for a director to make the film: I'd rather the director came to me. And I certainly don't see myself as a studio head; we're still far too much of a cottage industry."

Theatre

Acting unnaturally

Romeo and Juliet

Aldwych Theatre

Unnatural acts are committed in the Royal Shakespeare Company's *Romeo and Juliet*. Not only the unnatural acts of performers pretending to commit the natural acts of murder and suicide, but also actors forcing the public to suspend disbelief in Ralph Koltai's stiff stage setting, Ron Daniels, whose production it is, neatly slides past the lack of a balcony by admitting Romeo into a garden of the imagination where he and Juliet may easily wander. He finds no neat way to bring on Juliet's supposed corpse, create a tomb and have Friar Lawrence stand next to her and explain that he must make his way to Juliet before she wakes in her grave. Not for the only time the audience must obligingly ignore the actual stage picture, forgetting that the body has just been placed at stage centre with great ceremony. The design is cruelly limiting to the dramatic flow of the play.

One advantage of the setting is its resemblance to a city street. That encourages the rival families to behave like street gangs and while Mr Daniels never precisely evokes *West Side Story*, he captures the adolescent qualities of the play in a more vital fashion than usual.

His actors are young and unfamiliar, and the roughness of their aggression is both ritualistic and real in appearance. The street fight that leads to the deaths of Mercutio and Tybalt is initially an exercise in masculinity without deathly intentions. It escalates through the convincing hotheadedness of Chris Hunter's Tybalt, spurred on by the aristocratic superiority of Jonathan Hyde's disdainful Mercutio.

For a while that youthful mood keeps the play afloat, and it keeps Anton Lesser's Romeo motivated all the way to his death: his passions are young and all-consuming. It is not quite so for Judy Buxton's Juliet. She is captivating in her moments of happiness, girlish indeed in her discovery of love; but her grief is operatic and unmoving.

The adult dimensions of the production, and most of the adult performances, interfere with the drama as surely as Mr Koltai's design. There is no living characterization among the older generations, with the sole exception of Brenda Bruce's nurse.

Ned Chaillet

Rock

Laurie Anderson

Riverside Studios

To express inner tension through the studied composure of elements of civilized behaviour is the tactic chosen by an American strain which includes the rock singer David Byrne, the short-story writer Donald Bathelme and the performance artists Robert Wilson and Laurie Anderson. Miss Anderson, a post-punk gamine who appeared in London over the weekend, matches any of them for external self-possession and a calculating ability to confuse the commonplace with the bizarre.

On a set so severely elegant that it might have been designed by Mr Wilson, she presented extracts from her work *United States*. The 21 vignettes encompassed songs, instrumental music, films, slides, light-play and mime. Each piece conveyed an elliptical, dream-like effect: taken together they seemed to make a statement, not least a reaffirmation of the much-abused potential of mixed-media performance.

Miss Anderson plays the violin with a bow on which magnetic tape has replaced horse-hair; in conjunction with electronic effects this made her sound like a psychedelic orchestra on "Cinema Song", the artificially harmonized line wavering microtonally above a sombre drone. Another device raises and lowers the pitch of her unnaturally calm voice to exaggerated degrees, and adds a robotic hollowness.

Her oblique, anecdotal speeches achieved a surreality which echoed the words of William Burroughs, projected on to the screen as an epigraph: "Language is a virus from Outer Space". For the finale, the screeching violin and racketing taped percussion accompanied film of a neon Statue of Liberty and a whirling Stars and Stripes, closing a performance of outstanding wit, economy and intelligence on an unusually rhetorical note.

Richard Williams

Opera

A Midsummer Night's Dream

Apollo, Oxford

Benjamin Britten's operatic setting of Shakespeare's Athenian fantasy came of age this year, and was treated to a magically beautiful production by Sir Peter Hall and John Bury at Glyndebourne. Bravely, Glyndebourne Touring Opera have included it in this month's repertory: it can be seen on forthcoming Fridays, respectively in Nottingham, Southampton and Manchester. I went to it in Oxford last Friday.

The young GTO cast had all understudied their roles in Sussex this summer, and several principals had sung in it elsewhere. They work well together, and individually, already at home in Hall's production, staged for the tour by Guus Mostart, and watchfully conducted by the company's chorus mistress, Jane Glover.

There is room for starry performances in Britten's setting. John Michael Flanagan's Bottom, bulky, brimming with enthusiasm and activity, is one: his bass-baritone is not yet large, but it projects well, even in these awkward acoustics, and his clowning, quite unsophisticated, compels amusement, for example in the scene with Tytania and her four fairy minions. He wears the ass's head to admiration.

Hall's other "rude mechanicals" were, if anything, under-chacterized at Glyndebourne. On tour we have Adrian Thompson's expert, forthcoming Flute, and Roger Bryson's quietly authoritative Quince, while Christopher Ross qualifies Snug's lion for a place in *The Muppet Show*. Britten set his parodistical sights too low in the "tragical mirth" of their play: at Glyndebourne Sir Peter removed the embarrassment, but on tour that is not quite avoided.

The lovers, on the other hand, almost dominate the piece now, so personable and vivid do Helen Walker (Helena) and Jane Findlay (Hermia), Peter Jeffes (Lysander) and Henry Herford (Demetrius) make each of them — all are well known to GTO and other operatic audiences. The pursuits, confusions, the major quarrel, and the lovely quartet of jewelled rediscovery, were all conveyed as strongly as anything in the opera which, when new, was supposed to treat their contribution unfeelingly.

The supernatural characters occasion less respect here. The Oberon and Tytania can sing their music, but lack venom, a quality richly projected, however, by GTO's Puck, 15-year-old Dexter Fletcher, a lithe tumbler and vivid speaker whose macho punk attitudes emphasize that real fairies are cruel, not pretty.

The essentials of Hall's production are on view: the trees and bushes as animated as the people who move them about, the dry-ice mist at the end of the second act, lovers asleep, Puck aswim in the flood. Small details have had to be adapted for touring, and at Oxford I admired, without being, as at Glyndebourne, enthralled. Perhaps the strange theatre, perhaps the lighting-board, reduced a magic spell into a decent operatic representation. Britten's magic did not, by itself, restore the enchantment. It is still, if incompletely, a great production of the best Shakespeare opera since Verdi's *Falstaff*.

William Mann

Ballet

Isadora

Covent Garden

Opening the Royal Ballet's season at Covent Garden on Saturday night, *Isadora* proved to have shed about 15 minutes since last season. The chief sacrifices are the pianist whose grapplings with the heroine on the floor of Paris Singer's house were one of the more ludicrous episodes, and the hecklers who previously interrupted one of Mary Miller's harangues in her role as Isadora's voice.

However, the complaint about the ballet, voiced pretty generally, it seems, was not about its length but that it was misbegotten; and the more often you see it, the more apparent that is. Even the fact that Merle Park has managed to give more weight and drive to solos cannot hide the fact that Kenneth MacMillan's choreography never comes remotely near indicating why people all over the world considered Isadora Duncan a great dancer.

It is difficult to take seriously an account of Duncan the dancer which completely ignores Greece, unless you count the allusion to brother Raymond's odd clothes (and they surely came later than shown); nor one that has a sailor and a tango partner as important characters while leaving out Rodin.

Perhaps we all misunderstood, and MacMillan really meant the whole ballet as a farce. That would explain the musical-comedy style of the first dance scene, at the railway station; also the long series of parodies of dance styles: ballet, Spanish, Loie Fuller, Russian, American.

Unfortunately, even the bits clearly meant to be funny are not well-done; the choreography for the Spanish dance troupe, for instance, would hardly get by as an improvization for a rag concert. There is something slightly desperate about the way the dancers play that and some of the other parts: and who can blame them?

John Percival

Concert

Hallé/Loughran

Festival Hall

The Hallé has over the years cultivated a special friendship with Berlioz. Its founder knew the composer well, and Hamilton Harty in the 1920s had Paris critics visiting to see how the relationship was going.

The orchestra still plays as though acutely aware of its long association. In his *Nuits d'Eté* it touched in the finely selected colours of Berlioz's meticulous scoring with a welcome delicacy.

Particularly in "Le spectre de la rose", which earned its own spontaneous applause, its approach was minutely sympathetic to Dame Janet Baker's performance, her control of the musical line as sure and as subtle as Berlioz's setting of Gautier's words, and a deeply moving contrast in its remembrance of things past to the live immediacy of the preceding "Villanelle".

"Long and not particularly amiable" was how Brahms described his First Symphony. And if on Friday we were not entirely persuaded that the reverse was true, it was due less to the quality of playing and more to Mr Loughran's stern, austerely classical reading, too unyielding to release the power, charge the conflict in the outer two movements, or liberate the lyrical heart of the second. It was probably not a performance for Brahms lovers to hold close to their hearts, yet Mr Loughran's unforced, no-nonsense treatment of the last movement's great melody epitomized a plain strength and directness of speech which had its own considerable appeal.

Hilary Finch

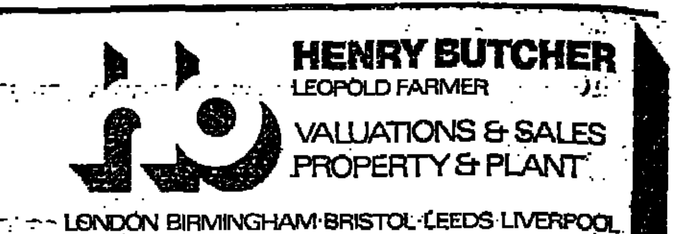
Stock Exchange Prices

Capitalization and week's change

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Begin, Today. Dealings End, Oct 23. § Contango Day, Oct 26. Settlement Day, Nov 2

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

(Current market price multiplied by the number of shares in issue for the stock quoted)



BRITISH FUNDS

Stock outstanding £	Stock		Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Int only Yield	Gross Red Yield
SHORTS						
600m	Exch	12¾% 1981	99 13/16	+1/8	12.819	16.014
561m	Treas	8½% 1980-82	98¼	+½	8.650	14.850
400m	Treas	3% 1982	96½	+¾	3.109	13.273
600m	Treas	14% 1982	99¾	+7/16	14.035	14.617
800m	Treas	8¼% 1982	95¼	+7/8	8.650	15.051
1600m	Exch	9¼% 1982	95⅛	+¾	9.725	14.912
800m	Exch	8¾% 1983	94¼	+¾	9.284	13.894
600m	Exch	3% 1983	90	+1½	3.337	11.048
1550m	Treas	12% 1983	96¼	+1¼	12.468	15.026
800m	Treas	9¼% 1983	91⅛	+1½	10.095	14.769
800m	Exch	13½% 1983	98½	+1¼	13.981	15.457
900m	Exch	10% 1983	90¾	+2⅛	11.016	15.130
500m	Fund	5½% 1982-84	84⅞	+1	6.508	13.640
1100m	Exch	11¼% 1984	91¾	+1⅝	12.247	15.450
1100m	Exch	14% 1984	96⅞	+1¾	14.455	15.470
1000m	Exch	3% 1984	78	+⅞	3.846	12.917
1050m	Treas	12% 1984	93¼	+2¼	12.936	15.125
1000m	Treas	15% 1985	98¾	+1¾	15.187	15.454
1000m	Exch Cv	12% 1985	90¾	+1⅞	13.206	15.525
600m	Treas	3% 1985	72	+⅞	4.167	12.935
1100m	Treas	11½% 1985	88¼	+2½	13.034	15.882
1300m	Exch	12¼% 1985	89½	+1¼	13.685	15.792
1150m	Exch	11¾% 1986	87¾	+1¼	13.388	15.704
500m	Treas	3% 1986	66¾	+¾	4.494	12.529
1150m	Treas	12% 1986	87¾	+1	13.694	15.839
MEDIUMS						
600m	Treas	8¼% 1984-86	80½	+1¼	10.561	14.286
500m	Exch	13¼% 1987	96	+1¾	14.225	15.154
559m	Fund	6½% 1985-87	73¾	•+1⅝	8.822	13.376
1000m	Treas	12% 1987	84⅝	+¾	14.044	15.836
500m	Treas	7¾% 1985-88	75⅛	+1⅝	10.504	14.161
1052m	Trans	3% 1978-88	60¼	+1¾	5.008	11.789
600m	Treas	11½% 1989	83¼	+2¾	14.156	15.888
601m	Treas	5% 1986-89	61¾	•+1¾	8.087	12.739
600m	Treas	13% 1990	91⅝	+2½	14.681	15.473
1000m	Exch	12½% 1990	84¼	+2¾	14.852	15.984
600m	Treas	8¼% 1987-90	73¼	+1¾	11.682	14.242
800m	Treas	11¾% 1991	82⅛	+3⅛	14.717	15.972
400m	Fund	5¾% 1987-91	59¼	+1⅝	9.738	13.542
800m	Exch	11% 1991	75⅛	•+2½	14.429	15.806
600m	Treas	12¾% 1992	86⅛	+2¾	15.243	16.024
600m	Treas	10% 1992	72¼	+2¼	13.982	15.612
800m	Exch	12¼% 1992	82	+2½	15.218	16.085
1000m	Exch	13½% 1992	87⅞	+2½	15.587	16.146
1100m	Treas	12½% 1993	84⅛	+2½	15.285	13.962
600m	Fund	6% 1993	55¾	+1½	10.840	13.704
12500m	Treas	13¾% 1993	93¼	+3	15.625	16.001
600m	Treas	14½% 1994	93½	+2¾	15.761	16.005
1000m	Exch	13½% 1994	85¾	•+2¼	15.626	16.059
1000m	Exch	12½% 1994	82⅞	+2½	15.436	16.014
900m	Treas	9% 1994	69¼	+2⅛	13.592	14.937
1000m	Treas	12% 1995	80¾	+2½	15.336	15.972
214m	Gas	3% 1990-95	43¾	•+1¼	6.906	11.217
800m	Exch	10¼% 1995	72⅛	+2¼	14.669	15.616
900m	Treas	12¾% 1995	82¾	• ..	15.257	15.700
800m	Treas	14% 1996	91½	+2¼	15.892	16.133
600m	Treas	9% 1992-96	65¾	+2	13.815	14.957
1350m	Treas	15¼% 1996	95½	•+3	15.861	15.949
800m	Exch	13¼% 1996	85½	• ..	15.325	15.647
LONGS						
1000m	Treas IL	2% 1996	92	+1½	2.181	2.666
41m	Rdmptn	3% 1986-96	43⅞	+1¼	6.847	10.540
1500m	Treas	13¼% 1997	88⅞	+3	15.455	15.707
900m	Exch	10½% 1997	72⅛	+2½	14.744	15.433
800m	Treas	8¾% 1997	64½	+2	13.757	14.743
1000m	Treas	6¾% 1995-98	53¾	•+2	12.455	13.895
1100m	Treas	15½% 1998	98	+3	15.880	15.917
800m	Exch	12% 1998	82⅞	+3	15.347	15.682
600m	Treas	9½% 1999	69⅛	+2¾	14.154	14.805
1800m	Exch	12¼% 1999	80⅛	+3	15.374	15.687
800m	Treas	10½% 1999	75	+2⅞	14.311	15.294
1050m	Treas	13% 2000	87	+3¼	15.491	15.683
1000m	Treas	14% 1998-01	94	+2¾	15.800	15.879
1300m	Exch	12% 1999-02	80⅝	+3	15.333	15.524
1800m	Treas	13¾% 2000-03	90⅝	+3	15.671	15.724
800m	Treas	11½% 2001-04	76⅞	+3	15.078	15.267
443m	Fund	3½% 1999-04	34⅝	+1¼	10.354	12.105
1800m	Treas	12½% 2003-05	86¼	+3	15.351	15.435
1000m	Treas IL	2% 2006	88⅛	+1¼	2.259	2.640
600m	Treas	8% 2002-06	58¾	+2¼	13.634	13.984
1500m	Treas	11¾% 2003-07	79⅛	+3	15.198	15.279
1000m	Treas	13½% 2004-08	88¼	+3	15.382	15.433
1000m	Treas	5½% 2008-12	43	+1½	12.922	13.258
600m	Treas	7¾% 2012-15	58⅛	+2⅛	13.712	13.820
1000m	Exch	12% 2013-17	85¼	+3	14.771	14.778
361m	Consols	4%	28½	+1	14.219	..
1909m	War Ln	3½%	26⅛	+1	13.514	..
216m	Conv	3½%	31⅝	+1	10.958	..
58m	Treas	3%	20⅞	+¾	14.217	..
273m	Consols	2½%	18	+½	13.813	..
476m	Treas	2½% Aft 75	17½	+½	14.119	..

COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN

Stock outstanding £	Stock		Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Int only Yield	Gross Red Yield
20m	Aust	5½% 81-82	95¾	+⅛	5.746	15.513
10m	Aust	6% 81-83	86¾	+¾	7.095	14.637
8m	E Africa	5¾% 77-83	85½	-½	6.964	17.397
—	Hungary	4½% 1924	38	..	..	..
—	Ireland	7½% 81-83	88¾	+1¼	..	..
—	Japan Ass	4% 1910	215	+7	..	..
—	Japan	6% 83-88	65	+2	..	..
4m	Kenya	5% 78-82	96¼	..	5.232	18.631
7m	Malaya	7½% 78-82	94½	+1½	8.035	16.512
14m	N Z	7¼% 88-92	60	+1	12.055	15.353
12m	N Z	7½% 83-86	76	+1¼	10.164	15.865
—	Peru	6% Ass	150	..	..	..
5m	S Africa	9½% 79-81	102½	..	..	..
20m	S Rhd	2½% 65-70	132	-3	..	..
8m	S Rhd	4½% 87-92	80	-1	..	..
—	Spanish	4%	40½	..	..	..
4m	Tang	5½% 78-82	96	+¾	6.023	18.512
—	Uruguay	3½%	94	..	..	..
—	Zimbabwe Ann	81-88	330	•+2	..	24.053

LOCAL AUTHORITIES

Stock outstanding £	Stock		Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Int only Yield	Gross Red Yield
26m	L C C	3% 1920	19¾	+¼	15.646	..
25m	L C C	5% 80-83	87¼	+1	5.730	14.874
30m	L C C	5½% 82-84	79¾	+¾	6.932	14.889
25m	L C C	5½% 85-87	66¾	+2¼	8.436	14.823
25m	L C C	6¾% 88-90	61	+1½	11.338	15.308
40m	G L C	6¾% 90-92	56¾	+2¼	12.055	15.396
25m	G L C	9¼% 80-82	94¼	+1	10.040	15.571
75m	G L C	12½% 1982	98¼	+¾	12.711	15.464
100m	G L C	12½% 1983	94¾	+1	13.180	15.871
16m	C of L	6¾% 80-82	93¾	+¾	6.927	15.430
17m	Ag Mt	7¾% 81-84	81¼	+1¼	9.513	16.048
20m	Ag Mt	7¾% 91-93	57	+2	13.636	16.029
12m	Ag Mt	6½% 85-90	57¼	+2	11.634	15.772
15m	Croydon	6¾% 78-81	99	+⅛	6.816	14.788
20m	Glasgow	9¼% 80-82	93¾	+1	9.859	15.736
27m	Met Water B	34-03	25	+¾	12.106	14.490
20m	N I	7% 82-84	82	+1	8.523	15.678
8m	N I Elec	6½% 81-83	88	+¾	7.384	16.505
10m	Swark	6¾% 83-86	68¾	• ..	9.490	15.443

DOLLAR STOCKS

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross Div pence	yld %	P/E
298.2m	Brascan	£11⅝	-⅛	66.2g	5.9	21.9
—	BP Canada	£17	-⅛	..	..	..
1,361.5m	Can Pac Ord	£19	-⅛	78.9	4.2	6.1
353.9m	El Paso	£13 5/16	-⅛	41.7	3.1	25.2
—	Exxon Corp	£16½	-⅛	..	..	..
1,292.8m	Fluor	£15⅝	-½	34.6	2.2	13.0
—	Hollinger	£13⅜	+⅝	..	..	..
328.1m	Hud Bay Oil	£17 9/16	-⅛	28.9	1.6	33.7
—	Husky Oil	547	-8	..	..	..
611.5m	INCO	£7	-½	30.6	3.8	6.8
243.9m	IU Int	£6⅛	+⅜	4.7	0.7	2.2
300.0m	Kaiser Alum	£9⅞	-⅛	58.4	6.4	3.4
32.9m	Massey-Ferg	120	+3	..	..	..
—	Norton Simon	797	-2	60.5	0.1	..
—	Pan Canadian	£32⅝	-⅛	..	..	..
—	Steep Rock	182	-8	..	..	..
—	Trans Can P	£8⅞	..	..	..	..
—	US Steel	£13¼	+⅛	..	..	..
457.9m	Zapata Corp	£14⅝	+2	16.6	1.0	..

BANKS AND DISCOUNTS

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross Div pence	yld %	P/E
10.5m	Alexs Discount	214	+15	24.3	11.4	8.5
7,455,000	Allen H & Ross	280	b +20	35.7	12.8	10.6
145.1m	Allied Irish	105	..	8.7	8.5	3.5
14.0m	Arbuthnot L	14½	+1	0.2	1.5	10.0
23.1m	Arb-Latham	305	+25	17.1	5.6	13.9
570.7m	ANZ Grp	306	+1	15.2	5.0	9.9
1,060.0m	Bank America	£12½	-⅜	79.1	5.6	6.4
121.8m	Bk of Ireland	278	-10	12.5	4.5	3.7
402.7m	Bk Leumi Israel	5	..	0.1	1.2	15.6
7,200,000	Bk Leumi UK	240	..	14.5	6.0	14.0
154.2m	Bk of Scotland	412	+8	27.9	6.8	3.4
1,115.6m	Barclays Bank	423	+25	28.2	6.7	3.4
24.6m	Brown Shipley	210	+25	9.3	4.4	15.4
16.3m	Cater Ryder	308	+28	33.0	10.7	..
17.5m	Charterhse Grp	76	+5	6.7	8.8	8.6
941.5m	Chase Man	£29¾	• +1¾	129	4.4	8.0
1,771.5m	Citicorp	£13⅛	-⅛	69.3	5.2	7.5
6,277,000	Clive Discount	29	+3	2.1	7.4	5.6
—	Commerzbank	£17¼	+¼	37.0	1.2	41.2
272.1m	Cp Fn Paris	£19½	-¼	223	11.5	7.0
172.2m	CC De France	£13½	..	149	11.0	12.2
5,990,000	Dunbar Grp	300	+5	9.8	2.0	18.2
28.4m	First Nat Fin	31	+7	..	..	4.8
10.6m	Gerrard & Nat	261	+21	20.0	7.7	6.7
5,701,000	Gillett Bros	209	+7	25.3	12.1	10.0
66.6m	Grindlays Hldgs	196	+10	5.9	3.0	8.8
56.2m	Guinness Peat	84	+1	5.7	6.8	43.3
29.0m	Hambros £2	£14½	+1½	64.3	4.4	10.1
127.9m	Do Ord	148	+8	6.4	4.3	10.3
97.5m	Hill Samuel	144	+18	10.0	6.9	8.3
1,571.2m	Hong K & Shang	127	+6	5.60	4.4	11.3
6,372,000	Jessel Toynbee	67	+2	7.1	10.7	..
6,375,000	Joseph L	243	+5	..	..	10.5
77.4m	King & Shaxson	86	+2	8.2	9.5	8.8
115.6m	Kleinwort Ben	214	+12	12.9	6.0	6.1
718.2m	Lloyds Bank	403	+22	26.0	6.5	3.0
95.5m	Mercury Secs	223	+15	10.0	4.5	7.8
530.3m	Midland	321	+13	31.4	9.8	3.4
23.1m	Minster Assets	67½	+5½	5.7	8.5	9.1
251.7m	Nat of Aust	169	..	11.1	6.6	6.7
459.0m	Nat W'minster	380	+15	31.3	8.2	2.8
22.5m	Ottoman	£45	..	375	8.3	8.6
14.1m	Rea Bros	96	..	2.6	2.7	19.9
977.0m	Royal of Can	£12⅛	-⅛	54.3	4.7	6.9
732.6m	Ryl Bk Scot Grp	148	..	7.0	4.7	5.5
61.7m	Schroders	395	+15	15.0	3.8	7.9
3,360,000	Seccombe Mar	240	+30	25.7	10.7	9.9
15.3m	Smith St Aubyn	135	+12	15.0	11.1	..
541.6m	Standard Chart	627	+28	49.0	7.8	5.0
43.6m	Union Discount	438	+23	32.9	7.5	13.1
8,960,000	Wintrust	106	+3	4.6	4.3	7.7

BREWERIES AND DISTILLERIES

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross Div pence	yld %	P/E
439.8m	Allied	69½	+½	7.1	10.3	6.7
456.1m	Bass	205	+12	12.6	6.2	8.3
91.6m	Bell A	130	..	6.8	5.2	6.0
49.5m	Boddingtons	148	+5	4.6	3.1	17.4
27.5m	Brown M	162	+10	8.3	5.1	10.9
26.7m	Bulmer HP Hldgs	258	+5	13.4	5.2	7.6
12.9m	C of Ldn Dfd	71	+3	6.3	8.8	15.7
9,492,000	Devenish	238	+10	10.7	4.2	11.5
668.2m	Distillers	184	+8	15.4	8.3	5.6
124.9m	Greenall	130	+1	4.7	3.6	12.7
35.0m	Greene King	266	+10	9.0	3.4	14.6
100.4m	Guinness	57	+2	7.0	12.3	4.5
14.5m	Hardys & H'sons	363	+5	16.7	4.6	14.8
48.5m	Highland	79	+3	3.7	4.7	27.0
31.4m	Invergordon	161	..	5.7	3.5	7.8
22.9m	Irish Distillers	50	..	3.4	6.9	4.8
34.2m	Marston	67	+4	2.6	3.8	10.8
139.4m	Scot & Newcastle	49½	+1½	5.2	10.4	5.5
931.7m	Seagram	£26⅛	..	63.8	2.4	17.3
451.4m	SA Breweries	203	+8	15.5	7.6	6.4
4,347,000	Tomatin	65	+1	0.1e	0.2	..
40.5m	Vaux	125	..	10.2	8.1	6.4
367.5m	Whitbread 'A'	152	+6	9.6	6.3	7.1
16.5m	Do B	150	+5	9.6	6.4	7.0
251.4m	Whitbread Inv	104	+4	6.1	5.9	23.6
72.3m	Wolverhampton	224	+6	7.4	3.3	12.9

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL

A—B

C—E

F—H

I—L

M—N

O—S

T—Z

FINANCIAL TRUSTS

INSURANCE

INVESTMENT TRUSTS

SHIPPING

MINES

OIL

PROPERTY

RUBBER

TEA

MISCELLANEOUS

• Ex dividend. a Ex all. b Forecast dividend. e Corrected price. e Interim payment passed. f Price at suspension. g Dividend and yield exclude a special payment. h Bid for company. k Pre-merger figures. n Forecast earnings. p Ex capital distribution. r Ex rights. s Ex scrip or share split. t Tax free. y Price adjusted for late dealings. .. No significant data.

Predators lo...
the City, page 1...
New call ... Thatcher ... to make U-turn
US 'ans...
Stock Ma...
Sterling
Dollar
Gold $452.00
Money
Friday's

Predators look at the City, page 13

Business News

THE TIMES Monday October 12 1981



New call for Thatcher to make a U-turn

By Rupert Morris

A hefty nudge to persuade the Government to change direction of its economic policies comes today from one of its most loyal supporters, the Association of British Chambers of Commerce.

It calls for a £2,000m investment package in defence, telecommunications, roads, and railways, with positive support for industry through the introduction of two-tier interest rates and other specific measures.

Sir Monty Finniston, the president of the association and former British Steel chairman, says in his foreword to the association's paper entitled *A Policy for Industry*: "The regeneration of our manufacturing industries has now become a matter of utmost urgency."

Mr James Ackers, chairman of the association's economic and industrial committee, was reluctant to make any direct criticism of the Government and emphasized the association's support for the 4 per cent public sector pay target.

He added: "If the Government is too concerned about the public sector borrowing requirement, and fails to take measures to improve the economy, the pressure on the PSBR will get worse. The Government must come to decisions about what industries it wants to retain and be prepared to spend money on research and development."

Lower interest rates are urged as a priority and the association's paper suggests a subsidized rate for companies with United Kingdom manufacturing operations. Mr Ackers said he had in mind the sort of system that operated in France and Belgium where there is a 3 to 4 per cent difference between the general and the subsidized rate of interest.

Without a change of trade policy the association warns that Britain could become "the dumping ground of Europe".

The Government is urged to take a firmer line on observing the rules of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, to abandon its "legalistic" approach and be prepared to retaliate whenever British entry into markets is unfairly obstructed.

Spending on transport and telecommunications would also help business and produce an increase in national income.

Of Britain's declining manufacturing industry, the paper says: "The tax yield on oil has risen as a result of escalating energy costs which are paid by British industry and Government has used this revenue to finance social spending rather than to reduce other industrial costs."

Treasury policy over the past two decades is criticized for restricting credit at times of economic crisis, then paying out more in social benefits to appease public anxiety about unemployment.

The key to industrial success, says the association, must be the reconstruction of the consumer durable industry, which provides a ready market for components. Three other sectors are suggested for priority treatment: civil aviation, the defence industries and construction.

☐ Allbook and Hashfield of Nottingham, Birtley Engineering of Chesterfield, Dowty Neco of Worcester and Quarter Hall of Barnsley have been invited to China next year in return for the recent visit of the Chinese Machinery Import and Export Corporation (Machimpex).

Economists press for £5,000m reflation

By Melvyn Westlake

Fourteen front-rank economists today called on the Government to reflate the economy with a £5,000m two-stage boost to output and employment.

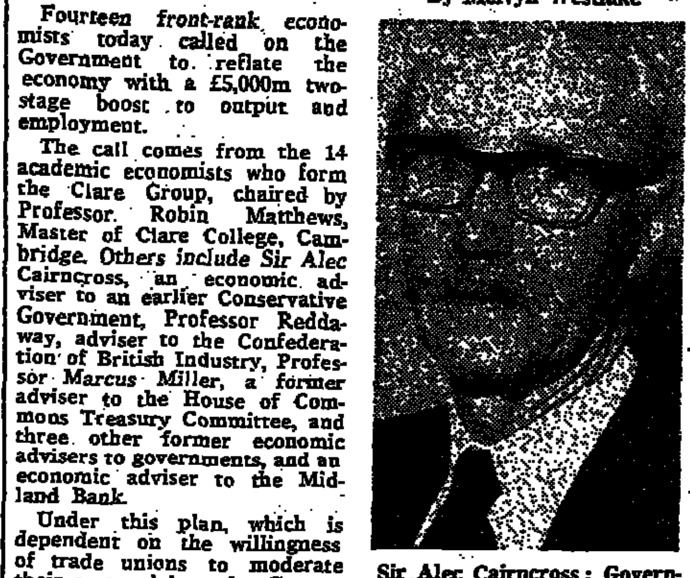
The call comes from the 14 academic economists who form the Clare Group, chaired by Professor Robin Matthews, Master of Clare College, Cambridge. Others include Sir Alec Cairncross, an economic adviser to an earlier Conservative Government, Professor Reddaway, adviser to the Confederation of British Industry, Professor Marcus Miller, a former adviser to the House of Commons Treasury Committee, and three other former economic advisers to governments, and an economic adviser to the Midland Bank.

Under this plan, which is dependent on the willingness of trade unions to moderate their wage claims, the Government would introduce an expansionary Budget this autumn, pumping £250m into the economy immediately, with a second instalment in the spring if wage demands were at an acceptable level.

In the latest Midland Bank Review, published today, the economists say that the present economic policy has miscarried in a number of ways. They say that there is now a clear need for policies to restore the competitiveness and profitability of United Kingdom industry.

The nation's unit labour costs must be brought down relative to output prices and to those of overseas competitors by combining a further depreciation of the pound's exchange rate, cutting taxes on labour, slowing down wage growth, and increasing productivity by each worker as the economy recovers.

The Government's monetary targets would be relaxed, but monetary control should not be abandoned altogether. Such targets should be kept in some


Sir Alec Cairncross: Government policies criticized.

form to act as a long-stop in case wages rise too fast. Salient features would be a reduction in the employers' National Insurance Surcharge, increased tax allowances cut back value added tax, and some trimmed nationalized industry prices. Public spending would be increased.

Although the total package would amount to £5,000m, the effects on the public sector borrowing requirement is estimated to be nearly £3,000m. This is because of the savings on unemployment benefit and the extra tax revenue that would result from higher incomes. These measures would be implemented in two stages. If the trade unions wanted the second stage of this package to be carried out, they would have to demonstrate their preparedness to moderate their pay demands.

The sums involved are no more than two per cent of the nation's gross domestic product but the economists say that they are more attached to the mode in which measures are presented—their conditionality—and the prospects they offer for further steps in the future, than to the arithmetic of the measures themselves. They want to see Government, management, and unions pulling together.

Rebutting arguments that the proposed boost would push up interest rates and "crowd out" private investment, the Group argues that such investment is constrained not by dear money but by the gloomy outlook for the demand for goods. Higher government spending would probably "crowd in" more business activity than it would "crowd out".

Referring to the damage done by the excessively high sterling exchange rate that prevailed until the beginning of this year, the economists say that when such increases in the value of the pound are only temporary, the effect is somewhat like an incomes policy. It is liable to create an illusion that counter inflationary policies have worked better than they will prove to have done when the pent-up forces are released.

In an apparent desire to make their policy recommendations more palatable to the government, the economists believe that a change in economic policy need not mean jettisoning all that has gone before. "In the present context, the policy shifts which are called for do not in our view require the abandonment of the fight against inflation."

However, they want to see a further drop in the pound. At present international wage and price levels, a return to full employment in the United Kingdom would require a "real" exchange rate at least 10 per cent lower, and possibly as much as 20 to 30 per cent lower.

US threat to limit steel imports

From Peter Hill, Toronto, Oct 11

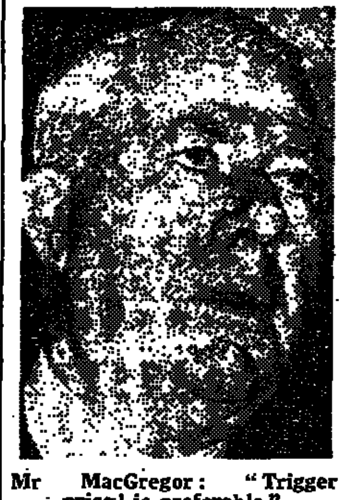
Europe's struggling steel makers are facing a new threat to restrict their exports to the important United States market. American steel companies worried by the inroads being made in a weakening market by European and other producers, are pressing the Reagan Administration to tighten import controls.

Formal calls for investigations may be lodged with American regulatory agencies in the next few days.

Prospects of anti-dumping investigations being reactivated by American steel makers would pose a serious threat to the fragile recovery programme being undertaken by European producers and the European Commission.

The possibility of further difficulties in steel trading between the EEC and the United States has cast a shadow over the annual conference of the International Iron and Steel Institute which begins here tomorrow and is being attended by the world's steel industry leaders.

US Steel, America's largest producer, has intensified its


Mr MacGregor: "Trigger price" is preferable".

lobbying in Washington and is reviving anti-dumping suits which it withdrew three years ago. Together with other American companies, US Steel is alleging that foreign governments are subsidizing steel exports to America.

The steelmakers want President Reagan to increase "trigger prices", the mechanism which is designed to prevent foreign producers from selling steel in the US market at prices below production costs.

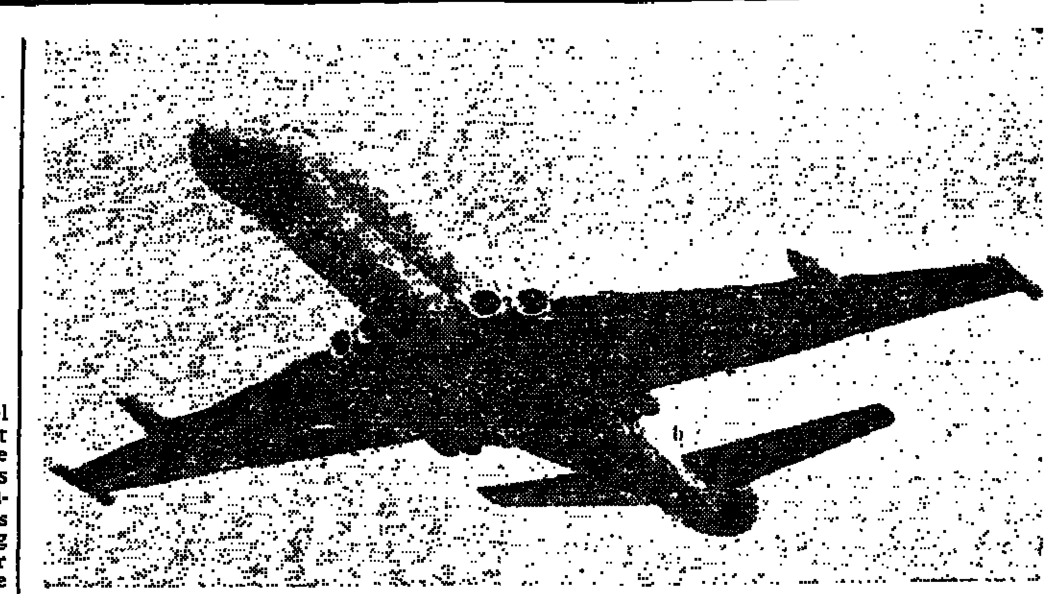
Based on Japanese production costs, the trigger price establishes a minimum price for imports, and any steel sold below that level can be investigated and if warranted duties can be imposed.

So far the Reagan Administration has refused to meet the industry's demands to increase trigger prices.

The threat of further controls is expected to dominate informal exchanges between steel industry leaders here over the next few days. Any action taken by the United States would hurt the British steel industry, particularly the British Steel Corporation which has been clawing back business in the United States market which it lost last year.

Mr Ian MacGregor, the BSC chairman, said here today that the trigger price mechanism in his view was preferable to other alternatives.

"The troubles over US-EEC steel trade are symptomatic of the European steel glut where steel runs out of one market into another", he said.


The Nimrod Mark 3, Britain's latest airborne early-warning system

Government veto threatens big order for Nimrods

By Arthur Reed, Air Correspondent

Concern is growing within the aerospace industry that Britain will lose multi-million-pound orders for airborne early-warning systems for Saudi Arabia. Indications from Westminster and Whitehall are that the Government has decided as a matter of policy to allow the United States a clear run in attempting to win the order, which is for five aircraft, engines, and advanced aviation electronics (avionics) equipment.

Aerospace companies are puzzled by the decision, taken apparently for political reasons which are not clear to them. They believe they should have been encouraged to enter into competition with the United States for the order and that they would have won because they claim a better performance.

All the British industry has been allowed to do is to indicate to the Saudis that the British early-warning system, contained in the Nimrod aircraft, is available. But a proposal that the three companies largely involved in the Nimrod project should make a joint sales approach to the Saudis has found no positive response in Downing Street.

The three companies are British Aerospace which makes the aircraft; Rolls-Royce which produces the four jet engines which power it; and Marconi Avionics, which has developed the equipment which goes on board.

Each fully equipped Nimrod costs as much as £60m and there would be additional contracts worth many millions of pounds for ground stations.

British Government policy appears to be that Britain should make a strong sales pitch only if American sales efforts fail. The British industry believes it should be allowed to compete for the order because not only would it stand a good chance of winning and creating several thousand high-technology jobs in Britain, but it would also reduce the price of the 11 early-warning Nimrods being produced for the Royal Air Force.

The early-warning Nimrods, based on the well-tried Comet airliner airframe dating back to the early 1950s, is competing with an American system carried aboard Boeing 707 airliner airframes. While the British system's radar is housed in bulbous fairings in the aircraft nose and tail, the American system uses a huge radar disc on top of the fuselage.

Details are secret but both systems are thought to be able to "see" low-flying intruder aircraft 200 miles further over the horizon than a ground radar station. The Saudis want the system for all-round protection.

The first early-warning Nimrod started its flight trials in Britain recently. All three companies concerned in its development and production are well placed to sell to Saudi Arabia after having a strong presence there for many years. British Aerospace has a lucrative management contract with the Royal Saudi Air Force and has sold it numerous military aircraft.

Jobless will rise to 3.5m, brokers say

By Our Economics Staff

Two economic forecasts published this morning predict that unemployment will rise substantially above three million next year.

According to City stockbrokers James Capel, any recovery in the economy is likely to be aborted by the latest 4 per cent rise in bank interest rates and the continuing deflationary thrust of fiscal policy. As a result, the rate of increase in unemployment could start to accelerate again.

This will induce a more realistic pay round, but the forecast says the effect will be to depress real incomes severely. With the rise in mortgage rate, this implies that consumer spending will decline sharply over the next 12 months. Companies may again reduce their stocks in the face of weak demand and the high cost of bank borrowing, the brokers say.

As a result, the level of jobless could reach 3.5 million by the end of next year (including school-leavers and not seasonally adjusted).

Another stockbroker, Simon and Coates, says unemployment could be around 3.25 million after next year's school-leavers join the labour market.

The brokers say the output measure of gross domestic product may not have reached its lowest point.

Training plans under fire

By Our Correspondent

Government hopes of creating a modern industrial training system through voluntary arrangements by employers and unions are facing growing opposition.

The Conservative-controlled Association of County Councils and the Government's own further education unit are among the latest organizations to say that the idea will not work.

Mr Norman Tebbit, Secretary of State for Employment, will hear some of the criticisms at a conference of the British Association for Commercial and Industrial Education at Wembley today. Leading figures from industry, education, and Whitehall, are addressing the two-day conference which was called to discuss how apprenticeships can be reformed, how education and training can be provided for persons under 19, and training can be opened up to all workers.

The main issues are whether this can be done without placing statutory obligations on employers and whether employers or the Government should pay.

BNOC chief hits out at Whitehall

The Government's North Sea taxation policy, and how the oil revenues are being spent, comes under attack today from Mr Philip Shelbourne, chairman of the state-owned British National Oil Corporation.

It is important to have the right balance in taxation to encourage investment in exploration and development, he says in the latest *Coal and Energy Quarterly*.

The introduction of Special Petroleum Duty in the last Budget had led several companies to announce postponement of development projects.

"The industry has expressed concern that the new 90 per cent marginal tax will deter exploration plans.

"Since production of oil commenced on the United Kingdom Continental Shelf, there have been 13 changes in taxation, including six changes in the petroleum revenue tax since 1979."

He agreed with the Government that the oil production peak, due in the middle 1980s should be flattened to conserve supplies. "But this must not be done at the expense of exploration and development", he said.

Mr Shelbourne thought the oil revenues received by Whitehall should be used to ensure adequate future energy supplies.

Mercedes to tackle 4-wheel drive market

A new and formidable foreign manufacturer is about to join the growing number of challenger's for Rover's long-standing leadership of the four-wheel drive car market in Britain.

Mercedes will be the first in the field with a four-wheel drive car offering automatic transmission and differential locks on both front and rear axles as standard. With prices varying from £13,910 to £14,650, the German will be the price leaders, but only marginally above Range Rover.

Mr David Thomas, marketing chief of Mercedes-Benz UK, said yesterday in the past six years there had been a considerable increase in the newcomers achieving growth at the expense of Land-Rover and Range Rover. In particular, Toyota, Daihatsu, Suzuki and Subaru had between them captured 40 per cent of the market.

The United Kingdom market had fallen from an all-time high of 12,356 registrations in 1980 to an estimated 10,400 this year, but there was plenty of enthusiasm in the Mercedes camp because the "G" series—short for Geländewagen—had been specially tailored for British tastes.

The "G" has had a chequered time since it was put into production in Austria two years ago, after a much heralded joint venture announcement with Steyr Daimler Puch. The Austrians had very different views from Mercedes on the priority to be given to overseas markets. Top of the disagreement list came Britain with its requirement for right-hand drive. Stuttgart wanted it; the Austrians did not.

Now the partners are splitting up. Mercedes is selling its half of the company at Graz to Steyr. From now on, the Austrians will build "G" cars for Mercedes on a contract basis only. The Austrians will use the Puch nameplate and concentrate on Switzerland, Yugoslavia, and the Comecon countries, and the Germans will sell to the rest of the world.

The German motor industry is suggesting that the split has opened the way for Mercedes to build the "G" car in Germany and this will begin before 1986

Electronics cooperation talks begin

By Bill Johnstone, Electronics Correspondent

British electronics companies are having exploratory talks with United States and Japanese concerns to open channels for technical collaboration in telecommunications.

Ferranti has started negotiations with GTE of the United States and Rediffon is in discussions with a Japanese company. Xionics, a small British-owned electronics company, is having discussions with ITT, the United States multinational.

The United States remains the most lucrative telecommunications market in the world. A GTE-Ferranti link-up is consistent with the trend prevailing in the British telecommunications industry.

The Department of Industry is encouraging joint ventures to secure advanced technology from overseas and give British companies access to the important American and Japanese markets.

The principal areas to be exploited are telephone answering machines, radio paging devices and electronic mail systems.

A delegation led by an official from the information Technology Division at the Department of Industry starts a two-week visit to Japan today at the invitation of the Japanese Ministry of International Trade and Industry.

New Sainsbury store in Leeds

J. Sainsbury opens its third Yorkshire superstore tomorrow at Moortown, Leeds, part of a drive by the London-based grocery multiple to expand its retailing activities in the north of England.

The new store on the 12-acre Moor Allerton centre for which Sainsbury is the developer has created 153 jobs, some of them part-time. The development includes a Homebase DIY store.

US 'answer' to Siberia gas

The United States, which is opposing the proposed Siberian pipeline to provide gas for Western Europe, is expected to suggest other options this week when State Department and Energy Department representatives testify before a Congressional Energy Committee in Washington.

Senior administration officials yesterday reviewed a draft of a report designed to dissuade West Germany and other European allies from going ahead with financing a Trans Siberian natural gas pipeline.

The proposed 3,600-mile pipeline would transport an estimated 40 million to 70 million cubic metres of natural gas from the Soviet Union to Western Europe over the next 20 years.

The United States has expressed concern that the sale of gas would increase European dependence on Soviet energy supplies.

■ **Stock Markets**
FT Index 498.2
FT Gilts 62.29

■ **Sterling**
$1.9010
Index 89.4

■ **Dollar**
Index 106.4
DM2.1920

■ **Gold**
$453.00

■ **Money**
3 mth sterling 15¼-15⅛
3 mth Euro $ 16¾-16
6 mth Euro $ 16⅞-16¼

Friday's close

BUSINESS BRIEFING

Oil prices 'not rising'



The Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries does not expect any rises in its prices next year, Dr Subroto, Opec's president (right), said in Manila.

This would mean a decline in real terms, Dr Subroto, Indonesia's Mines and Energy Minister, told a conference of the Asean Council on Petroleum (Ascope). "The feeling among Opec members is that we should freeze the price in 1982 to give a chance to the world to recuperate from economic sickness."

The trend towards a decline in oil demand among the developed nations, by about four per cent in 1981, would be offset to some extent in 1982 and beyond by increased demand

Norway opens rich oil block

The Norwegian Labour Government, which steps down today, on Friday approved a start on developing North Sea Block 34/10, the so-called gold block.

Licence holders in this oil- and gas-rich and exclusively Norwegian-owned block are operator Statoil with 85 per cent interests, Norsk Hydro (9 per cent) and Saga Petroleum.

China overture

The Bank of China has announced that it is ready to establish full business relations with Taiwan banks as part of China's reunification plan. Taiwan has already scorned Peking's peace overtures.

The bank wants both sides to handle direct commercial and non-commercial exchange transactions.

Shoes jobs stay despite squeeze

No further redundancies showed up in the latest returns from the British Footwear Manufacturers Federation, despite static retail sales and declining deliveries to the trade.

The sales slump meant that 9.8 million pairs were "absorbed" by the trade in July compared with previous month's 10.8 million.

Orders in July were also down nearly 27 per cent, although five-month figures indicate some trend towards recovery at 13.6 per cent up.

Print recovery hopes 'dashed'

Hopes of a recovery in the demand for printing have been dashed by the recent increase in interest rates, according to the British Printing Industries Federation.

Stock building will be inhibited even when the retail trade moves towards the Christmas sales peak, the federation says. Sterling's decline, however, has given some relief from imports competition although this has not resulted in firmer prices in printing.

There has been a slight reduction in the proportion of companies with below-normal order books.

Ronson deal completion

Mr Jeffrey Port's private Cavwain group is to announce the completion of the purchase of Ronson Products assets later today. The lighter and electric shaver group went into receivership in August with debts estimated at between £6m and £9m but Mr Port is not expected to disclose his purchase price.

Ronson formerly employed 1,250 staff but that number was halved on the receiver's appointment, it is not clear how many jobs will be saved at the Leatherhead, Surrey and Tyne and Wear factories. Mr Port has said he will try to save as many as possible.

VW America prices up

Volkswagen of America is raising its suggested retail prices for 1982 model cars and light trucks by an average of 3.4 per cent or $250 a unit from comparable 1981 prices.

VW said the increase applied to both domestic and imported vehicles sold in the United States.

Training for 300

Six industrial training boards are to offer as many as 300 places to unemployed young people in chemical, ceramics, glass, petroleum, rubber, plastics, print and paper products.

Oracle extension

ITV's Oracle teletext service begins regional transmission in the Scottish television area today.

☐ Increases in the prices of gold and silver in 1982 are forecast by Amalgamated Metal Trading in its second issue of Metal and Economic Trends.

THIS WEEK

Today: Mr Peter Rees, Minister for Trade, to report on his recent export promotion mission to South-east Asia. Japan Trade Mission members to give their views on last week's talks with CBI and ministers. International Iron and Steel Institute starts annual confer ence in Toronto.

Tomorrow: Provisional figures for industrial production.

Wednesday: Figures for indices of average earnings (August) and basic rates of wages (September).

Thursday: Sir Geoffrey Howe, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Mr Gordon Richardson, Governor of the Bank of England, to speak at the City dinner for bankers and merchants at the Mansion House. Bank of England to release details of United Kingdom banks' assets, liabilities and money supply, together with London dollar certificates and certificates.

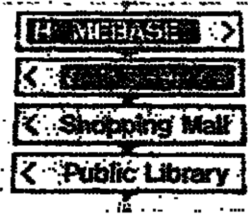
Sainsbury goes shopping in the North

There is an obvious piquancy about the latest store opening by J. Sainsbury, the London-based multiple, which tomorrow will unlock the doors of a shopping development that for the first time combines one of its food superstores with the second of its large-scale Homebase DIY stores.

The development is at Moortown, a northern suburb of Leeds: only a few miles away in the centre of the city is the headquarters of Asda, the Associated Dairies Group subsidiary, which with Hertfordshire-based Tesco Stores are Sainsbury's main competitors in the national battle for superstore supremacy.

For Sir John Sainsbury, the company's chairman, it will be another step north from its South-east base, first to a line drawn between Lancaster and York and then beyond, with Scotland the final step.

The pattern is now emerging, geared to distribution depot stepping stones of which the latest is the deal to use the Middleton, Lancashire, warehousing of an Imperial Group subsidiary.



Moortown, Leeds signs

Sainsbury's first staging posts reached just north of Birmingham and to areas like Derby, Nottingham and Lincoln. They have now stretched to the east side of the country, to towns like Newcastle under Lyme, Stafford, Northwich and Macclesfield in Cheshire and to Wilmslow, just south of Manchester.

A Sainsbury superstore has just opened at Prestwich, north of Manchester, and early next year more openings are planned for Birkenhead and Liverpool, with Southport and Preston following later in the year to strengthen the company's challenge in Lancashire. Already scheduled, too, are stores at Crosby, Altrincham and Chester in the North-west.

In the east stores have been opened in Sheffield and Doncaster, the latter against opposition which includes two Asda stores, and where the company now has its second busiest operation.

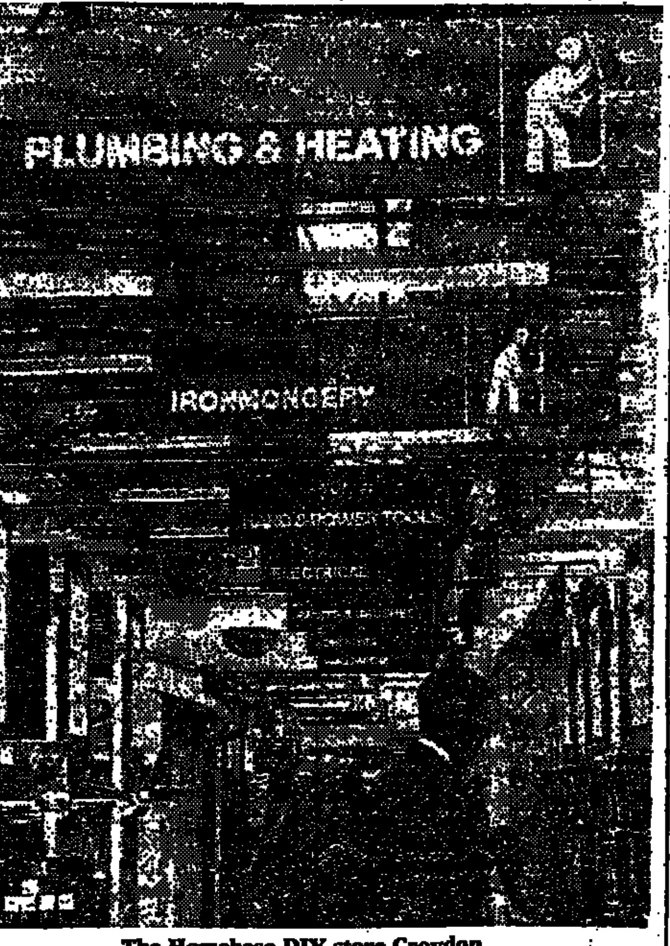
All this has encouraged Mr Peter Davis, Sainsbury's assistant managing director, but he admits: "It was a case of trying out the formula in the north. It's nice to know it is working but we are still learning as we go and as stores mature. So we do not yet know quite how many Sainsburys there will be in the north.

Hull is high on Sainsbury's northern expansion list. York, a natural two-grocery store town for Sainsbury, will at first get one superstore. Blackpool is expected to have two stores comparatively early in the programme.

The scale of the northern thrust can be gauged from Sainsbury's rate of total openings: 17 expected this year, the same next year, and a total of 50 within three years. Last year and this about £180m will have been spent on new openings, so a forward programme of around £100m investment a year can be expected.

Not only has the financially stretched Tesco been slowing the rate of new store building but Asda is also known to have eased back slightly.

There have been some delays at Sainsbury's, too, but Mr Davis says that has occurred because experience is showing that some units should be larger than had been planned.



The Homebase DIY store Croydon

The Birkenhead store, for instance, has been replanned with more space. "Our typical new superstore is going to be 20,000 square feet selling space with some going up to 28,000 square feet", says Mr Davis. Around half the Sainsbury properties are freehold.

Many new developments are being planned for district centres where, as at Moortown, Sainsbury will act as developer. Moortown is a 12-acre site with the Sainsbury stores surrounded by six smaller retail units, a Sainsbury off-licence, and various civic amenities including a new community library.

The food superstore has nearly 23,000 square feet of selling area. The separate Homebase, in which Sainsbury is an equal partner with GB-INNO-BM, the Belgian DIY specialists, has more than 36,000 square feet of sales area including a garden centre.

Mr Davis says that is not as much as Sainsbury would like. The 50,000 square feet of the first Homebase at Croydon in south London is a better size. But single sites sufficiently large to take both a superstore and a large Homebase are not easily found. Sainsbury will not, like some competitors, put the grocery and DIY elements into a single unit: their concept is based on high quality shop fittings in the food section; in the DIY area, for instance, the lack of a suspended ceiling is acceptable.

According to Mr Gurth Hoyer Millar, Sainsbury's development director who is also the Homebase chairman, of six Homebase openings planned for the next financial year only one will be teamed with a Sainsbury food superstore; this will be at Southampton. But in 1983-84 another nine are planned with four linked to a food superstore.

Derek Harris

Oil running out of skilled managers

With merchant banks increasingly called upon to finance oil-industry projects and more and more companies winning exploration concessions and development contracts in the North Sea — Tricentrol, Grand Metropolitan, Thomson, Cadbury Schweppes, Candecca, Cluff, Charterhouse, the National Coal Board and the Gas Corporation — a desperate search is afoot for offshore technology and oil-related management expertise.

This expertise, already in short supply inside the industry owing to the frenzied expansion of recent years, is hard to find and likely to remain so in the foreseeable future, now that government cut-backs are affecting the technology departments of universities.

But, for those with the sought-after skills, things have never looked better. Geologists and geophysicists in the oil industry can earn £30,000 to £50,000 a year in senior management positions, while petroleum and other engineers lower down the ladder can take home more than £20,000 a year.

Mike Jones, a director with the international executive-search consultants, Eurosurvey of London, says: "One big oil company advertised for a whole year for a chief geologist in the Middle East and didn't get a single applicant, even though it was offering a tax-free salary of £35,000 per annum. The shortage of top geologists who are already earning much bigger salaries mining diamonds, uranium, coal and so on."

Eurosurvey was asked by one company operating in the North Sea to find a managing director among a relatively small group of specialists. It was told: "There are only 10 men in the United Kingdom capable of doing the job, here are the names, none of them would fit our organization. Find us the right man."

The clients matching list was useless, but Eurosurvey undertook what looked like "mission impossible" and, inside four weeks located a Briton working in Scandinavia for a North American oil company, who was just right for the client and was head-hunted for the job.

It is not only the oil companies which have a shopping list for managers with oil industry experience. Most of the big banks are seeking to employ oil advisers and are in the market for people with a good 25 years experience behind them.

There is such a scarcity of people with the necessary knowledge that the upper age-limits normally applying to senior management jobs — the mid forties — have been dropped and many oil companies are coming very close to recruiting 50/60-year-olds.

But it is not only in the United Kingdom that expertise is in short supply. The problem is worldwide. The Brazilian national oil company, Petrobras, is casting its net wide to find petroleum engineers for the expansion of its oil production programme. In South Africa there is a desperate shortage of skilled management for that country's recent expansion of its natural gas reserves.

Increasingly developing countries are nationalizing their oil industries and looking for joint-ventures abroad. China is signing exploration and development contracts with foreign interests, the World Bank has become involved in oil and the United Nations' oil-advisory service is pursuing an expansionist programme. All this is stimulating growth worldwide and creating new markets and more jobs at the top than there are people to fill them.

Bob Crew

Gauging the worth of a Tops course

Many unemployed executives are lining up for places on the Tops (Training Opportunities Scheme) courses provided under by the Manpower Services Commission. Do such courses help in the present exceptionally difficult situation?

Last autumn, 16 candidates were chosen from several hundred and given the opportunity to attend a 10-week full-time Tops course, "Practical Management Skills", run by the Polytechnic of Central London School of Managment Studies. Now, nearly a year later, what are those 16 people doing and did the course help them to compete more effectively?

Throughout the early weeks the course organizers reassured everyone that they would be "fixed up" during the 10 weeks like all PMS predecessors. But this was not to be and by the end only one candidate had found a job. Before that, no one had seriously considered self-employment as an alternative. Now, eight of the sixteen are involved in their own small businesses, five have jobs and three are still searching.

It was two months' before John Biggs accepted a post as a sales coordinator, after a career in selling for which "the course may well have helped". At about the same time, John Winter went to Bechtel International, the construction engineers.

But it was August before Dr Krishnan Menon, an analytical chemist, completed a lengthy selection process and went to Dhahran University's new research centre.

Manou Abdai, an Iranian oil construction specialist, hoped to set up in business in England but eventually found "the regulations and other things proved impossible" so, this month, he leaves for a job in Canada: "An interesting course which could be improved with more emphasis on self-employment" he says. The fifth prefers not to be quoted.

The three who are still without jobs blame the economy for their predicament, not the Tops course ("very useful").

So if the management course is rated worthwhile by those who have found jobs — and even, surprisingly by those who have not — what about the eight new "do-it-yourself" businessmen?

Gerald Morrissey used the 10 weeks as a "stimulating, thinking-out time which helped a great deal and gave me a new set of wheels" with which he set up "Capital Credit" in Southend.

Allan Conway found that the course resolved all the worries which had previously held him back from self-employment and is now running "Precise Financial and Secretarial Services" in Neasden after long experience in banking. He is also helping another PMS colleague, Alan Puzey promote his new venture, "VideoRecord" which provides a lasting momento of special occasions.

Tony Hall, who never saw himself as a small businessman, has surprised himself by starting "Taylor Hall Publishing" in Chearsley, with a friend to handle publications for non-profit organizations. But for him and also for Michael Fry, now an antique dealer for the trade after 10 years running a small boat-building business, the course did not really live up to expectations.

Eddie Gibbs ("tremendous course") plans to run an export consultancy when he has "finished convalescing from his last job" and Bob Callan, similarly very experienced in export sales is in the final stages of helping a friend regain control of his licensed catering business which he will then help to run. He felt the recommended reading list was most helpful and comments: "If you go on a course like that prepared listen and absorb the lessons, not only of content, but also of the collective opinions and experiences of the others, it might help you avoid the self-delusion or pride which seem to be the downfall of so many small businessmen today."

So although this particular Tops course may not have been successful in the way originally anticipated it still seems, on balance, to have enabled 13 people to find compatible work-styles — profitably?

Pippa Nason

FINANCIAL REPORTS

Terramar Resource to market five million shares

Terramar Resource Corporation reports that the brokerage firm of Walwyn Stodgell Cochran Murray has agreed to market five million of the company's shares on a best efforts basis.

The offering is designed to get Terramar in excess of $10m and is currently before the regulatory authorities for approval. The Vancouver-based Terramar's shares will be offered in British Columbia and will also be offered for sale in London.

One of the company's prime development properties is in Sonora, Mexico. Terramar has earmarked up to $5m for its Mexican programme and $720,000 for a prospect in Pima County, Arizona.

In Canada, Terramar will, on an option basis, provide funding of up to $1.5m for exploration and development of Anglo Canadian Mining Corporation's placer gold properties in the Atlin area of northern British Columbia.

Terramar is capitalized at 20 million shares, of which 1,898,000 shares have been issued.

Bank Base Rates

ABN Bank	16%
Barclays	16%
BCCI	16%
Consolidated Crdts	16%
C. Hoare & Co	*16%
Lloyds Bank	16%
Midland Bank	16%
Nat Westminster	16%
TSB	16%
Williams and Glyn's	16%

* 7 day deposit on sums of £10,000 and under 14½%, up to £50,000 14½%, over £50,000 14¾%.

The Over-the-Counter Market

Capitalisation £000's	Company	Last Price	Change on week	Gross Div (p)	Yld %	P/E Actual	P/E Fully Taxed
1,094	ABI Hldgs 10% CULS	110	+1	10.0	9.1	—	—
3,878	Airsprung Group	67	-2	4.7	7.0	10.6	14.7
1,100	Armitage & Rhodes	44	+1	4.3	9.8	3.7	8.3
11,609	Bardon Hill	190	+2	9.7	5.1	9.2	11.2
7,462	Deborah Services	97	+1	5.5	5.7	4.8	9.1
4,199	Frank Horsell	112	+2	6.4	5.7	10.1	24.3
8,524	Frederick Parker	59	-1	1.7	2.9	25.7	—
941	George Blair	51	-2	—	—	—	—
3,839	IPC	96	-2	7.3	7.6	6.9	10.4
2,454	Jackson Group	97	-2	7.0	7.2	3.1	6.9
15,458	James Burrough	112	—	8.7	7.8	8.2	10.3
2,958	Robert Jenkins	290	—	31.3	10.8	4.0	10.2
2,640	Scruttons "A"	54	—	5.3	9.8	8.3	7.7
2,877	Torday Limited	suspended	—	15.1	8.1	7.2	12.4
2,564	Twinlock Ord	12	+1	—	—	—	—
2,047	Twinlock 15% ULS	75	+1	15.0	20.0	—	—
5,340	Unilock Holdings	35	+1	3.0	8.6	6.3	10.6
10,647	Walter Alexander	84	+1	6.4	7.6	5.5	9.8
5,274	W. S. Yeates	226	+1	13.1	5.8	4.3	8.7

Strong performance expected from Glaxo

Although there are few major companies reporting figures, this week kicks off on Monday with the full-year results at Glaxo, one of the constituents of the *FT*'s 30-share index.

Analysts are expecting pretax profits in the range of £75m-£87m, with one major firm of brokers going for £81m, compared with 1979-80's £66m. On a fully-taxed basis, earnings per share could come out at 22.4p with profits of £81m.

At the half-way stage, Glaxo made pretax profits of £35.6m, compared with £30.3m, largely on the back of gains from price rises in a number of products instituted in October, 1979. Although the impact of those rises will have disappeared from the second half of the latest year, there were some small rises in 1980 which will have something of an impact.

The group suffered from currency movements in the first half, but these probably worked in Glaxo's favour in the second six months.

On the drugs side, Ventolin, the anti-asthmatic drug, is selling well in the United States. More generally encouraging developments are being seen in sales of Trandate and skin treatment drugs. A new drug for ulcers, Zantac, is being launched this week and much is being pinned on its impact on profits in the next few years.

A slight question mark over the Glaxo's figures is whether the group will choose today to announce a rights issue to raise, perhaps, £75m-£80m. The last one was six years ago and though it has no immediate need for funds, groups like Glaxo take ten-year views and the money could come in useful for sales drives in the United States, for instance.

First-half figures from Currys also today are expected to show a fairly modest increase on mid-1980's £4.36m at, perhaps, £4.5m, but with a rise to as much as £13m pretax for the full year against 12.3m in January, 1981. The group has already sounded warnings that the retail side has had a harder time but it is pleased with the new rentals side, which analysts expect to have reached break-even at this half-way stage.

Dividends may show a token rise at the half-way stage, with perhaps a small increase overall for the full year. As the rental side is developed, it will eat into the group's substantial cash resources, but the balance sheet remains very strong.

Associated Biscuit Manufacturers' figures for 36 weeks to early September come out tomorrow. Analysts are expecting some recovery from mid-1980's collapse to just £1.25m pretax, but are unsure of its extent. Lower stocks and interest costs in the first part of this year should mean a fall in finance charges, and with no more losses from Dickmann, sold at the end of 1980, these profits could rise to £3.5m pretax.

This week

TODAY: Interims: Arbuthnot Government Securities Tst, Currys Grp, Edinburgh Inv Tst, Harrisons Malaysian Estates (first quarter), Albert Martin. Finals: Glaxo, R. Green Props, London Scottish Finance Corp, S. Lyles, Sovereign Oil and Gas (amended), H. Young.

TOMORROW: Interim: Ash and Lacy, Associated Biscuit Manuf, Clifford's Dairies, S. W. Farmer, John Finlan, Hunting Petroleum Services, Midland Marts, More O'Ferrall, Senior Eng Grp, Shires Inv, Spirax-Sarco Eng. Finals: Cradley Printing, London and Montrose Inv Tst, London and Strathclyde Tst, Rosehaugh, Trident Computer Service.

WEDNESDAY: Interim: Brook Street Bureau of Mayfair, Empire Stores (Bradford), Energy Services and Electronics, E. Fogarty, T. C. Harrison, Honda, Ibstock Johnsen, Marshall's Universal, Rockware, Securities Tst of Scotland, Steel Bros. Finals: Fairview Estates, Pochins.

THURSDAY: Interims: Aberthaw and Bristol Channel Portland Cement, Dominion and General Tst, Erith, Greenbank Industrial, Industrial and General Tst, Lee Cooper, Nineteen Twenty-eight Inv Tst, Sandhurst Marketing, Scottish Mortgage and Tst. Finals: Fitzwilton, Guildhall Property, Marler Estates, News Intl, C. H. Pearce.



Photograph by Chris Gregory

Mr Terry Curry, joint managing director of Currys. Observers expect a modest increase in profits today.

How Honda backs the trend to lower sales

A look at the prospects for BL's partner in the Acclaim.

While most Japanese car manufacturers are bracing themselves for a drop in sales due to slow domestic demand and export restrictions, Honda Motor remains optimistic as it has ever been, and expects the year to next February to bring another record *writes AP-Dow Jones.*

Mr Kiyoshi Kawashima, president of Honda, said: "We do not see any need to change our projections. Exports may be sluggish, but I have no doubt that we can cover this with domestic sales."

Mr Kawashima is not just bluffing. Statisics compiled by the Japan Automobile Manufacturers Association more than bear out this optimism, showing that not only domestic sales but exports also have been going up."

In the first eight months of this year, domestic sales of motor vehicles by all Japanese car makers declined 5.6 per cent from the like year earlier period because of economic stagnation.

Sales by Toyota Motor Company, Japan's largest car maker, went down 3.2 per cent and those of Nissan Motor Company, the second largest, 4.9 per cent. However, Honda's domestic sales went up 3.1 per cent between January and August.

A similar trend is seen in exports. Overseas shipments by all producers rose only a moderate 5.7 per cent in January-August because of Japanese Government pledges of restraints to the United States, Canada and some European countries. Toyota's exports, however, fell 2.7 per cent and Nissan's 2.2 per cent. During the same period, Honda's overseas shipments climbed a substantial 11.8 per cent.

At the beginning of the year, Honda projected sales of 1.08 million units in 1981, a 15.3 per cent jump from the previous year. Domestic sales were estimated at 320,000 units, up 18.1 per cent, and exports 760,000 units, up 14.1 per cent. Those projections still stand despite the recent slump in the industry, Mr Kawashima said.

The secret behind Honda's strong sales appears to lie in their new models which are technologically as sophisticated as they are visually attractive.

One of them is a new passenger model that is equipped with a microcomputer, the first of its kind ever placed on the domestic market. Analysts say it is bound to become a best seller.

Honda is a relative newcomer in the market, it started out in 1948 as a motorcycle producer and has been fast advancing in the field of smaller cars, is highly regarded by analysts.

One of them, at a big securities house, said that over the long-term, they expect to see the company maintain superior levels of growth due to management's production skills and marketing strategies as well as its strong efforts to introduce innovative, technologically advanced cars and motorcycles.

This does not mean, however, that Honda is entirely free of problems. While most of the other Japanese car makers have been teaming up with American producers in the development of future models in a worldwide trend toward consolidation, Honda is going its own way.

Plans for license production of its cars with BL are just about the only project of significance which Honda maintains with a car producer in another country. Indeed, Mr Kawashima discounts any possibility, at least for the moment, of a tie-up with any United States maker.

However, at a time when the cost of developing new models has been rising rapidly, it may become increasingly difficult for Honda to shoulder the expenditures alone.

Another analyst said that Honda may not face this problem in the near future — within the next two or three years — indeed it may not have to worry about this at all, but the possibility is there. It is possible that this matter of development costs may become a serious drawback for any company of Honda's size that does not have the benefit of aid from other companies.

Honda may face an additional problem in an entirely different area. Another Japanese motorcycle manufacturer, Yamaha Motor Company, has been catching up fast and is threatening Honda's position as the top motorcycle maker in the domestic market.

Only five years ago Honda accounted for 53.3 per cent of the market share in motorcycles, with Yamaha trailing behind wth a 28.4 per cent share, according to industry statistics.

In the first eight months of this year, however, Honda's share dwindled to about 40 per cent, while Yamaha's went up to nearly 38 per cent.

Business Appointments

NEI—APE gets new managing director

Mr J. L. Wyatt has become managing director of NEI-APE, Mr R. A. Jones is finance director and Mr L. A. Leather is secretary. Mr Wyatt will be responsible to Mr T. Harrison, NEI managing director United Kingdom operations, who also becomes chairman of Amalgamated Power Engineering in place of Mr H. A. Whittall, who has resigned from the board.

Mr A. Conlong, general manager-investments of ICI, will retire on March 31. Following his retirement, ICI's insurance and pension fund investment activities will be combined and on April 1 Mr B. C. Hines, managing director of IC Insurance Holdings, will become manager, insurance and investments.

Mr W. B. Thomas is to be made managing director of Powell Duffryn Shipping Services (Cary Brothers) on January 1. Mr D. G. Drewett, deputy chairman, will be retiring on February 28.

Mr Geoffrey L. Hoddinott has become managing director of Remington Consumer Products with responsibility for the United Kingdom, Europe, Africa and the Middle East.

Mr Peter Carmichael has been made director, small business and electronics, of the Scottish Development Agency.

Has the gloom been overdone?

After the indiscriminate marking down of shares in the past fortnight, many stockbrokers are now trying to work out if the gloom has been overdome. In their latest portfolio strategy review Capel-Cure Myers work on the premise that the recession will continue, consumer expenditure will be squeezed, the pound will remain under pressure and interest rates will stay high.

In these circumstances the brokers recommend shares and sectors with low gearing, earnings overseas, not consumer orientated, well covered dividends and no doubts about their long-term survival.

Brokers' views

Meeting these criteria best, in Capel-Cure's view, are insurance brokers and life assurance shares, tobacco and household goods companies (the latter because of possible currency gains and the fact that they sell mainly essetials rather than luxuries.

Other sectors to get the brokers' approval are electricals and chemicals, where profits are on a sharply rising trend. Banks are not looked on favourably because of possible bad debt problems both at home and overseas, while the squeeze on consumer spending will not be helpful to leisure stocks either. Outright sell recommendations are made on stores, brewers, distillers and oils.

Carr Sebag have a slightly ambivalent view on United Kingdom oil exploration stocks in their detailed review of a sector whose combined market capitalization is now £600m. Admitting that on net asset valuation — the best yardstick for comparisons because of the absence of earnings — shares look expensive and a strong case for selling can be made.

Onshore oil companies are top of the list so far as Carr Sebag are concerned, thanks to their potentially large oil structures under a favourable fiscal regime including Marinex and Carless, Capel. Gas & Oil Acreage is also favoured because of its Buchan field interest, Cluff Oil for its worldwide spread of oil interests and Aran Energy for its stake in the Porcupine basin in the Republic of Ireland. Sell recommendations are made on Sovereign Oil & Gas Premier, Pict Petroleum among others.

Rowe & Pitman are encouraged by the action Tootal has taken in sorting out its problems. The United Kingdom activities, even though it has withdrawn from most of the loss-makers, will remain difficult for some time but the move overseas should stand it in good stead.

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

Public responsibility and private capital

Anyone can call up spirits from the vasty deep. But will they come? asked Harry Hotspur of Owen Glendower. Mr Michael Heseltine is to be praised for his initiative in inviting 20 or so insitutional investment managers and bankers to examine *ways of revitalizing* Liverpool's Toxteth and other decaying inner city areas. But can and will the money men do any good?

The banks, pension funds and insurance companies are put in an unenviable position. Clearly they will be keen to show their willingness to act as public-minded citizens and help solve a deep seated social problem. Over recent years, the growing financial muscle of the institutions has carried in its train an awareness among large investors that they are firmly in the political spotlight. Both the Wilson Committee and the spectre of direct investment by the state, have concentrated minds and drawn them out of the shadows. So there is reason to assume that the senior managers seconded from the banks and pension funds will be free with aid and advice on the regeneration of Toxteth. But we can be equally certain they will not be so free with their cash. There are three reasons for this. First, the institutions may have crawled (or been dragged) out of the shadows. But that is not to say they view themselves as occupying central stage in the solution of acute social problems. Pension fund managers shudder whenever the prospect of capital becoming an equal partner with industry and labour, is mentioned.

Second, financial capitalism is divisible. Banks, investment trusts, insurance companies, private and public pension schemes have different objectives and investment time-scales. For these reasons, cooperation, even in a limited context, is always difficult. Third, and most important, the institutions see their first duty as providing their beneficiaries, that is bank depositors, policy holders and the like, and the best return possible putting investment funds into Toxteth or Brixton would not be so easy to justify, especially when the funds are finding profitable havens overseas.

However, this is not to say the institutions cannot work out profitable ways of developing inner city areas in partnership with private industry and Government. But to make it worthwhile, investment would almost certainly have to be planned on a huge scale. For *instance*, there would be *institutional* interest if the Government were to build a completely new infrastructure at Toxteth, including government offices, schools, hospitals, roads and the like.

Privately, senior bankers say they are keen to participate in such grandiose *schemes* as the regeneration of London's docklands. But they are much less likely to be keen on providing funds for piecemeal projects which Mr Heseltine probably has in mind. It will be at the very least unfortunate if the fund managers fail to respond to the Govern*ments initiative*. They will need to play a more positive, public role in future which squares their fiduciary liabilities with their burgeoning financial power.

Export credits

Close to a consensus

The long-running battle between the big industrial countries over the size of export credit subsidies may be resolved within weeks if Japan now agrees to accept the proposals put forward in Paris last week. Budgetary problems and the high level of world interest rates, which has led to an element of subsidy never originally intended, have made change increasingly desirable and the cuts agreed in last week's mood of compromise between the United States and European Community could for instance save the Export Credits Guarantee Department, which spent over £450m on subsidies last year, upwards of £150m in the next three years.

All bar Japan are ready to lift minimum export credit rates by 2.25 to 2.5 points bringing the minimum credit rate for the poorer countries up from 7.5 to 10 per cent, while guaranteed credit offered to the rich would rise to between 11 to 11.25 per cent. Equally important, *agreement has been reached on plugging* the loophole whereby mixed credits — a combination of aid and the agreed subsidized credit rate — can be used to compete for business by making the loan packages offered to buyers even cheaper.

In future mixed credits containing between 15 and 25 per cent of aid will have to be notified so other exporters have the chance to provide something equally attractive. This should help to contain a practice which the French are largely blamed for encouraging and which many would like banned altogether.

Japan, with its low domestic interest rates, was reluctant to agree to charge a premium on its export credit lending and held out last week for a minimum of 9 per cent for its own credits rather than accept the 9.25 per cent minimum suggested by the other countries. However there is a fair degree of optimism that agreement can be reached with the Japanese in the next fortnight.

If last week's agreements stick — and of course they cover only a small proportion of export business covered by the ECGD for British manufacturers, most of which is short-term export credit insurance and finance which does not attract subsidy — British exporters of capital goods will find their competitive stance unchanged. The ECGD will save money, but developing countries embarking on large capital projects will find themselves paying more.

Cons Gold

Moving up the league

Consolidated Gold Fields will from this, coming Thursday be free to start buying again the shares of Newmont Mining *Corporation of the United States*. Over the past weekend shareholders on Cons Gold have been receiving the formal document on the rationale and cost of the operation. It bears out the idea that after the lacklustre years Cons Gold is embarking on a strategy of considerable vision. For the group has already developed significant interests in mining operations outside the United Kingdom, principally South Africa and Australia. The move into North America on a substantial scale adds a further dimension to the strategy both on a geographi*cal level as well* as a product one.

And it is a very substantial move. For Cons Gold *has* already spent some £70m on buying an 8 per cent stake in Newmont, which is particularly important in copper and coal. On the assumption of an exchange rate of $1.93 to the pound, *Cons Gold could spend* between $386m (£200m) and $774m on a stake in Newmont which will be between 25 per cent and 49 per cent of the total equity, assuming no sharp rise in the shares.

The outcome has been brought forward by an extraordinarily quick decision by the Federal Trade Commission, which monitors the United States anti-trust legislation. To the surprise of Cons Gold itself, and probably of Newmont, the FTC gave the green light to the British group to buy more shares in the American concern, though adding the important proviso that it could change its mind and its ruling at some date in the future should it so wish.

The financing of the operation is fairly straightforward thanks to the foresight of Cons Gold turning the proceeds from its £181m rights issue late last year into dollars. In sterling terms the proceeds of the issue increased to £226m by June 30. Much of these funds are still in the bank earning interest and Cons Gold does have untapped borrowing facilities of $800m from five institutions.

Two possible problems face Cons Gold. A white knight might appear on the scene whom Newmont might prefer.

Kevin Page looks at the merger mania which has gripped dealers in international finance

Predators turn their eyes on the city

Wall Street and the City of London were joined together last week in a manner which has greater long-term implications than the decline in interest rates.

Dow Scandia's £25m bid for merchant bank Arbuthnot Latham and Sears Roebuck's £316m acquisition of Wall Street's fifth largest broking house Dean Witter Reynolds, are just the latest examples of the trend towards placing a higher value on companies which make money out of money rather than from goods. Both the industrial and financial sectors have shown keen interest in the eruption of this age-old phenomenon.

The attractions of financial service groups on both sides of the Atlantic should be viewed against the second big oil price increase by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (Opec) which has ushered in a period of falling output in the industrialized world, high interest rates and declining opportunities for growth in companies' traditional areas.

In this climate, the charms of companies handling a wide range of money services, and with worldwide expertise and connexions, are easily apparent. Big may not be beautiful (or possible) for industrial companies outside the oil sector. But in financial services, the larger the better is the message in a sophisticated and global market.

Wall Street has seen the greatest shake-up for decades over the past year. Prudential Insurance (US) acquired Bache Group, American Express bought into brokers Shearson Loeb Rhoades, while commodity trader Phibro has recently completed a takeover of Salomon Brothers, the important investment banking firm.

In London too, there has been merger activity. Already, two of the biggest Lloyd's insurance brokers, CT Bowring and Alexander Howden, have been swallowed up by United States giants Marsh Maclennon and Alexander and Alexander respectively. Allianz of Munich swooped up a 28 per cent stake in Eagle Star in June while Provident Life was bought by Swiss group Winterthur.

In April this year, money broker RP Martin joined with West Germany's Bierbaum. Acceptance house members Antony Gibbs and Singer and Friedlander disappeared into the hands of Hongkong and Shanghai Bank and European Ferries, and two weeks ago there was a defensive merger between two discount houses.

'Charms of companies handling money services are easily apparent'

Even the clearing bank sector has been unable to remain immune from the takeover fever with the Royal Bank of Scotland the subject of an auction and Citibank known to have cast covetous eyes at Grindlays.

The City of London is an obvious target for foreign companies seeking diversification. By its acquisition of Arbuthnot Latham, for instance, Dow, one of the world's biggest chemical companies, has access to expertise in currencies outside the dollar, tax avoidance, acquisitions *and a feel for the international* finance market. This kind of knowledge of what is essentially a people business has been bought with what is effectively small change for Dow.

Inevitably, the sector which has attracted the most attention has been merchant banking, where the *dilemma is whether to grow by* diversifying services (like Hill Samuel) or remain small and specialized. It is no secret that Merrill Lynch, the "Thundering herd" of Wall Street, has talked with Hill Samuel and the feeling in the City is *that price has been the only barrier* to a takeover.

Hill Samuel, with its large investment management side, would be a perfect fit for Merrills, which is itself not immune from an approach in the United States, perhaps from one of the big insurance companies. The bank wants to be bigger in order to compete worldwide and is now recovering from a long dull patch. Additionally there is no large family stake which protects others. On a smaller scale, Brown Shipley looks an obvious candidate for a bid.

All depends, of course, on the attitude of the Bank of England towards foreign takeovers of elite merchant banks. Acceptance houses are a private club where the members are well aware of the strict rules of conduct. To date, foreign bidders *have been tolerated but not wel*comed. Antony Gibbs is no longer a member of the Accepting Houses Committee after the bid by Hongkong and Shanghai Bank.

Elsewhere in the City, supervisory authorities have shown a flexible attitude towards foreign interest. *Lloyd's relaxed the rules under which* foreigners could only take a 25 per cent stake in a United Kingdom broker, while the authorities must be aware of retaliation to British acquisitions in America and the Far East should they shut out bids from overseas.

'Supervisory authorities have shown a flexible attitude to foreign interest'

Stockbrokers in Britain, although they have diversified into taxation advice, in-house fund management and general services for the private investor, remain immune from foreign predators at present. However if the Office of Fair Trading *should rule against* fixed commissions when it eventually produces its report (in 1983?), a cut price war which mirrored the experience of Wall Street in the early seventies, could open up the way for more mergers as brokers seek a greater capital base.

Further forays into the City by foreign groups seem more than likely, but just how strong the trend will be is difficult to say. Several factors have to be taken into account.

First, it would be limiting for an industrial company to put all its eggs in one basket by *acquiring, say*, a merchant bank. Most large companies use two, three or even more, for advice on corporate finance, syndicated loans, or currency advice. Dow, with its Arbuthnot acquisition must believe it will not be frozen out elsewhere in the City.

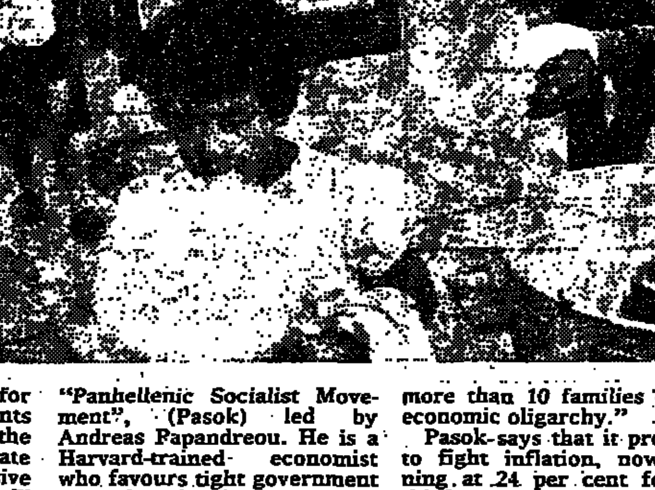
Second, despite recent diversification, United Kingdom financial companies are still far more specialized than their American counterparts. This might not deter Merrill Lynch, for instance, which want to expand overseas operations. But the *attractions of a company* which dealt largely in insurance broking would be diminished for an industrial conglomerate.

Third, the Bank of England is known to welcome the presence of foreign financial institutions like American banks which are reckoned *to account for over 25 per cent* of lending to British industry. But foreign takeovers of financial institutions are still viewed with suspicion.

However, the vast improvement in communications and the increase in the flow of funds between centres has *shrunken the world financial comm*unity. The trend towards industrial companies acting as quasi-banks and financial institutions turning into all-purpose, international supermarkets is likely to change the face of the City as it is changing Wall Street.

Greece plays the waiting game

Next Sunday the Greeks go to the polls. The economic policies of the ruling centre right party of Mr George Rallis are in stark contrast to those put forward by Mr Andreas Papandreou's socialist opposition. Mario Modiano reports.



A waterfront political rally in support of Mr Papandreou (pictured on poster).

Athens

The uncertainty besetting the Greek ecomomy in the run-up to the crucial general election next Sunday has led to a marked switch by private depositors from high-yielding longer term deposits to readily accesssible savings accounts.

Time deposits, which pay up to 20 per cent interest, rose by the equivalent of about £100m in July and August this year, compared with £300m in the same two-month perioc last year. At the same time, savings accounts, which offer about 6 per cent less, soared to £420m, a tenfold increase over the same two months of 1980. The paradox is that total private *deposits in Greek* banks have risen sharply this year, shooting past the £10,000m mark in August. But, except for compulsory bank placements in Treasury bills to feed the insatiable deficits of state enterprises, this expensive money sits idly, as no one will risk major financial decisions before October 18.

There is always uncertainty before an election, of course. If it is so conspicuous this time it is because the two main parties have diametrically opposed views on almost everything, including economics.

The contest is mainly between the ruling "New Democracy" party of Mr George Rallis, the centre-right prime minister, which advocates a free economy and private enterprise (it takes the credit for bringing Greece fully in the European Community this year) and the *"Panhellenic Socialist Movement"*, (Pasok) led by Andreas Papandreou. He is a Harvard-trained economist who favours tight government control of the economy, mainly the sources of credit and the means of production and he objects to EEC membership.

Although the xenophobic Pasok won only one out of every four votes in the 1977 elections, boredom generated by an uninterrupted seven-years of conservative rule has triggered a popular urge for change. Pasok is betting on this mood to win.

The backbone of Pasok's economic policy is what Mr Papandreou calls the "socialization" of key industries — banking, insurance, shipbuilding, cement, pharmaceuticals, fertilizers, mining, energy, defence, steel and transportation.

"Many of these sectors are already state-controlled, but Mr Papandreou insists that "*socialization*" *differs from* nationalization in that these enterprises will be run by councils representing the workers, the local authorities and the consumers.

The mode of compensation has not yet been determined, but Mr Papandreou says that he is watching closely how his friend, President Mitterrand, copes with it in France. It is not clear if foreign banks and companies are affected.

The government party claims that "socialization" of industries alone would cost the state nearly £4,000m, but Mr Papandreou in a recent campaign speech accused the Government of "Scare-mongering" about Pasok's economic plans. Insisting that *socialization* "would affect no more than 10 families — the economic oligarchy."

Pasok says that it proposes to fight inflation, now running at 24 per cent for the third successive year, by increasing production — naturally through state investment. To finance this investment it expects to get £1,500m a year merely by curbing tax evasion. The Government argues that this figure cannot be reached except by abolishing major tax exemptions, such as on bank interest and farmers' incomes.

If Pasok wins, the changes in the economy are expected to be drastic, though the average Greek does not really know the details.

Bank depositors are obviously uneasy, and, thanks to high interest rates, bank deposits are today the favourite outlet for Greek money-savers. There are 8.5 million bank accounts in this country of 10 million people.

It would be unfair to *attribute the dearth of major* industrial investment to the uncertainty generated by this election. Recession, inflation, and some unpredictable economic practices have taken their toll for many years. In recent months, however, the *Government's lavish* "free grant" programme for investors had stimulated substantial interest for projects. These have now come to a standstill until the outlook clears after the elections.

Whenever productive investment lags in Greece, economic growth usually falls back on the building industry. Housing, after all, has been the traditional middle-class investment outlet and the formula seemed imfallible — *until now*.

The government has been offering extremely attractive housing loans to stimulate the building industry, but the recession continues. Fears that the wealth tax might be reimposed on property above a certain value have touched off a spate of "for sale" signs in central Athens where property prices are very high.

Against this background of uneasiness Greek economic commentators have suggested that there has been a massive flight of Greek capital abroad (at the rate of £6m daily). There is no conclusive evidence that this is so, except for a sudden rise in the black market price of the dollar, indicating an increased demand.

The next Greek government will need between £1,400m and £1,700m to cover the current account deficit for 1981.

Mr Papandreou has declared that he has concrete guarantees from socialist *governments in Western* Europe, particularly in France, that they will help a Pasok government to overcome the initial obstacles. There is also talk of Arab promises of crude oil on credit.

The Greek press suggested that the sudden decline in the growth rate of tourist revenue in the first seven months of this year (5 per cent against 13.1 per cent last year), and shipping revenue (11.5 per cent against 19.1 per cent) was proof that foreign exchange was being diverted to the black market. But, as a knowledgeable Greek banker put it, "This is peanuts. Whatever capital there was to flee abroad from Greece has *been gone a long, long time*".

Business Diary profile: Tadayoshi Tazaki, unlimited

He is young, imaginative and obviously successful, displaying the entrepreneurial spirit and flair which his local MP, the Right Honourable Member for Finchley, could not but applaud.

Indeed, he epitomizes almost exactly the kind of businessman that the Prime Minister and her Cabinet colleagues are desperately keen to encourage. In the *space of seven years he has* established restaurants, started an employment and accommodation agency, launched a community newspaper and holds an effective monopoly in the supply of foodstuffs and other victuals to a small, but growing section of the British population.

This archetypal entrepreneur, identifying an opportunity in the market place and exploiting it, is Yokohama-born Tadayoshi Tazaki. He has done very nicely, thank you, in the British environment where he has spent the last 20 of his 38 years, building up a business from very humble beginnings, initially providing advice and searching for accommodation for Japanese businessmen and their families despatched to Britain by their companies.

That was in 1974. Today the business over which he presides is turning over close on £4m a year and Tazaki is poised to launch himself into two new ventures which, if his hunch pays off, should help to boost cash flow significantly.

Towards the end of next month Tazaki plans to open the first Japanese restaurant outside London — in the shopping precinct at Milton Keynes — which will combine an upstairs restaurant with a ground floor fast food bar (try saying that fast, especially if you are Japanese).

If, as he confidently expects, the Milton Keynes venture — called Taa-Chan — succeeds (burgers Japanese style and chicken teriyaki) he plans to extend to Cardiff and *Manchester his Oriental chal*lenge to Colonel Sanders's creation. Both cities already have established Japanese communities.

Tazaki is also moving ahead on another front. By the end of the year he is planning to launch a do-it-yourself Japanese dinner set through big retail outlets called appropriately "Shogun" packed with Japanese foods and a set of recipes.

Both ventures are natural extensions of his principal *business, importing Japanese* foodstuffs, supplying not only his three London restaurants but Japanese expatriates both in this country and abroad.

The restaurant business was a logical move from the food importing operation: his *wife Akiko opened the first* Japanese restaurant in London and built up a chain of 11 before selling out to Japan's Teijin Textile corporation.

Tazaki does not fit the traditional and conventional mould of Japanese businessmen. Unlike most, he chose to eschew the safety and the security of the large trading corporations, to which most young Japanese students aspire, with their tradition of lifetime employment and a management *structure* based on seniority rather than ability.



My takeaway, your leader: Tadayoshi Tazaki, Britain's Japanese entrepreneur.

He has nevertheless sampled the experience, spending 18 months with the Mitsubishi Corporation in London after coming down from Cambridge where he read economics. Tazaki followed that with a four-year stint with an American metals company dealing on the London Metal Exchange and finally worked for a year with Sumitomo Trading Company in London before deciding that the Japanese corporate environment was not for him.

His education in England, first at boarding school in the West Country and then at Downing has clearly been the principal influence on his career. It is in schools and colleges, he believes, that more could be done to help the British and the Japanese to understand *each other* better.

He has been instrumental in arranging a formal channel of exchange between Cambridge University and a Japanese university. The aim is to establish a flow of British *students to Japan*, helped with some Japanese business sponsorship, to learn more about Japan and its people.

Beyond that scheme, which he believes should go some way to improving the career *prospects for those British* graduates who join Japanese companies in this country or elsewhere in Europe, his next academic objective is to establish a boarding school in Japan which will be run on British public school lines.

"I am extremely interested in education and the academic sphere and I am particularly grateful for all the help that I received during my education here. These schemes may go some way towards repaying that help", says Tazaki.

Anglo-Japanese relations are somewhat strained at present with Japan's mounting trade surplus the focus of anxiety in British Government and industry circles.

But for Tazaki there are beneficial spin-offs even with relations at such a low ebb. His catering company won the contract to supply Japanese delicacies at the round of receptions and cocktail parties organized to mark the visit of the high-level Japanese business mission which has been in Britain for the past four days.

Peter Hill

TENDERS MUST BE LODGED AT THE BANK OF ENGLAND, NEW ISSUES, WATLING STREET, LONDON EC4M 9AA NOT LATER THAN 10.00 A.M. ON WEDNESDAY, 14TH OCTOBER 1981, OR AT ANY OF THE BRANCHES OF THE BANK OF ENGLAND OR AT THE GLASGOW AGENCY OF THE BANK OF ENGLAND NOT LATER THAN 3.30 P.M. ON TUESDAY, 13TH OCTOBER 1981. ENVELOPES CONTAINING TENDERS SHOULD BE MARKED "EXCHEQUER TENDER".

ISSUE BY TENDER OF £1,000,000,000

15 per cent EXCHEQUER STOCK, 1997

MINIMUM TENDER PRICE £95.50 PER CENT

PAYABLE AS FOLLOWS:

Deposit with tender — £25.00 per cent
On Friday, 13th November 1981 — Balance of purchase money

INTEREST PAYABLE HALF-YEARLY ON 27TH APRIL AND 27TH OCTOBER

This Stock is an investment falling within Part II of the First Schedule to the Trustee Investments Act 1961. Application has been made to the Council of the Stock Exchange for the Stock to be admitted to the Official List.

THE GOVERNOR AND COMPANY OF THE BANK OF ENGLAND are authorised to receive tenders for the above Stock.

The principal of and interest on the Stock will be a charge on the National Loans Fund, with recourse to the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom.

The Stock will be repaid at par on 27th October 1997.

The Stock will be registered at the Bank of England or at the Bank of Ireland, Belfast, and will be transferable, in multiples of one new penny, by instrument in writing in accordance with the Stock Transfer Act 1963. Transfers will be free of stamp duty.

Interest will be payable half-yearly on 27th April and 27th October. Income tax will be deducted from payments of more than £5 per annum. Interest warrants will be transmitted by post. The first payment will be made on 27th April 1982 at the rate of £7.1036 per £100 of the Stock.

Tenders must be lodged at the Bank of England, New Issues, Watling Street, London, EC4M 9AA not later than 10.00 A.M. ON WEDNESDAY, 14th OCTOBER 1981, or at any of the Branches of the Bank of England or at the Glasgow Agency of the Bank of England not later than 3.30 P.M. ON TUESDAY 13th OCTOBER 1981. Each tender must be for one amount and at one price. The minimum price, below which tenders will not be accepted, is £95.50 per cent. Tenders must be made at the minimum price or at higher prices which are multiples of 25p. Tenders lodged without a price being stated will be deemed to have been made at the minimum price.

A separate cheque representing a deposit at the rate of £25.00 for every £100 of the nominal amount of Stock tendered for must accompany each tender; cheques must be drawn on a bank in, and be payable in, the United Kingdom, the Channel Islands or the Isle of Man. Envelopes containing tenders should be marked "Exchequer Tender".

Tenders must be for a minimum of £100 Stock and for multiples of Stock as follows:—

Amount of Stock tendered for	Multiple
£100—£1,000	£100
£1,000—£3,000	£500
£3,000—£10,000	£1,000
£10,000—£50,000	£5,000
£50,000 or greater	£25,000

Her Majesty's Treasury reserve the right to reject any tender or to allot a less amount than that tendered for. If undersubscribed, the Stock will be allotted at the minimum price, the balance of Stock not tendered for being allotted at the minimum price to the Governor and Company of the Bank of England, Issue Department. If oversubscribed, all allotments will be made at the lowest price at which any tender is accepted (the allotment price), and tenders which are accepted and which are made at prices above the allotment price will be allotted in full.

Letters of allotment in respect of Stock allotted, being the only form in which the Stock may be transferred prior to registration, will be despatched by post at the risk of the tenderer, but the despatch of any letter of allotment, and any refund of the balance of the amount paid as deposit, may at the discretion of the Bank of England be withheld until the tenderer's cheque has been paid. In the event of such withholding, the tenderer will be notified by letter by the Bank of England of the acceptance of his tender and of the amount of Stock allocated to him, subject in each case to payment of his cheque, but such notification will confer no right on the tenderer to transfer the Stock so allocated.

No allotment will be made for a less amount than £100 Stock. In the event of partial allotment, the balance of the amount paid as deposit will, when refunded, be remitted by cheque despatched by post at the risk of the tenderer; if no allotment is made the amount paid as deposit will be returned likewise. Payment in full may be made at any time after allotment but no discount will be allowed on such payment. Interest may be charged on a day-to-day basis on any overdue amount which may be accepted at a rate equal to the London Inter-Bank Offered Rate for seven day deposits in sterling ("LIBOR") plus 1 per cent per annum. Such rate determined by the Bank of England by reference to market quotations, on the due date for the relevant payment, for LIBOR obtained from such source or sources as the Bank of England shall consider appropriate. Default in due payment of any amount in respect of the Stock will render the allotment of such Stock liable to cancellation and any amount previously paid liable to forfeiture.

Letters of allotment may be split into denominations of multiples of £100 on written requests received by the Bank of England, New Issues, Watling Street, London, EC4M 9AA, or by any of the Branches of the Bank of England, on any date not later than 11th November 1981. Such requests must be signed and must be accompanied by the letters of allotment.

Letters of allotment must be surrendered for registration, accompanied by a completed registration form, when the balance of the purchase money is paid, unless payment in full has been made before the due date, in which case they must be surrendered for registration not later than 13th November 1981.

Tender forms and copies of this prospectus may be obtained at the Bank of England, New Issues, Watling Street, London, EC4M 9AA, or at any of the Branches of the Bank of England, or at the Glasgow Agency of the Bank of England; at the Bank of Ireland, Moyne Buildings, 1st Floor, 20 Callender Street, Belfast, BT1 5BN; at Mullens & Co., 15 Moorgate, London, EC2R 6AN; or at any office of The Stock Exchange in the United Kingdom.

BANK OF ENGLAND
LONDON
9th October 1981

THIS FORM MAY BE USED.
TENDER FORM

This form must be lodged at the Bank of England, New Issues, Watling Street, London, EC4M 9AA not later than 10.00 A.M. ON WEDNESDAY, 14TH OCTOBER 1981, or at any of the Branches of the Bank of England or at the Glasgow Agency of the Bank of England not later than 3.30 P.M. ON TUESDAY, 13TH OCTOBER 1981. Envelopes containing tenders should be marked "Exchequer Tender".

ISSUE BY TENDER OF £1,000,000,000

15 per cent Exchequer Stock, 1997

MINIMUM TENDER PRICE £95.50 PER CENT

TO THE GOVERNOR AND COMPANY OF THE BANK OF ENGLAND
I/We tender in accordance with the terms of the prospectus dated 9th October 1981 as follows:—
Amount of above-mentioned Stock tendered for, being a minimum of £100 and in a multiple as follows:—

Amount of Stock tendered for	Multiple
£100—£1,000	£100
£1,000—£3,000	£500
£3,000—£10,000	£1,000
£10,000—£50,000	£5,000
£50,000 or greater	£25,000

1. NOMINAL AMOUNT OF STOCK £

Amount of deposit enclosed, being £25.00 for every £100 of the NOMINAL amount of Stock tendered for (shown in Box 1 above):— 2. AMOUNT OF DEPOSIT (a) £

The price tendered per £100 Stock, being a multiple of 25p and not less than the minimum tender price of £95.50:— 3. TENDER PRICE (b) £ : p

I/We hereby engage to pay the balance of the purchase money when it becomes due on any allotment that may be made in respect of this tender, as provided by the said prospectus.
I/We request that any letter of allotment in respect of Stock allotted to me/us be sent by post at my/our risk to me/us at the address shown below.

.... October 1981 SIGNATURE .... of, or on behalf of, tenderer

PLEASE USE BLOCK LETTERS

MR/MRS MISS	FORENAME(S) IN FULL	SURNAME
FULL POSTAL ADDRESS:—		
POST-TOWN	COUNTY	POSTCODE

a A separate cheque must accompany each tender. Cheques should be made payable to "Bank of England" and crossed "Exchequer Stock". Cheques must be drawn on a bank in, and be payable in, the United Kingdom, the Channel Islands or the Isle of Man.

b The price tendered must be a multiple of 25p and not less than the minimum tender price. If no price is stated, this tender will be deemed to have been made at the minimum tender price. Each tender must be for one amount and at one price.

STAMP OF LODGING AGENT (IF ANY)

Exxon's spending worries oilmen

By Michael Prest

It is hard not to be fazed by the sheer magnitude of the numbers. This year Exxon Corporation and its myriad affiliates will devote $11,000m to exploration, capital expenditure, and research and development, almost twice last year's net income of $5,700m. Of the $11,000m total some $9,000m is going to conventional oil and gas, $700m is earmarked for alternative energy sources, in real terms twice the 1970 level.

Consumption

Even by energy industry standards these are indeed huge sums. So big are they in fact, that some of Exxon's competitors are worried about being able to keep up with the world's biggest corporation in the race for energy sources between now and the end of the century. Since new oil projects such as shale and tar sands costs perhaps $4,000m each, only a handful of companies can contemplate with equanimity emulating Exxon in bringing perhaps three such schemes into production within rapid succession of each other over the next decade.

But similar doubts haunt Exxon's directors too. They are being asked to invest these enormous amounts in projects which may not make a profit after taxes and finance charges for up to 15 years. Moreover, the case for new energy sources depends on forecasts to the beginning of the next century and the division of that supply between different types of energy. By definition such projections should be treated circumspectly.

Few people doubt that a great deal more energy will be needed over the next two decades. After allowing for conservation and the improving ratio of energy consumption to growth in gross national product, Exxon believes that world energy consumption — including the Communist block — will grow by 65 per cent to 225,000,000 barrels a day of oil equivalent by the year 2000.

The most important point about this total is approximately one third of energy supply will be provided by conventional oil. Last year it was 47 per cent. Coal's share is expected to rise from 26 per cent to 28 per cent, and that of natural gas will end the century at 19 per cent the same as at present, after peaking at 20 per cent in 1990.

It is clear that simply to maintain a share of an expanding energy supply substantial extra reserves of any particular energy source must be found. Coal has proved relatively easy to locate, and natural gas reserves are substantial although they tend to be found in remote and difficult terrain. Crucially, however, oil is steadily depleting.

Problems

All oil companies are therefore faced with similar problems. Oil will remain very important and will continue to enjoy the advantages of comparatively easy extraction, transport and high thermal value which have given it dominence of the industry.

But if they are as individual corporations to maintain their share of the expanding energy market they must develop marginal sources which will fill the gap between available supply and anticipated demand.

One essential factor forcing the companies to peer so far into the future—a future they admit is plausible rather than the other possible one—is the time projects take to complete. In the United States, for example, where reserves of coal and shale could make the country a marginal energy producer, a new energy source is likely to require ten years from inception to maximum production. As much as half of that time could be spent acquiring the necessary regulatory and environmental permits.

Projections

In a sense the corporate planning mechanism has been put into reverse. The lead times are so long that no company can risk not participating in the race, although it may have doubts about the profitability of an energy source.

The companies enter the race recognizing that a thirty year project will probably absorb several generations of engineers and that neither the managers nor the shareholders responsible for the decision will be present at the final reckoning.

All these difficulties are compounded when unconventional energy sources are considered. Exxon's projections indicate that by the year 2,000 nuclear power will supply ten per cent of the world's energy consumption compared with 2 per cent today. Synthetic oil and gas from shale, tarsands and coal will expand from virtually nothing to four per cent, and hydropower along with renewable sources will be eight per cent against six per cent now.

Most growth in the latter sector will be from hydro, because solar power, geothermal wave and wind power are expected to be insignificant well into the next century.

Great advantages will consequently accrue to those companies and countries which can find and develop marginal energy resources now. Feeling that it has no choice, despite the long payback period, Exxon is therefore pressing ahead with the Syncrude project in Athabasca, Canada, where oil is being made from tarsand, the Colony oilshale project in Colorado, and is considering making gas from coal in East Texas.

Impressive though the list is, by far the biggest effort is in new exploration and oil production techniques such as seismic methods which will detect hydrocarbons in place rather than merely indicate promising geological structures, and the fully-submersible oil production system to be deployed in the North Sea.

While Exxon is pursuing such projects on a broad front, hoping that a sufficient number will be sufficiently profitable, other companies such as Mobil are being forced to follow energy developments in their likely economic and technical sequence.

Act of faith

Oil from shale, then from tarsands, and finally indirect liquifaction from coal are widely seen as the probable order. In any event, the oil companies' shareholders and bankers not to mention the consumers, should try not to be baffled by the noughts and ask how much the company's policy of energy diversification and development is an act of faith.

Pressure grows for tin price rise

Kuala Lumpur.—The world's major tin producers and consumers will try during talks here this week to resolve deep differences over the price that industry should pay for the metal.

Malaysian officials expect producing countries to harden demands for price increases so that mining of tin, a traditional raw material in cans and metal alloys, becomes profitable.

Seven key producers, which meet today and tomorrow before a three-day meeting of the International Tin Council (ITC), appear likely to settle their differences and make a united bid for an increase in the International Tin Agreement (ITA) buffer stock price range.

The ITA aims to keep prices within a set range, currently 27.28 to 35.47 Malaysian Ringgit ($11.86 to $15.42) a kilogram, through the purchase or sale of tin by its buffer stock manager. Producers failed to get a 4.5 per cent rise in the range at the April and July meetings of the ITC, which ended in some acrimony.

Malaysia, the largest tin producer, is expected to press for a rise of at least 10 per cent. Other producers are also expected to demand a higher price because of inflation and falling demand for tin this year.

The producers—Malaysia, Indonesia, Thailand, Bolivia, Zaire, Nigeria and Australia—are also concerned at the planned sale of 35,000 tonnes of tin between 1981 and 1983 by the United States from its defence stockpile. They say the potential sales have dampened tin prices and so are likely to ask the U.S. to regulate sales more strictly.

The U.S. policy of selling off large tonnages from its stockpiles of metals such as tin and silver has irked many developing country producers.

Tin prices hit the ceiling of the ITA range on the Penang tin exchange in Malaysia last week following large purchases by unnamed buyers. Industry sources said these price increases could be due to purchases by producer countries determined to demonstrate they can push up prices. Malaysia is widely suspected in London of being behind the move.

Malaysia, the only country which has signed and ratified the sixth ITA, hopes to see other producers and consumers sign and ratify before the fifth pact expires at the end of next June. But the U.S. announced in Geneva last Friday that it would not join the sixth ITA. Bolivia, a major producer, also remains opposed to some provisions of the sixth agreement.

At the last ITC meeting, producers' demands for a new price range were thwarted by the alliance of the U.S., the Soviet Union and Japan. Because of its voting strength, the U.S. has a virtual veto over ITC decisions.

The U.S. argued that bleak economic conditions did not justify a price increase for a commodity which is being increasingly replaced in cans by aluminium. Developing countries feel this confirmed that the Reagan administration has no real interest in international commodity pacts.

Malaysia says that tin prices should be high enough to offset inflation, cover production costs and provide sufficient incentive for new investments in mining.

Now Malaysia's two biggest tin mining companies have merged to become one of the largest tin mining concerns in the world. Shareholders of the Malaysian Mining Corporation (MMC) and Malayan Tin Dredging Company (MTD) approved the merger unanimously at the weekend.

The new group, Malaysian Mining Corporation Berhad (MMCB), will produce nearly 18,000 tonnes of tin a year; this is 20 per cent of the tin produced by Malaysia, the world's largest producer. MMCB will have capital of nearly $US1,100m and net assets of about $US370m.

The Government's National Equity Corporation, Permodalan Nasional BHD (PNB), will own 56.6 per cent of the new group, shares of which will now be listed on the Kuala Lumpur, Singapore and London stock exchanges.

MTD chairman, Mr Raja Badrol Ahmed, told shareholders that the new company would also have significant plantation and diamond exploration interests. He said: "The new group will be well placed in the tin industry both on account of its position as one of the world's largest low-cost producers and in view of extensive new reserves that may become available in the future."

The merger is seen as part of the Malaysian Government's new economic policy aimed at giving ethnic Malays and other indigenous races a 30 per cent stake in the country's corporate wealth by 1990.

Permodalan, which last month took over the London-based plantation group Guthrie Corporation in a lightning raid on the London stock market, sells shares to Malays and other ethnic groups through a unit trust scheme to increase their stake in the corporate sector.—Reuter.

Increased demand for VLCC's in Gulf

Freight

The assassination of President Sadat and the potentially serious implications which any instability in Egypt might have on the Suez Canal made little impression on the freight market last week. Even if the Canal were closed the market feels it would not have any big influence on tanker chartering in the short term as this area is already so depressed and there is sufficient tonnage available to overcome any emergency.

Over the past seven days the Gulf experienced an increase in demand for VLCCs to both Eastern and Western destinations but, because of the plentiful supply of tonnage awaiting cargoes, charterers were able quickly to cover their requirements.

Rate levels for Western fixtures showed a small improvement of a point or two, so raising the average to World Scale 22, although one United States major booked a tanker at World Scale 19.

In Eastern charters there was a rate variation in that VLCCs to Japan were able to command around World Scale 26 compared with only World Scale 21.5 to Taiwan. Interest in smaller vessels remained keen and rates steady.

The other loading areas had little to offer and hardly any business was concluded in either Indonesia or West Africa. In the Mediterranean, despite more chartering activity, rates failed to respond and remained disappointingly low. Conditions in the Caribbean worsened where, largely because of over tonnaging, values declined particularly for larger vessels.

With tanker rates continuing at uneconomic levels what little revenue is gained does not even cover operating costs so owners of VLCCs and ULCCs are faced with the options of scrapping, layup or keeping their vessels in service. The first option is unattractive as demolition prices have slumped while the other two involve a difficult decision based on each owners' assessment of the market and their own respective financial positions.

Enhanced trading in the Atlantic, largely brought about by a strong seasonal demand for tonnage from the Great Lakes, added to the performance of the dry cargo market last week. For smaller vessels rates improved while those for larger ships were generally stable. As a result of this overall improvement much of the business arranged was being kept confidential.

Typical of the fixtures from the Lakes was a British vessel booked to load 16,000 tons of grain at Thunder Bay at $23 with completion to 24,000 tons in the St Lawrence at a rate of $16.50; its destination being the Antwerp/Hamburg range.

Minorco expects significant earnings boost

Minorco (Minerals and Resources Corporation) expects a significant rise in earnings in the year to June 30, 1982, Mr Harry Oppenheimer, chairman said.

The company previously reported net earnings in fiscal 1980/81 were $171.8m up from not comparable $114.8m in 1979/80.

The improvement will primarily derive from Minorco's share in the earnings of Consolidated Gold Fields and Charter Consolidated PLC, he said in the annual report. Minorco acquired a 29 per cent stake in Gold Fields and a 36 per cent stake in Charter in February, this year.

Phibro Corporation should see its trading activities greatly extended and enhanced after the acquisition in August of Salomon Brothers, Mr Oppenheimer said.

While Gold Fields should be able to maintain satisfactory results, despite a relatively depressed gold price, Minorco's base metals investments in Hudson Bay Mining and Smelting Company, Inspiration Consolidated Copper Company and Zambia Copper Investments will not really prosper until a sustained recovery of the world economy, Mr Oppenheimer said.

In the near future, Minorco considers additional long term borrowing from third parties, he added.

International

LTV

LTV Corporation said it received from the FTC a request for additional information under the Harte-Scott-Rodino Act in connexion with its tender offer of September 24 for the securities of Grumman Corporation.

As previously announced the request extends the waiting period before any purchase of tendered securities is permitted until 10 days after LTV furnishes information substantially responsive to the FTC's request.

Guinness Malaysia

Despite a 28 per cent drop in group aftertax profit in the year ended August to 17.8m ringgits from a year earlier, Guinness Malaysia BHD declared a one-for-one free scrip issue and doubled its authorized capital to 100 million ringgits.

Turnover rose about 4 per cent to 191.4m ringgits. Group pretax profit fell 20 per cent to 24m ringgits while the tax charge rose to 26 per cent from 18 per cent.

The stout brewer, a unit of Arthur Guinness Son and Company of London, declared a 24 sen a share final dividend, bringing the total payout to 34 sen a share, unchanged.

The company did not comment on the drop in profit but noted in its first-half earnings report falling sales in Singapore and slowing sales growth in Malaysia would adversely affect the current year's profitability.

The free scrip was capitalized by a 8.7m ringgit surplus from revalued properties and 27.2m from revenue reserves, the company said.

IC Industries

IC Industries said that in connexion with its offer to acquire Sunbeam Corporation it has entered into an agreement with the staff of the Bureau of Competition of the FTC which provides among other things that IC Industries upon acquiring control of the Sunbeam board would divest the businesses of three Sunbeam subsidiaries. The subsidiaries are Bailey Case & Cooler Inc, the Schaeffer Corporation and the Mile High Equipment Company.

IC said the agreement is subject to acceptance by the director of the Bureau of Competition and therafter to acceptance by the Federal Trade Commission after the agreement has been placed on the public record for a period of 60 days.

Johnstone's Paints has to delay its debut

Johnstone's paints, the Manchester-based manufacturer and distributor which was due to come to market through a 15 per cent Unlisted Securities Market (placing today, Monday, October 12) was forced to delay its debut because of a hitch with the Inland Revenue.

The group had failed to secure clearance that the £1m issue would attract only capital gains and not income tax so its financial advisers, and broker, Capel-Cure Myers, suggested that the group waited until the formalities are completed. The placing is now expected to take place within the next week or ten days.

Disposing of ICCH is tough and tricky

Negotiations over the sale of the International Commodities Clearing House are becoming as tough and tricky as some deals in the markets whose paperwork it handles. Three weeks ago the Bank of England gave the Trustee Savings Bank—present owner of the ICCH—permission to start haggling with a consortium of clearing banks.

At that time, it seemed to insiders that only details remained to be determined. Important matters, like price and method of payment, were assumed to have been informally settled long before.

Not a bit of it. Buyers and sellers are still widely separated. Few now expect the ICCH to change hands much before the end of this year.

The Trustee Savings Bank acquired ICCH *en passant* in February, when TSB won a fierce battle with Lloyds & Scottish for control of United Dominions Trust, the hire purchase finance house. Mr Tom Bryans, TSB's general manager (and the man who has transformed it from a proletarian savings medium to a significant force in banking) at once let City institutions know he was a willing seller at the right price. In his mind the right price started at about £80m.

Some institutions might, indeed, have been prepared to bid at that level. ICCH makes a profit of about £9m a year before tax, and as a business with much growth potential should sell on an earnings multiple approaching 20. Mr Bryans instructed Lazards to seek offers.

Lazards, quite properly, hoped to attract competitive bids from a number of institutions. But the Bank of England frowned on that approach. The ICCH already forms an important part of the London financial mechanism, it argued, and its ownership should remain in the most unimpeachable of hands. The hands the Bank preferred belonged to a consortium of London clearing banks: Barclays, Lloyds, Midland, Natwest and Williams & Glyns.

This left Lazards in an awkward position. Forced to negotiate with only one buyer, it now looks as if the TSB will have to be content with a price of £70m or less.

On the other hand, the new owners will have to start raiding their own wallets very soon after acquiring ICCH. It is an extremely capital-hungry business. Over the last ten years, its capital has been increased from £500,000 to £15m in six tranches; now the rate of growth is itself accelerating as the ICCH widens its geographical spread and the range of services it offers to the commodity and financial markets.

Later today we should hear an official starting date for the London Gold Futures Market; in mid-summer next year, the London Financial Futures Market will start trading. The ICCH will provide the same services for both these important markets.

In one sense, indeed, "service" is a euphemism. ICCH handles upwards of 20,000 contracts a day, guaranteeing them and holding deposit money. If a trader defaults, ICCH must stand the loss; as a consequence, it has become one of the main means by which the authorities exercise financial discipline on the commodity floors.

Its skills have been demanded in overseas markets, too. ICCH provide back-up to the important gold, currency and financial futures market in Sydney, and is playing an important part in moves to create a financial futures market in Hongkong. It has created links between the London and Paris markets, and hopes soon to develop ways of clearing contracts between London and the parallel markets in America.

Mr Ian McGaw, managing director of ICCH, says: "We have a great deal of enthusiasm about the future. We have no doubt that our function as a service company easing flows of margin money internally and internationally will be in increasing demand."

Roger Nuttall

Eurobonds rally as short-term rates fall

Euromarkets

A sharp drop in short-term interest rates produced a surge in international bond prices regardless of currency denomination.

Leading a thundering herd of bulls were American interest rates. The rate for three-month deposits in London fell to 16.31 per cent offered Friday from 18.0 per cent the week before. For the first time in about six months, dollar bond dealers were able to finance their inventories on a day-to-day basis at under 15 per cent.

The German central bank lowered its special Lombard rate for loans against securities by one point to 11.00 per cent. Three-month Deutsche mark deposits in London were offered at 11.31 per cent at the end of the week compared with 12.25 per cent the previous Friday.

The French central bank was under less pressure to defend its currency with high interest rates following the realignment of European currencies on October 4. As a result, three-month French franc deposit rates in London plummeted by 8.25 points to 19.25 per cent over the week.

Borrowers who had been waiting for market conditions to improve moved quickly into the market. At the end of the week, the amount of Eurobonds on offer came to about $1,400m or nearly twice the previous week's total.

Eurobond prices (yields and premiums)

STRAIGHT DEBT	Price	YTM
Sears 9 1982	97¼	17.56
Australia 8 1982	96½	16.13
ICI 11 1982	92¾	16.28
New Zealand 8½ 1983	89⅝	16.07
Canadair 8½ 1983	88½	16.88
Sweden 15¼	98½	16.42
ARDB 12 1983	94	15.62
Ford 16 1984	99⅝	16.06
Sweden 9¾ 1984	86¼	16.19
GMAC 11 1984	87¾	16.13
SNCF 12¾ 1984	89⅝	16.44
Roylease 11¼ 1984	87⅝	15.89
Credit Nationale 13¾ 1986	91½	16.79
Eksportfinans 11½ 1987	84¼	15.76
World Bank 10¾ 1987	78⅝	16.25
Amoco UK 13¼ 1988	89¼	16.08
Hensteel 11½ 1988	77⅞	17.35
EIB 13¾ 1990	87⅞	16.45
Anheuser-Busch 11¼ 1990	78	16.10
United Biscuits 11 1990	73	17.13
Quebec Hydro 13 1991 (CW)	80¼	17.32
Ontario Hydro 13½ 1991	88⅝	15.93
Barclays 8⅞ 1992	67¼	14.65
Hudson's Bay 10 1994	72½	14.93
Dow Chemical 9⅞ 1994	70⅞	14.94
EEC 11 1995	73¼	13.82
ECSC 8¾ 1997	61¾	15.26

CONVERTIBLE BONDS	Price	Conv Prem
Alco Standard 9¼ 1994	91½	11.45
Beatrice 4½ 1992	74	0.60
Eastman Kodak 4½ 1988	76½	12.12
Ford 5 1988	68¼	79.54
Galveston-Houston 8 1994	109½	−1.78
INA 6 1997	134	1.39
Loar Petroleum 8 1989	96½	5.16
JP Morgan 4½ 1987	108½	0.32
Revlon 4¼ 1987	93½	0.85
Sperry Rand 4¼ 1988	71	17.45
Warner Lambert 4½ 1987	63¼	44.38
Xerox 5 1988	62	129.74

DEUTSCHEMARK ISSUES	Price	YTM
ECSC 7¾ 1986	93½	9.41
OKB 9 1987	98¼	10.13
World Bank 7¾ 1988	87¼	10.29
KOBE 8 1990	90½	9.63
Austria 8¾ 1992	87¾	10.13

FLOATING RATE NOTES	Price	Currnt Yld
BNP 1985	100⅝	18.48
Bank of Tokyo 1984	101¼	19.30
IBJ 1985	100⅛	16.98
Offshore Mining 1986	100⅛	18.49
Midland 1987	100¼	18.23
Credit National 1988	100	18.38
GZB 1989	99¾	19.17
Barclays 1990	100¼	17.23
BNP 1991	100½	18.97
Midland 1992	99¼	17.44
Chase Manhattan 1993	100½	18.70
Nat West 1994	99¼	16.35
Barclays 1995	100¼	19.14

Source: Kidder Peabody Securities Limited.

Weekly list of fixed-interest stocks

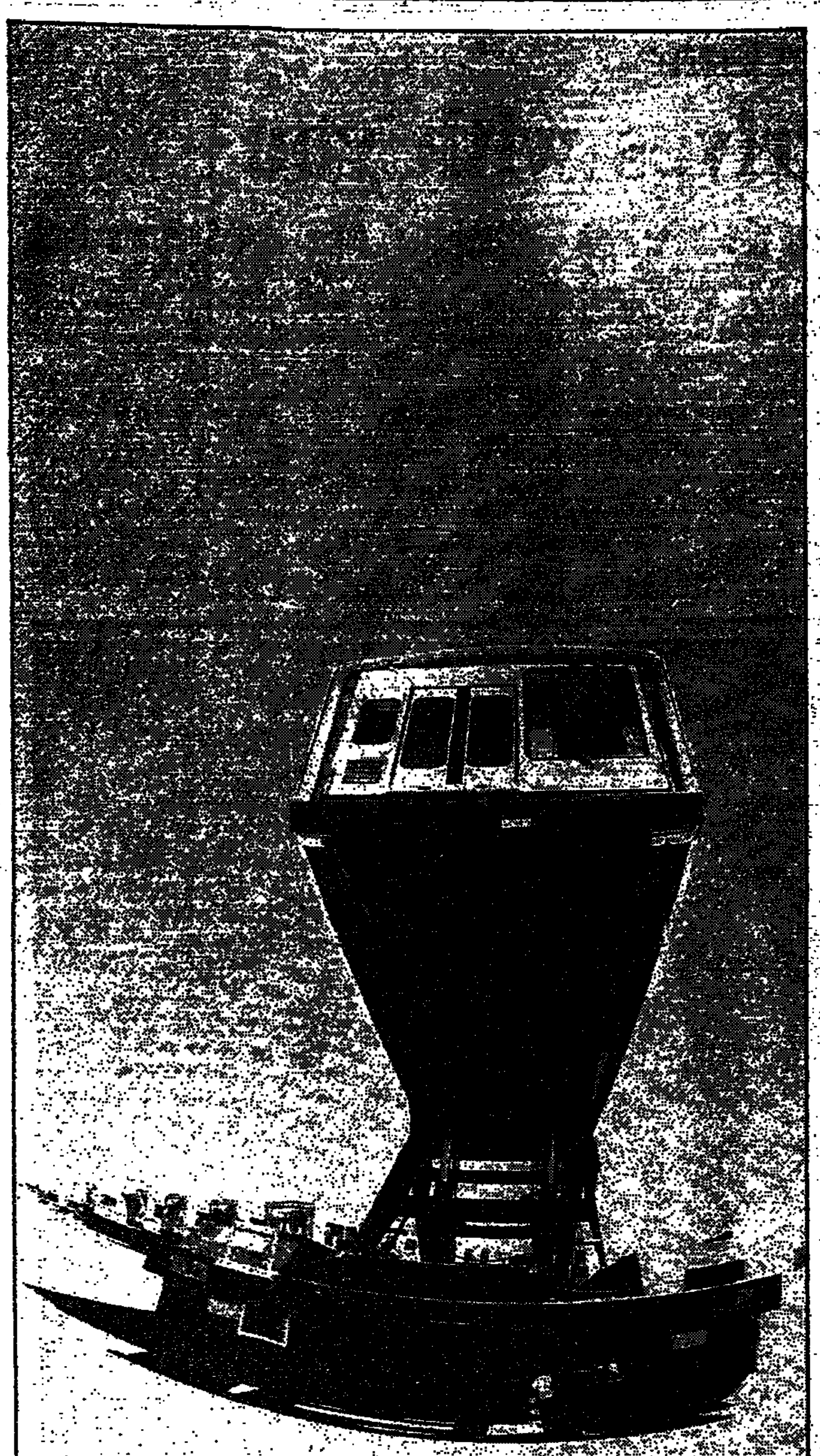
	Prev Price	Latest Price
Alb & Wilson 7¼ Deb '85-90	62¼	61
All Ply Hldgs 9½ Ln '92-97	60¾	60¾
All Brew 6¼ Deb '87-92	49½*	49¾
Do 7¾ Ln '93-98	48½*	49¾
Assoc Bis 7¾ Deb '90-95	58½	58½
A B Foods 5½ Ln '87-2002	17½	17½
Assoc Elec 6 '78-83	83*	83½*
Do 6¾ Deb '86-91	57½	56¾
BICC 7½ Deb '90-95	55½	55½
BLMC 6 '98-2003	28	28
Do 7½ '87-92	41½	38
Do 8 Ln '98-2003	39¼	37
BOC Int 5¾ Deb '81-86	82¼*	84½*
Do 9 Tonnage 1988	83¾	83¾
Bank of Ireland 7 Ln '86-91	51*	61½
Barclays Bank 8¼ '86-93	56	56¾*
Barclays Int 7½ '86-91	56	56
Bass Ltd 3¼ Ln '87-92	37*	38
Do 7¾ '92-97	49¾*	50
Do 8¼ Deb '87-92	52*	59¼
Beecham 6¾ Ln '78-83	83	83
Do 8½ Ln '84-94	55½*	58
Bibby 10¼ Deb '94-99	70¾	71⅞
Birmid Qual 7⅞ Ln '87-92	47¾*	47¾*
Blue Circle 7 Deb '88-93	53¾	54¾
Do 9 Deb '92-97	60	61
Boots 6 Ln '78-85	85	85
Do 7¾ '88-93	52½	53
Bribon 8 Deb '88-93	60	60
Brit Am Tob 7 Ln '82-87	82¾	81¾
Brooke Bond 5½ Ln 2003-08	32¾	33
Burmah Oil 8¼ Ln '91-96	54	55¾
Do 7½ Ln '81-86	72½	73¾
Burton Gp 9¼ Ln '98-2003	54¼*	54¾
Cadbury Schweppes 8¼ Ln '94-2004	53	53
Coats Patons 4½ Ln 2002-07	27¾	27½
Do 7½ '90-95	49½	50½
Courage 6¾ Ln 2004-09	38¾	40¾
Do 8 2nd Deb '89-94	56½	56½
Courtaulds 6¾ Ln '94-96	39*	39*
Do 7 '82-87	66*	66½
Do 7¾ Deb '89-94	55¾*	54¾
Debenhams 6¼ 2nd Deb	52½*	52½
Do 6¾ Ln '86-91	48*	50¼
Do 7¾ 2002-07	48	48
Distillers 7¾ '88-93	50¼*	51
Dunlop 6¾ Deb '85-90	65*	64
English Elec 6 Deb '80-85	79	79¾
Fisons 6¾ '84-88	56¾*	56⅞*
GEC 7¼ '87-92	52½*	52½
Do 7¾ '88-93	55¾*	53½
Gen Acc 7¾ '92-97	52	51¾
Glaxo 7¾ '85-95	24½*	23
Glynwed 10¾ Ln '94-99	60½*	62
Grand Met 10 '91-96	61¼*	62½
GUS 5¾ Lon	31	31½
Do 7½ Ln '83-88	63	64¾
Do 8½ Ln '95-98	52½	54½
Hawker Sid 7½ Deb '87-92	61½	61¼
ICI 5¾ '94-2004	36	36½
Do 7½ Ln '86-91	57½	58½
Do 8 '88-93	57	58½
Imperial Gp 10½ Ln '90-95	65*	65½
Do 7½ 2004-09	44*	45*
Initial Services 8 Ln '88-93	60¼*	59½
Int Stores 7¾ Ln 2003-08	45½*	46
Laporte 10¾ Deb '94-99	64½*	64½
Land Securities 8½ '92-97	55½*	54½
Lewis's Inv Trt 6½ 2nd '85-90	55½*	56½
Lucas 7¾ '85-88	67	65½
MEPC 8 Ln 2000-05	50*	49½
Metal Box 10¾ '92-97	63¾	64¾*
Midland Bank 10¾ Ln '93-98	71¼	72¼
Nat West Bank 9 Ln 1993	62¾	63½
Rank Hovis 8⅞ Ln '91-95	56½	57
Do 6¾ Ln '85-88	56½*	56½*
Reckitt & Col 6¾ Deb '85-90	61½*	57*
Reed Int 7¼ Deb '90-95	61	61
Rugby Port Cem 6 '93-98	40¾	41½
Sainsbury (J) 7¾ Deb '87-92	65	64
Scot Newcastle 5¾ Deb	80½*	80½*
Do 7¼ Deb '89-94	57¾*	57¾*
Slough Est 7½ Deb '85-90	63	63
Smith (W. H.) 5½ Ln	31½	31
Spillers 7 Deb '78-83	86	86½
Do 7¼ Deb '84-89	62	61
Tate and Lyle 7¾ Deb '89-94	50¼*	53½
Thomson Org 5 Deb '64-74	72	72½
Do 7¾ '87-92	56	60¼
Tilling (T) 8½ Ln '89-94	55½*	55½*
Tootal 4¾ Perp Deb	39½	39½
Do 7¾ '85-90	61½	61½
Truman Ltd 7¼ Deb '88-93	54¼*	54¼*
Turner & Newall 8 Ln '87-92	59¼	58
UDS 7½ Deb '85-90	54½*	49½
Do 10¾ Deb '89-94	68*	68½
Unigate 6½ Ln '91-96	43½*	44
Do 7¾ Deb '86-91	64	62¾
Unilever 6¾ Deb '85-88	60½*	62½
Watney 7¾ Ln '94-99	49½	49½
Do 8 Ln '90-95	54	54
Whitbread 7¾ Ln '95-99	45*	45½*
Do 7¾ Ln '96-2000	50	51
CONVERTIBLES		
Adwest 10½ '95-2000	185	170
AB Foods 7½ '94-2004	443*	443
BLMC 7¾ '82-87	41*	31½*
Beecham 5 '84-94	330*	240
Bowater 7 '92-97	88	88
Guest Keen 6¾ 1985	71½	72½
Imperial Gp 8 '85-90	58*	59*
Ind & Gen 4¾ '94-99	138*	137
MEPC 6½ '95-2000	69*	71½
Midland Bank 7½ '83-93	63½	66
Romney Trt 4¾ '78-98	135	135
Tate & Lyle 13 '94-99	78*	81
Temple Bar 6 '87-91	95	95

* Ex dividend

INTERNATIONAL AIRPORTS

Arthur Reed on the places people love to hate

The monster we can't do without



Mobile lounges now in use in North America are one method of conveying passengers quickly from terminal to aircraft.

As the planning inquiry into the development of Stansted as the third London airport has already proved very few people love airports. The hearings are expected to go on for as long as a year, largely because of the depth of feeling the proposal engenders among people who wish it would go away into somebody else's back garden, or who see no real need for it.

Airports and threats of airport construction raise emotions the world over, and yet they are basically functional places providing a vital service to business and leisure passengers, cargo shippers, employment, while boosting the invisible and visible earnings of the countries in which they are situated.

Why is it then that they raise such fury in the communities among which it is proposed to put them down, or extend them, and in the areas where they have been situated for, in some cases, up to half a century?

The emotion comes from several sources. Airports gobble land, but their impact is not only on the immediate countryside which is to be covered with concrete for runways and terminals. Airport "blight" spreads much further in the forms of the urbanization of the surrounding area, with new main roads, housing for the airport workers, hotels and factories.

Then there is the blight of noise, coming from the airport itself as airliners take-off, land and run up engines, and from the landing approach pattern which cuts a swathe through the air as far as 15 miles away from the point where the aircraft finally touch down.

Such drawbacks can be, and are being minimised under the increasingly tight regulations which are being applied to both the airline and aerospace manufacturing industries. Urbanization can be stringently controlled so that what was once a rural setting does not become a total, tarmacadam desert. Lessons learned from the despoliation of Heathrow area were applied to the development of Gatwick, the second London airport, so that part at least of that area has been saved.

The emission of noise and fumes from aircraft engines is already being severely restricted, and the restrictions will become even tougher from 1985 when new international regulations come into force. Many airports around the world have night curfews during which aircraft movements are banned. Engine run-ups are also prohibited during the hours of darkness, and have to be carried out behind earth banks or blast walls.

But even if all these measures are applied, they can at best be only palliatives, and the fact is inescapable that a modern international airport is an intrusive monster.

It is therefore up to each country on the world civil aviation network to make up its mind whether the economic and, in some cases, prestige benefits of having large airports outweigh the injury which such facilities inflict upon the environment.

In some countries the choice is an easy one. Where there are large tracts of uncommitted countryside, far away from the nearest communities, but within reasonable reach of a city, the decision to go ahead is simple and uncontroversial.

This is certainly the case in many of the Third World countries, in the Middle East and in some parts of the United States.

Finding sites for new airports in the heavily-urbanized areas of the world, such as the east and west coasts of the United States, Europe and Japan, is now virtually impossible, and the view is gaining ground that in the face of violent objections which are now commonplace, no new facility will ever again be developed on virgin fields.

There is little hope for the view that the period of stagnation through which the air transport industry is passing will cancel the need for new airport building.

The standstill has been brought about by a combination of factors — the world business recession which has reduced the numbers of business travellers, inflation which has raised all of the airlines' considerable costs, and particularly the kerosene which fuels their jet engines, and increased competition, with the spawning of numbers of new, low-cost airline companies, brought about by the deregulation which was one of the watchwords of the Carter administration in the United States.

But the airline industry is an extremely flexible one. It works on the basic assumption that its business will be cyclical, and it has survived worse crises than that which *afflicts it at present*. It bases its confidence in its long-term future on the human instinct to travel.

Heathrow airport is now the most important visible trade port in Britain, doing 16 per cent of the country's business in 1980-81, compared with 10.7 per cent by the Port of Dover, and 8.9 per cent by the Port of London.

The main airports of many of the foremost trading countries can make similar boasts. Can any country really afford to constrict such an income through failure to modernize and expand its airport facilities? But can it also afford to degrade the quality of life of its inhabitants by sterilizing green field areas of its countryside with noise and concrete?

A compromise is the obvious answer. By applying the latest aviation technology, existing airports can be utilized to a far higher level than was thought possible even a few years ago so that expansion can proceed, but be contained within areas already designated for aviation use.

A day out among the duty-frees

Fundamental changes in the economics of the civil aviation business over recent years have had a severe effect on airport planning and development throughout the world. The mid-1970s idea of the vast "megaport" airport has now gone, swept away by financial stringency and the strength of the environmental movement; in its place is the more modest facility capable of expansion when the traffic demands.

Under-utilized airports are a luxury that no nation can afford. A number of these, monuments to traffic forecasts which were not realized, or to an incorrect siting policy, exist around the world, their interest charges unmatched by their income. Even successful airports with plenty of traffic are having to look increasingly to "commercial" income from shops and offices as their traditional income from airlines declines.

The British Airports Authority had an income of £101m from its commercial operations during the last financial year, 1980-81, a rise of 14.8 per cent over the previous year. Like many other airport operators, the BAA is seeking to capitalize on this side of its business. It gives its blessing to bargain offers in the duty-free shops, so that departing passengers have been surprised recently to see out-of-work actors parading the lounges dressed as giant bottles of well-known alcoholic beverages. Executives of Fitch and Company, the international design consultants, see the commercial exploitation of the space at airports as still being in its infancy.

Airports are not used solely by airline passengers. Others who use their shops and restaurants include the, "meeters and greeters", airline and airport staff, and casual visitors. One lady interviewed at Gatwick airport recently said she had come there for the day on an outing with her old people's club.

The point has been proved recently by Fitch with a design for the refurbishing of Shannon airport in the Irish Republic reputed to be the world's first duty-free airport shop. The design decked the place out like a glamorous, high-class department store, with the result that receipts have risen considerably.

Shops will be very much in evidence at the new terminal four at Heathrow, while some of the restaurants within this new facility will be laid out on the American principle of a central seating area surrounded by a number of separate food shops offering fare as varied as pizza and fish and chips.

The new thinking behind airports' planning is to put the passengers into a relaxed mood so that they know that they have the time to spend money on duty-free goods, food and drink.

Many of the existing airports in the world, designed in the era when such facilities were solely for processing passengers and cargo, have very few, or no shops.

Terminal two, the original terminal at Heathrow airport, is a case in point. Built as

continued on page 17

Arthur Reed on the way science is keeping track of your baggage

Making sure your baggage arrives with you

Everybody who travels by air has his own horror story about luggage, of cases misdirected, lost, or damaged beyond repair, but the surprising fact is that of the total number of pieces of baggage loaded on to aircraft throughout the world in a year — probably around 1,000m — only a fraction of one per cent is actually mishandled.

The airline and airport management sectors of the world civil aviation industry goes to inordinate lengths to ensure that luggage arrives at the same destination at the same time as its owner, and to ensure that the often-repeated joke which goes "breakfast in London, dinner in Bombay, bags in Brazil", becomes outmoded.

Baggage goes astray for three main reasons. First, it can be wrongly labelled at the check-in point. The passenger has a chance to correct mistakes at this stage by watching that the label which the check-in clerk fixes to the handle of the bag coincides with the airport of final destination — although it can be difficult for the lay person to decipher the code of letters which airlines use to denote different airports.

Secondly, once the bag is despatched from check-in towards the luggage marshalling bay it is possible for the tag which has just been affixed to become entangled in the moving belts on which the cases travel, and be torn off. Thirdly, the bags can be mishandled at the loading stage so that they end up on the wrong aircraft.

A few airports around the world have automatic baggage sorting systems where each piece is coded at check-in with a magnetic stripe. This is then read by "magic eyes" on the moving belt to the marshalling area which automatically adjust the route each bag takes. But at most airports, luggage is still handled manually on to the trucks which take it out to the aircraft, or into the containers in which it will travel, and the chances of human error are always present.

At the destination, the possibilities of bags going astray are far fewer, although if the journey involves a number of aircraft changes, with the luggage routed right through, the chances of loss will obviously escalate.

Most complaints by passengers at destination points concern delays in bringing forward bags from the aircraft holds to the carousels in the terminal buildings from which they can be claimed. Station managers of most airlines are empowered by their companies to make on-the-spot compensation payments, without prejudice, where cases have been damaged in transit, or where they have disappeared. Such payments are designed to enable the passenger to buy essential items of toiletry and clothing to tide him over, although some airlines have special bags containing tooth brushes, razors, and so on for such emergencies.

Many airports around the world were designed before the era of the Jumbo jet load of 450 passengers so that their luggage-handling systems, and particularly their luggage carousels, are too small to cope efficiently. The press of the people which builds up around such outmoded devices as the bags start to come through can be frightening for elderly or incapacitated passengers, and also positively dangerous.

Modern airport design thinking is that arriving passengers should be kept back in an area specially set aside for the purpose until their luggage actually arrives on the carousel. They are then informed of the arrival by a message on television screens and move through to pick it up. This system is in use at Gatwick airport, and will be installed in the new terminal four which has just been started at Heathrow.

The chances of airlines finding mislaid baggage have recently become far greater than in the past with the institution of a scheme coded Bagtrac. Developed by the International Air Transport Association and the airline industry's communications organization, SITA, Bagtrac is based on a computer situated in the United States into which are fed the details of all missing luggage, from whichever point on the international airline network it has disappeared.

Details of stray baggage that turns up are also fed in. The computer then automatically matches the details of lost and found baggage and provides information to airline video screens in all main cities of the world.

Establishing this system has been an expensive operation for the airlines, but the industry considers it to be money very will spent.

The hope is that it will enable them to reduce considerably their annual expenditure on chasing lost luggage, and cut down on the numbers of staff for whom it constitutes a full-time job. Both are very attractive options to an industry which is passing through heavy economic weather at present, and which is searching for every way it can possibly find to cut costs.

The need for bigger and better terminals

A Jumbo-sized headache

The world aircraft manufacturing industry can plan bigger and bigger Jumbo jets, but terminal capacity at airports will be the limiting factor to the expansion of air travel in the future.

There is little point in airlines delivering Jumbo loads of 800 passengers at one time if the airport buildings into which they are funnelled for Customs, immigration and health checks, and for baggage collection are not big enough to cope.

Such a limit is already reached at Terminal 3 at Heathrow most mornings during the peak summer months when Jumbo jets of the present aviation era disgorge loads of up to 450 passengers each.

Queues at Customs and immigration grow longer and longer, and there are extended waits at the overloaded baggage carousels.

Airport authorites around the world attempt with varying degrees of success to pour a quart of passengers into a pint pot of airport buildings — buildings which were often designed and developed when the Viscount airliner was the latest advance in air travel and a load of 70 passengers was considered enormous.

Immediate post-war airport construction was carried out in solid brick and reinforced concrete on the assumption that it would never be necessary to extend terminals. As a consequence, a visit to almost any airport in the world which is of this vintage will be accompanied by the clatter of pneumatic drills and the grunt of bulldozers as the authorities desperately attempt to keep pace with increases in passenger and cargo traffic which the original designers could never have foreseen. "Alterations as usual during business" appears to be the motto of most airport owners.

The products of modern technology have been engaged at most of the large international airports in an effort to capitalize on the restricted space available. Expandable jetways connecting the terminal buildings with the aircraft doors, through which passengers are able to walk without exposure to the weather, and without obstructing the manifold activities in the apron area where the airliners stand, are now commonplace.

Services such as fuel and power are sunk beneath the apron surface and are linked with the airliners, thus further reducing clutter on the apron. Sophisticated handling equipment is in use at many airports to lift cargo and baggage containers into the aircraft belly holds. Passengers arrive at the airliner doors having been sped on their way through the terminals on moving pavements or driverless trains.

Speeding the flow of passengers and their baggage from check-in point to aircraft steps through such means is resulting in terminals being able to cope with double or more the numbers per hour than they were designed for years ago.

A further aid to such progress is the effective signposting of airports with an international code which can be understood by every air traveller, whatever his language. Comprehensible signing, plus clear information on the readiness of flights which are due to depart, conveyed on a multiplicity of television screens about the airport buildings, enables the airlines to adopt the principle of "trickle loading" whereby passengers make their way down to the departure lounges in ones and twos, rather than, as in the past, being marshalled in huge, unwieldy, and space-consuming groups.

Future airport terminals are being designed to make the maximum use of the available space both within the building and on its aircraft aprons. Terminal 4 at Heathrow is a case in point. The architects, Scott, Brownrigg and Turner, and the British Airports Authority have moved right away from the priniple of individual gaterooms approached down long corridors which have become the vogue at many airports in recent years, and have adopted the idea of one huge departure lounge.

On arriving in this lounge, after completing departure formalities such as immigration clearance and security checks, the passengers will be able to see the airliners through plate glass windows. Passengers for individual flights will be collected in areas defined by arrangements of seating. These arrangements will be easily changeable to cope with airliners of varying size.

The structure of the terminal will be such that it will be fairly simple to alter in the future. New loading bridges for passengers could be "plugged in" to the side of the terminal without interfering too greatly with either the comfort of passengers using the terminal, or the airlines operating outside.

A.R.



Sleeping out at Heathrow: passengers wait to get to America before the strike last August

Waiting uncomfortably with Mr Gurgle

Cinema shows have been suggested for passengers as they wait for flights. But this seems to me unwise on two counts.

Since the long-distance passenger will have to watch an in-flight movie, which can be made endurable only by switching his sound channel to classical music, it seems unfair to subject him to an out-of-flight film as well. There is also the danger of raising his expectations too high.

Even films not entirely devoted to airports and aircraft usually have departure lounge scenes in them somewhere. Distraught but well manicured air hostesses pursue imperturbable flight commanders straight out of Walter Mitty land. Master spies are unmasked. Mad bombers are foiled by little old ladies.

In life, air terminals are about as exciting as Underground stations. When I visited Heathrow even small boys were too apathetic to play the space war machines installed there, and the alarming sounds of celestial artillery were mercifully stilled.

It is ridiculous to be nervous of flying, now safer than the journey facing Lord Tennyson when he answered one clear call to cross the Solent. It is partly the lack of clear calls that frays the nerves of the waiting passenger. Is he the Mr Gurgle wanted urgently at checkout? Could his cross-Channel flight to Brussels be Number Nix Fine Twee delayed by headwinds in the Azores? Is it indeed English which is oozing through the public address system, or is he in some other country?

I was once disoriented by glimpsing palm trees through the windows of the Leonardo da Vinci airport. I knew my luggage had gone to the wrong place, but where was I?

Whatever safety statistics show, I take comfort from Heathrow's chapel being at the foot of the control tower. Missionaries might make many converts if they mingled with the waiting throngs in Terminals 1, 2 and 3. Even the Inland Revenue should consider putting conscience boxes labelled "you can't take it with you" at outlets for flights to tax havens.

Not everyone is nervous about flying. You see smiling, confident faces at airports. They belong to people who have just arrived, and have smuggled twice their proper allowance through customs.

The faces were not so happy when I and a hundred other people deplaned last autumn. This was because we had not been anywhere, except to the edge of the runway in an aircraft too faulty to take off.

We were treated with well-drilled efficiency, relieved temporarily of our cheap liquor and given a hearty meal. Since we were scheduled to have at least three meals during our 15-hour flight, this seemed absurd, but we ate dutifully. It would have been more relaxing if we had joined in a brisk game of handball, or been allowed to get at our duty-frees.

Fortunately, airlines are now paying almost the same attention to speeding people through terminals as through the air. You know the subject is being taken seriously because jargon has been invented for it, with talk of landside planning as well as airside.

It is uphill, unrewarding work. As Ruskin said in an earlier age of transport innovation: "The whole system of railroad travelling is addressed to people who, being in a hurry, are therefore, for the time being, miserable. It transmutes a man from a traveller into a living parcel. Carry him safely, dismiss him soon; he will thank you for nothing else".

Heathrow is admittedly more comfortable and interesting than when the only entertainment was a slot machine dispensing instant insurance. But I do not think Mr Norman Tebbit would approve of the shop selling "I hate work" T-shirts.

Perhaps the answer to his productivity problem lies in harnessing the hours of bored idleness endured by waiting passengers. Surely everyone would be eager to join in rug-making groups, or a candy-floss manufacturing cooperative.

The energy generated by children running up and down escalators, if diverted to a treadmill, would light the whole of Heathrow. Sedentary customers might like to enter a competition for designing the ideal terminal lounge.

Patrick O'Leary

Security

Openings for crime

Even before the creation of the first modern police force, society recognized the need to guard its ports and travellers. While the Metropolitan Police is little more than 150 years old, its river police dates back to the time when a small force of men were employed to guard the numerous wharves and berths of the Thames in the eighteenth century.

Compared with the security operation required at a modern international airport their work seems primitive. The perimeter at Heathrow is maybe little more than 16 miles long but within its confines there is a working population of 56,000 serving millions of passengers as dozens of aircraft land and take off each hour.

The international airport of the 1980s is a volatile concentration of potential crime, ranging from the mundanities of pickpocketing to terrorist attacks and hijacks. The security task is a complex blend of preventive and reactive policing.

For much of the past decade the question of terrorism has dominated many security operations, resulting in protection as overt as the permanent military guard at Aldergrove Airport, Northern Ireland, or covert but constant planning against terrorist attacks elsewhere. London has never suffered the airport attacks seen at a number of other airports in Europe and the Middle East but exercises are held every year by the police and military authorities.

Some security officers believe that a general tightening up on passenger movement has in fact reduced the terrorist risk. The widespread use of X-ray machines and body searches has reduced the chances of weapons being brought on to aircraft or into departure lounges but there are a number of smaller airports where security arrangements still create worries.

The airports themselves are possible targets for attack, with vast areas which make it difficult to keep track of the constant traffic of airport workers and the public. Most termini are now carefully patrolled both by police and security firms but on more than one occasion in recent years attacks have been attempted against buildings or aircraft. At Heathrow the perimeter road is very close to the runways and the public can drive through without obstacle.

The ordinary criminal can also make use of the accessibility of public sections of the airports. The battle against pickpocketing and theft is a constant task. Each summer police forces issue warnings to the public as a series of gangs travel across Europe at the height of the holiday season to take their pickings from the crowds. Some are suspected of passing on money and valuables to accomplices in each country before flying on to the next destination, crossing the Continent in a matter of days.

There is also the battle against pilfering, sometimes vast, within the private area of airports where cargo is stored or in transit. The constant stream of luggage and cargo disappearing from Heathrow has earned it the name of "Thiefrow". The threat has disappeared on larger aircraft with the use of containers which have made the chances of opportunist pilfering more difficult. The use of such systems, however, may mean lost time and extra cost.

Apart from security systems, airports have to rely on the police. At Heathrow, the Metropolitan Police has a force of 300 officers and there are guards from many security firms operating for various airlines. In some other countries national forces have aviation branches or frontier police. At Schiphol, in The Netherlands, the police are part of the aviation section of the national police force. Sometimes a force guards both air and sea ports. In New York protection is provided in this way.

Whatever the force, the sprawl of airports created ad hoc to meet growing air traffic has not helped their job. But even with compact modern airports there is no way of adequately controlling public access without increasing costs and reducing the time savings of air travel. There is often public complaint about the search procedures already used by airlines.

As it is, the levy raised on passengers in this country totalled £37.5m in the last financial year at a cost per individual of £1.40p.

Stewart Tendler
Crime Correspondent

Roger Woolnough on the problems of technological advance

Not all systems go

Every air traveller knows that the greatest risk is at take-off and landing. Confidence is engendered by the fact that few accidents actually occur, and by the awareness that the latest technology is being used to maintain safety standards.

What is not always realized is that the most-advanced electronic systems, which get most of the Press and television coverage, may have to wait years before they are installed, and some airports may never use them at all. For those responsible for operating airports have to take cost-effectiveness into account, as well as the issue of safety.

Technology for technology's sake has no place in aviation. Even those developing countries which could afford it, such as the oil states, avoid unnecessary technology — not only because it is expensive, but because they do not have the skilled manpower to operate and maintain it.

Even so, a major airport will have an impressive array of technical equipment for handling aircraft and passengers. This ranges from electronic navigation and air traffic control systems, through radio communication systems, visual landing aids and meteorological services to passenger-information systems such as flight-indicator boards, closed-circuit television and public address.

The systems are there because they serve a purpose specific to that airport, and are chosen on strict considerations of volume of traffic, topography, weather conditions and similar factors.

An example is Instrument Landing Systems (ILS). British Airways has led the world by adopting Category 3 ILS, which brings a plane right down to a blind landing. This has allowed Tridents to use Heathrow in conditions which have caused every other airline to divert to the Continent. However, there is no point in an airport's investing in this equipment if it never has low cloud of fog — in the Gulf, for instance. In fact, a small proportion of airports throughout the world have been equipped for CAT 3 landings.

Every so often the aviation world indulges in a highly charged controversy about the next step in technology. It was landing systems which generated the heat for much of the 1970s. The battle was to gain international recognition for a British or an American Microwave Landing System (MLS), which will eventually replace the VHF/UHF ILS that has been in use since the late 1940s.

More than three years after the American system was chosen by the International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO), some people are wondering what all the fuss was about. Because of the time taken up with wrangling, and then in the further development needed for the chosen system, the industry has been forced into a further generation of ILS. It could now be well into the 1990s before present systems are replaced.

What is happening with MLS is contrary to what many people expected. The interest is among the developing states and the smaller airlines. Financial constraints on the bigger operators are one reason for this, but the sophistication of modern ILS often means that it is difficult to make out a case for MLS.

Where MLS scores in particular is in the ability to allow curved approaches and departures, which are not possible with ILS. This means that MLS can open up a lot of airports which it has not been possible to instrument until now.

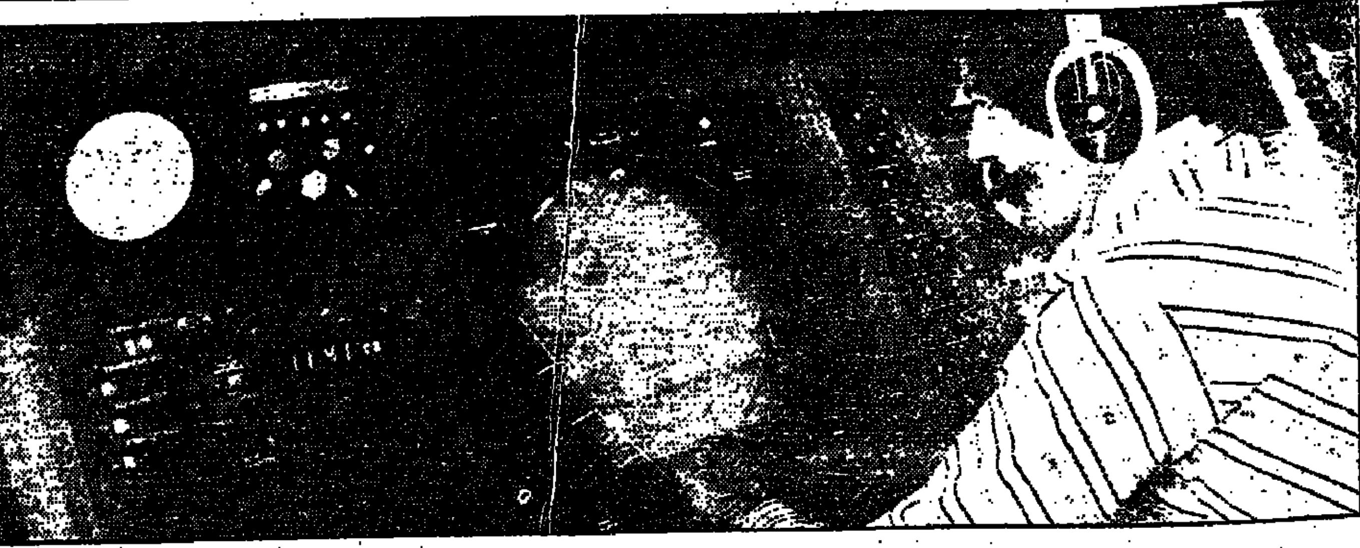
Radio communications in the airport are being affected by digital techniques. So far this has not made much difference to the way the radio is used, but the availability of data links could mean that voice communications will become less, and more ground-to-air traffic will be put into data form.

Within the airport itself, computers and data communications systems are increasingly used in day-to-day management and planning.

Some of the most advanced systems in today's airports are related to automatic weather sensing and to disseminating data concerned with weather forecasts. Problems such as wind sheer, which at some American airports can have a disastrous effect on aircraft during their final approach, are among the major areas of research at present.

All airports, whether they are world crossroads such as Frankfurt and Schiphol in Amsterdam, or remote strips amid jungle or mountains, have to react to changes in international air travel. Many have not yet caught up with the last generation of big jets, yet the plane now on the drawing board will be in service well before the end of the 20-year life usually expected for an airport under construction today.

The complex timescales of aircraft generations and airport lifetimes have a direct bearing on the implementation of the latest electronic systems. It would be misleading to say that everyone proceeds at the pace of the slowest, but certainly the gap between the research laboratory and active service can stretch to years.



Seeing you down safely: The control room at Gatwick

Day out among the duty-frees

continued from page 15

solidly as a battleship, it took the British Airports Authority months, if not years, to bring it up to date recently, but the space available to capitalize on non-aviation activities, such as shops and restaurants, remains negligible.

Airports or airport terminals built or planned in the late 1970s throughout the world have all incorporated the twin aims of being expandable, and of enabling the travelling public to spend its money while awaiting flights. These include terminal four at Heathrow, terminal two at Gatwick, Changi (Singapore), Dubai, Abu Dhabi, New Jiddah International, Atlanta and Dallas/Fort Worth, in the US, and Hong Kong.

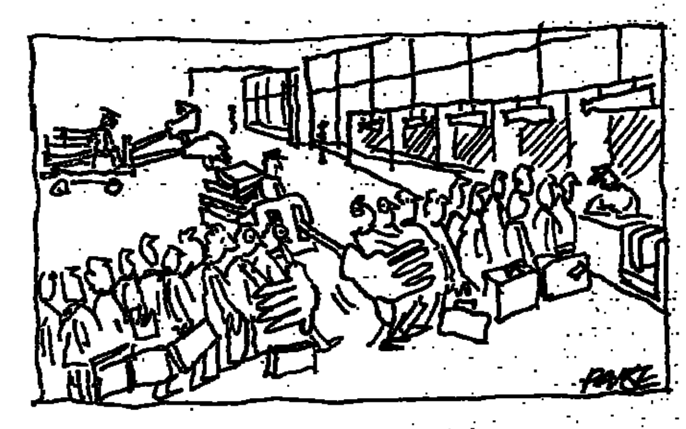
How far should this principle of entertaining (and dunning) the passenger go during the sometimes lengthy waiting periods at airports? There must come a moment when the popularizing of such facilities begins to attract outsiders into it to sample the shopping, eating and drinking, so slowing up the basic task of processing passengers, and adding to the operating costs.

There is even a futuristic school of thought among airport planners which says that airports should not be used as waiting rooms, but simply as places where the aircraft arrive, are serviced, and depart. Passenger loads would be assembled at sites miles away, either in or just outside the city centres which the airports serve, and then brought forward in batches to coincide precisely with the time at which their airliner is ready to leave.

Such a plan was actively promoted by the Greater London Council in its original scheme for a third London airport. The take-off point would have been Maplin, on the Essex coast, but passenger loads would be made up at a terminal in the East End of London. The GLC has since espoused Stansted as the most suitable third London airport site.

Off-airport terminals for either passenger and freight have a brave new world ring about them. It seems certain that airline users will, for the forseeable future at any rate, continue to find their way into the world's airports, varying in style from the super-modern to the outdated and totally inefficient, and that those who run the airports will continue to have to face the problems posed by processing and entertaining a quart of passengers in what is only too often a pint pot.

Arthur Reed



How not to fly through a departure lounge

Airports employ a bewildering array of devices in an attempt to persuade the traveller that their heart's desire is to gratify his smallest whim. Whether they succeed is a different matter.

The cachet which was once attached to the very term airport, in the days when people like Terence Rattigan could write *The VIPs*, a glossy piece of nonsense about the glamour of being fogbound at Heathrow, is, thank goodness long gone. The departure lounge is now strictly classless and when one realizes that Britain's fourth largest airport is Luton, that direct line to Alicante, it becomes clear that the feigning of jetlag will no longer win admiring glances at parties.

No, the modern airport is somewhere to be visited briefly, and one of the things that demands is a boarding gate situated no more than a morning's walk from the departure lounge. In the larger airports this is not always possible, of course. Heathrow has some gates which promise views of the Bristol Channel and has thoughtfully provided moving walkways to speed travellers on the first leg of their journey.

These fascinating horizontal escalators can be viewed in many airports nowadays, and in some you can even see them working. If you do, try using the static path running by the creature's side and you will notice an interesting phenomenon. *It is quicker to walk.*

Unless, of course, you happen to be pushing an errant luggage trolley. The people who run Heathrow are an inquisitive bunch and once set about finding out why so many of their trolleys behave erratically. For the uninitiated, I should perhaps explain that a fully loaded Heathrow trolley has the manoeuvrability of a mechanical crab. It will go in any direction but forward. Heathrow's gallant scientists duly descended and discovered the problem. It should come as no surprise to learn that the villain of the piece is luggage. Push an unladen trolley and it will go with you to the ends of the earth; load it up to the gills and it becomes as surly as an ill-tempered donkey.

This problem should not afflict British Rail's latest gadget to shuttle folk between Birmingham airport and the adjoining National Exhibition Centre and railway stations.

Those busting to make this 600-metre journey at 30 mph in a 30-passenger electric train floating on air will have to wait until 1984 for the opportunity. The system was pioneered by that cheerful scientist from our television screens, Professor Eric Laithwaite, of London's Imperial College. For the technically minded, the railway works on magnetic levitation and a linear induction motor. The first suspends the carriage half an inch above the rail, the second pushes and pulls it on its way.

The journey takes 90 seconds unless the fuse blows. Those who suffer from a morbid fear of flying — or "realists" as they are known in technical circles — might find this a useful way of breaking themselves in for greater leaps into the air.

Catering arrangements offer something of a challenge to the frequent traveller. Should he plump for breakfast at Kuwait when the offering is bluntly described as "Foul Medames"? (Yes, if he wants a sort of Middle East version of fried breakfast.) Is it worth negotiating an exchange rate with the counter staff to get rid of that pile of unwanted Burmese kyats for a can of beer? (Only if you know what you're doing.)

Food, as they say, is very much a matter of personal taste. There is a school of thought which says that noone need ever eat at the airport, when one bears in mind the weight and variety of plastic-wrapped edibles that are likely to be proffered during the flight.

But this does not take into account the fact that much of what is placed on your lap in the air may be inedible. The trouble is the same can sometimes be said for earthbound culinary delights. In the experience of this traveller, airport cuisine has reached its heights at Bangkok's Don Muang and its nadir at New York's JFK.

And here is an important point in the ranking of airports. Try as they might to exude some hint of national character, they exist, in reality, outside the economic and social life of the country they represent.

A wealthy but introverted nation such as the United States is dotted with functional airports which slip out of the memory the moment you leave them. A poor but outward-looking place like Thailand will attempt to capture you from the moment you land.

This situation becomes most apparent in the oil-rich states of the Middle East where airport design has reached new heights of architectural grandeur. The results, in terms of shifting passengers, are probably as awe-inspiring as any in the world.

The only difficulty arises when the vastness of the airports surpasses the needs of the airlines. One Gulf state, Sharjah, went out of its way to erect a new airport when it felt it was being outdone by its neighbours. The result is a spectacular creation of minarets and marble, but it is sadly short of visitors.

A tale told by local newspaper folk, probably, but not necessarily, apocryphal, describes the day a visiting reporter phoned the airport and asked for an interview. "You couldn't make it tomorrow?" replied the harassed executive. "I'm very busy — I've a plane coming in."

David Hewson

Law Report October 12 1981

Chancery Division

When a shareholder can take over the company's action

Estmanco (Kilner House) Ltd v Greater London Council

Before Sir Robert Megarry, Vice-Chancellor

[Judgment delivered September 18]

The Vice-Chancellor held that a shareholder in a company who had no voting rights, was entitled as a minority shareholder to be substituted as plaintiff and sue on behalf of the company in her own name to continue an action started by the company which the Greater London Council (GLC) who held all the voting rights, had directed the company to discontinue.

Mr Alan Steinfeld for the shareholder; Mr C. A. Brodie, QC and Mr M. L. A. Hicks for the GLC.

The VICE-CHANCELLOR said the main point concerned the application of the rule in *Foss v Harbottle* ((1843) 2 Hare 461) to a non-profit making company controlled by a local authority. Put shortly, a shareholder in the company who had no voting rights sought to take over and proceed with an action which the company had brought to enforce a convenant with it made by the local authority. The local authority, which had all the voting rights, had caused the company to apply to discontinue the action.

The matter was obviously of some urgency because until it was decided it could not be determined whether the GLC, the local authority concerned, was at liberty to let a number of flats in a rehabilitated block of 60 flats in Lambeth, called Kilner House, in the manner it wished.

In June 1980 the GLC began marketing the flats under arrangements whereby a lease of each flat for 135 years, expiring in 2115, would be sold. The company, Estmanco (Kilner House) Ltd, was formed to manage the flats in accordance with an agreement to be made with the GLC. Its authorized and issued share capital was £3,000, divided into 60 shares of £50 each. Initially the shares were alloted to the GLC, but as each flat was sold the share alloted in respect of it was transferred to the purchaser giving the purchaser the right to attend and address general meetings. When all the flats were sold, the shares would carry the right to vote as well.

So far only 12 sales had been completed, one of them to the applicant, Mrs Frances Mary Cope, and all the votes remained with the GLC. In about 35 cases, deposits had been paid on a "subject to contract" basis in respect of unsold flats. The company's three directors were all employees of the GLC, but they enjoyed liberty of action despite such employment, provided they acted in good faith. There was an indemnity by the GLC for such acts.

The agreement between the company and the GLC, dated March 18, 1981, was under seal. It sought the proposed dispositions by long lease, and stated that the company had been incorporated to provide effective maintenance and management of the block of flats and the provision of services for each and every part of it. The GLC was to pay a management contribution in respect of unsold flats, and the company was to collect charges from the purchasers in respect of flats which had been sold. The agreement contained a covenant by the GLC to use its best endeavours to sell all the flats on long leases in the agreed form. It also provided that when all the flats had been sold the GLC would grant a superior lease of the whole block to the company, in a form annexed to the agreement.

Clearly the GLC was to remain in control until all the flats were sold, but once they were sold the GLC would drop out and the company, controlled by the flat owners, would run the block as landlord. The GLC would have received the whole purchase price and the tenants would be left to run the company as they thought best.

That was the basis on which the applicant and the other 11 purchasers bought their long leases. The restrictive convenants appeared to be mutually enforcible between the lessees, as being a leasehold scheme of development, but there was no convenant by the GLC with each lessee that the GLC would sell the remaining flats on long leases.

Early in May, as the result of the local elections, there was a change of political control of the GLC. In June the GLC decided to change its housing policy and took the view that instead of selling the flats on long leases they should be let to applicants on the housing list and to families in need of accommodation. Nothing whatever arose in this judgment for decision about whether the new or the old policy was the better. Provided a local authority complied with the law, housing policy was a matter for the local authority and not for the courts.

The new policy was not put into force precipitately, or without a proper exploration of the problems involved. The pros and cons of what throughout was recognized would be a deliberate breach of contract by the GLC were considered. Much of the emphasis was upon whether the courts would be likely to restrain such a breach by injuction instead of merely awarding damages.

The GLC attitude was that it was ready and willing to pay damages, but wished above all to avoid being compelled to perform its convenant. Possibilities of surcharge and disqualification of councillors were also considered. On July 30, the GLC housing committee decided that the flats should be let to high priority applicants on their list.

The decision was not to be acted upon for three weeks so as to give the 12 purchasers an opportunity to give up their flats, in return for compensation for the resulting diminution in value of their flats, if any, and, presumably, repayment of the purchase price. That offer, which did not extend to the "subject to contract" cases, was not accepted. On July 31 the resolution was confirmed by the finance and general purposes committee.

In those circumstances the company directors not surprisingly took the view that the company ought to try to enforce the agreement, and, on August 3, issued a writ against the GLC seeking an injunction against disposing of any of the flats save by long leases, or doing or permitting anything which would be a breach of covenant, and damages in addition or in lieu of an injunction. By an amendment on August 11, they also sought specific performance.

At an extraordinary general meeting of the company, called by the GLC, who had all the votes, a resolution was passed instructing the directors to discontinue the action. Accordingly when the matter finally came on for hearing before his Lordship on August 24, Mr Steinfeld, who no longer represented the company, but only the applicant, sought an order that she, suing on behalf of herself and all other shareholders of the company, other than the GLC, should be substituted as plaintiff, and that the company should be added as an additional defendant, and that the action should continue in her name as a derivative action.

Mr Brodie, for the GLC, contended that the action was brought by the company, who now wished to discontinue it and should be allowed to do so; that the applicant had no cause of action, since the agreement was not made with her, but with the company; that as for suing in the name of the company, the rule in *Foss v Harbottle* stood in her way, and that she could not bring herself within any of the exceptions to the rule.

In essence the rule was simple enough; if a wrong is done to a company it is the company alone which can decide whether to sue. That decision must be made by the appropriate body, either the directors or the company in general meeting acting by majority if necessary. Even if the minority is convinced that the decision not to sue is wrong, it remains a minority and not the majority. Here not a single vote was cast against discontinuing the action.

If the rule in *Foss v Harbottle* had remained unqualified, the way would have been open to stultify any proceedings which were for the benefit of the minority and to the disadvantage of the majority. Accordingly, a number of exceptions had been established and it was there that difficulties began. The exact ambit of some of them was far from clear.

It could not simply be said that there was an exception whenever the justice of the case required it, although some dicta supported such a view. See *Edwards v Halliwell* ([1950] 2 All ER 1064 at p. 1067 per Lord Justice Jenkins). It seemed also to have formed part of the ratio in *Prudential Assurance Co Ltd v Newman Industries Ltd (No 2)* ([1981] Ch 257, 327).

But in the Court of Appeal in that case (*The Times* July 31) it was said that that was "not a practical test". If it were, his Lordship felt no doubt that the applicant would succeed in the present case. Although the concept of "injustice" was not the test it was nevertheless a reason, and an important one, for making an exception; yet the reasons for an exception must not be confused with the exception itself.

The test might come to be whether an ordinary resolution of the company could validly carry out or ratify the act in question, but his Lordship did not feel that a motion in the long vacation was the time or place for a judge to attempt any far-reaching analysis of the exceptions, or any distillation of a guiding principle to be found in them.

Mr Brodie's basic contention was founded upon the distinction between directors, who owed a fiduciary duty to the company, and shareholders, who did not. A shareholder, it was said, might use his voting power to protect himself from being sued by the company. If the majority genuinely believed that it was not in the company's interests that an action should be brought, that was decisive. Mr Brodie relied on a number of authorities from *North-West Transportation Co Ltd v Beatty* ((1887) 12 App Cas 589) to *Clemens v Clemens Bros Ltd* ([1976] 2 All ER 268).

It was questionable how far authorities such as those, on the validity of making alterations in the articles, fitted in with the rule in *Foss v Harbottle* and its exceptions. Plainly there must be some limit to the power of the majority to pass resolutions which they believe to be in the best interests of the company and yet remain immune from interference by the courts.

His Lordship could not see why the right of the minority to sue, if the case came within one of the exceptions, should be taken away from them merely because the majority believed it to be in the interests of the company that this should be done. That was particularly so if the case fell within the exception known under the rubric of "fraud on a minority". *East Pant Du United Lead Mining Co Ltd v Merryweather* ((1864) 2 H & M 254) was distinguishable because in that case there was no question of the discontinuance injuring one category of shareholders to the benefit of another.

It was on the firmly established exception of "fraud on a minority" that Mr Steinfeld relied. In *Daniels v Daniels* ([1978] Ch 406) Mr Justice Templeman held that a minority shareholder who had no other remedy could sue where directors used their powers, intentionally or unintentionally, fraudulently or negligently in a manner which benefited themselves at the expense of the company. "Fraud" in the phrase "fraud on a minority" seemed to be used as comprising not merely fraud at common law, but also in the equitable sense of fraud on a power. His Lordship did not overlook the fact that *Daniels v Daniels* was concerned with the acts of directors rather than of shareholders.

In considering whether the "fraud on a minority" exception applied in the present case, first, it could not conceivably be said to have been established that it was or could reasonably be thought to be for the benefit of the company that the action should be discontinued. The company was a non-profit making one, so the test could not be the financial benefit to the company.

The company was formed for a particular purpose, namely to manage the block of flats under the control of the purchasers, and the GLC's covenant was part of the mechanism for securing that result. On the face of it, it could not readily be said to be for the company's benefit to stultify a substantial part of the purpose for which it was formed. Where, as here, a member of the minority sought to litigate on the company's behalf, any question of the adequacy of the company's funds to finance the action ceased to apply.

Second, it was far from clear whether any properly authorized organ of the GLC had adequately considered and decided what was for the company's benefit before voting at the extraordinary general meeting. There seemed to have been nothing comparable to the elaborate consideration of pros and cons that preceded the committee's decisions of July 30 and 31. The fact that the suppression of the action was so plainly in the interests of the GLC made it obvious that it was important to show in the evidence that this was not the real reason for the decision.

Third, the GLC did not appear to have considered the effect of its vote on the rights of purchasers, qua shareholders. Mr Brodie emphasized more than once that the applicant's real complaint was not as a shareholder but as a purchaser. She would have as neighbouring tenants of 48 of the flats, not long leaseholders, but tenants who would not have the stake in the block of flats which the purchase of long leases would have obtained. But that was not all.

What she bought was a share which had no voting rights, but which would have such rights in future when all the flats had been sold, and the due arrival of that time seemed to have been secured by the covenant in the agreement and by the recital in her lease. She and all the other purchasers, it seemed, would be in control.

The GLC's decison meant that it was in the best interests of the company (including the applicant as a shareholder) that this state of affairs, so plainly intended, should never be reached, and there was not a shred of evidence that that point was ever considered by the GLC.

On the fourth day of the hearing, Mr Brodie attempted to repair that omission. It was never the GLC's intention, he said, to deprive the purchasers of their votes, and the GLC was prepared to arrange that the 12 purchasers should immediately be given voting rights.

Mr Steinfeld did not think much of that offer, nor did his Lordship. The making of the offer at that stage, merely reinforced the plain conclusion that the GLC had not previously considered the point.

Accordingly, even if Mr Brodie's main submission of law were correct — and his Lordship did not think that it was — as the evidence stood he had not got the necessary facts to support it. The decision of the Court of Appeal in the *Prudential* case was that a *Foss v Harbottle* point should be decided as a preliminary issue and not left for determination at the trial. The court had to do its best on the evidence available.

As matters now appeared, it seemed clear that the GLC had throughout been actuated by its desire to put into effect its new housing policy, even though that plainly and admittedly involved a breach of contract in depriving the purchasers of their rights as shareholders, and in destroying the scheme under which they were induced to buy their flats.

The new housing policy might well be entirely right and proper where it could be carried out without flagrant breaches of contract. At one stage it was urged that the purchasers, who were legally advised, had only themselves to blame for not perceiving that there was *no* direct covenant by the GLC with them, and that they would have to rely on the company enforcing the agreement.

Plainly those who knew that they were dealing with a trickster who would seek to escape by any loophole, however dishonest, must seek to tie him up so tightly that escape was impossible. But the purchasers and their advisers were dealing with the GLC, and doubtless they considered that they were dealing with a great body which would honourably carry out its agreements. It ill became a body intent on not performing its contract to taunt the victims with their failure to foresee its untrustworthiness.

In his Lordship's opinion the "fraud on a minority" exception was wide enough to cover the present case, or if it were not it should be. Alternatively there was an abuse of power having the same effect. The injury to the applicant as a shareholder was sufficient. Her rights as a shareholder formed such an integral part of the scheme as a whole as to make it unreal to consider those rights independently of her rights as a purchaser.

No right of a shareholder to vote in his own selfish interests or to ignore the interests of the company entitled him with impunity to injure his voteless fellow shareholders by depriving the company of a cause of action and by stultifying the purpose for which the company was formed.

His Lordship concluded that the motion should succeed. The applicant must be allowed to sue in the company's name.

Solicitors: Woodroffes: Mr R. A. Lanham.

Cohabitation undertaking

Holtom v Holtom

An undertaking given by a wife to a deputy circuit judge in ancillary proceedings before the grant of a decree nisi that she would not cohabit with another man at the matrimonial home should never have been accepted by the court, Lord Justice Ormrod said in the Court of Appeal sitting with Lord Justice Oliver and Mr Justice Purchas on October 7.

His Lordship said that the parties had made cross undertakings. The husband had agreed to leave the matrimonial home on the wife's undertaking not to cohabit with another man at the matrimonial home. Such an undertaking should never have been accepted.

On the husband's application alleging breach of the undertaking, Judge Blomefield said that a man had been spending a couple of nights a week at the house. He said that the wife was in breach of the spirit of the undertaking and he committed her to prison for 14 days but ruled that the order be not enforced without leave of the court.

On the wife's appeal the Court of Appeal stood the hearing over for a month so that the husband could file a fresh petition based on the wife's adultery which would not be contested.

Golf

Ballesteros bestrides Wentworth to claim matchplay title

By John Hennessy
Golf Correspondent

The conquistador strode the fairways of Wentworth yesterday to claim one of the few important titles that has so far eluded him, the matchplay championship, sponsored by Suntory.

Severiano Ballesteros beat Ben Crenshaw, a gallant American, by one hole after a nail-biting final during which the lead swung tantalizingly, much to the delight of a large gallery on a glorious autumnal day.

Ballesteros won after surprisingly surrendering his lead at the 17th, a hole that seemed in his favour because of his prodigious length. Crenshaw, however, could not match his opponent's birdie at the last, pulling a four-wood second a couple of cricket pitches wide of the flag and failing to hole from eight feet after a plausible recovery. Ballesteros and his older brother, Baldomero, who was his caddie, leapt into each other's arms in the ecstasy of the moment.

Ballesteros thus rounded off a season in Europe which has brought him much anguish off the course but which has been successful enough when the clubs have been doing the talking. Although he played only seven strokeplay tournaments, he won two of them and was second or third in three others. It was the big tournaments that withstood his attack, but he has now levelled the score by beating the Suntory holder, Greg Norman, the leader of the European order of merit, Bernhard Langer, and two members of the United States Ryder Cup team, Hale Irwin and, now, Crenshaw. He could hardly have more positively replied to the Ryder Cup selectors for not giving him a place in their team.

Only once, yesterday, was Ballesteros taken beyond the 32nd hole. He gathered in 38 birdies and was 25 under par for the 130 holes he played. A colleague who has seen every Wentworth matchplay since the event was inaugurated in 1964 maintains that no previous winner has played with more consistency or more conviction.

During the afternoon, by which time Crenshaw's three-hole lead of the morning had been dissipated, there was an ominous spring in Ballesteros's step and Spanish pride in his bearing. This was Ballesteros in his meanest mood, which is not meant unkindly, and if there was one disappointing aspect about the final, it was an air of inevitability that, come what may, Ballesteros would take the title and the £30,000 prize.

He has proved himself the man for the big occasion, whereas Crenshaw, certainly one of the most popular and most respected men in the game, has an unfortunate record for finishing second, confirmed only a week earlier in the Texan Open. He burst into the professional game in 1973 with a formidable reputation as an amateur and won his first tournament. All doors seemed ajar for him, but rich promise has never been quite fulfilled.

Thus we had a feeling, most of us I think, that Ballesteros's will, if not his golf, would prevail. In the end, the one perhaps, flowed from the other, because Ballesteros, after an unimpressive morning round of 72, went round in the afternoon in 67, five under par, answering an untidy five on the first hole with six birdies.

Ballesteros, three down at the 16th in the morning, justified one compatriot's prophecy by reducing the last two holes to fours. Crenshaw, equally foreseeably, took five at the long, curling, sloping, demanding 17th, not however because of any failing in his long game, but because of a poor chip shot which left him with much too long a putt.

Ballesteros, for his part, thrashed a two-iron down the slope to the right of the green, and saved himself with a beautifully judged little pitch to eight feet and a single putt. It was, indeed, Ballesteros's powers of recovery rather than brute force with the big hits that forged this victory. During the day he was in five greenside bunkers, and each time he got away with a single putt.

Crenshaw, then, lunched two up, soon to be only one up when he took five at the first and third. Ballesteros let his man off the hook on the first occasion, but a one-iron drilled to the upper level of the treacherous third hole was too much for Crenshaw. A putt of 14 feet pulled Ballesteros back to all square at the sixth, and he went ahead for the first time at the 10th (186 yds) with a stupendous seven-iron off the tee.

The flag was cruelly placed to the right of the green, so that the players were challenged to fly the tree dominating that side of the hole if they dared. Ballesteros dared and dropped the ball only four feet away, a devastating blow that left Crenshaw to try, unavailingly, to hole from 25 feet for a half.

Now, we thought, the Spaniard would forge ahead leaving Crenshaw to pick up the pieces and the £16,000 second prize. But, for all his possible defects of character at this punishing level, Crenshaw is some golfer and he won the next two holes. He first holed from 15 feet and then took advantage of a par five by Ballesteros, during which the Spanish champion manufactured a remarkable recovery shot.



Conquistador crowned king: Ballesteros bends the knee to no man.

He had pulled his tee shot, with driver, into the bushes, a serious lapse since the hole called for a hit to the right of the fairway. After a number of experiments, he decided to play the ball backwards one-handed. It succeeded (of course), and from the fairway he now hit a glorious three wood over the flag to the back of the green. But it was to no avail when Crenshaw, still short with two woods, pitched to four feet.

It was Ballesteros's turn to win two successive holes and go one up at the 16th. At the 15th, the only time he had been taken that far, he hit two superb irons, a one and a seven, to three feet and at the next he recuperated from a weak pitch shot by way of a long putt from the front of the green. Crenshaw was back on his sick-bed but, against all expectations it was he who this time gained the birdie at the 17th.

Ballesteros was well ahead with a three-iron second, almost on the green, but he took three putts after charging the first one eight feet past. Crenshaw, meanwhile, again pitched short to this deceptive green, but holed from 12 feet.

Thus we were all set for the grandstand finish, with the spectators chasing about in an attempt to get a glimpse of the action. Both players drove well, but Crenshaw pulled his second and it was all over.

Bill Rogers won the third place match against Langer by four and three. Rogers won £11,000, Langer £9,000, to which he can add the proceeds of selling a motor car worth £7,000 or more, gained for the nearest tee shot to the 155-yards second. Langer was only four feet four inches from the hole in Friday's second round.

Matchplay results

Semi-final round
S. Ballesteros (Spain) beat B. Langer (WG), 5 and 4.
B. Crenshaw (US) beat W. Rogers (US), 1 hole.

Final
Ballesteros beat Crenshaw, 1 hole.

Third-place
Rogers beat Langer, 4 and 3.

□ Eamonn Darcy provided himself with a timely boost before setting off on an eight-week tour to Australia and New Zealand next Friday by winning the £1,600 first prize in the Irish matchplay championship, sponsored by Carrolls at Little Island, Cork, the Press Association reports.

Rugby Union

Willing Devon devoured by Gloucestershire's pack

By Peter West
Rugby Correspondent

Gloucestershire 39 Devon 3

It is 13 years since Gloucestershire last failed to win their group in the county championship, now sponsored by Thorn-EMI. On Saturday's evidence at Kingsholm they should not be unduly stretched to take up an anticipated place in the top echelon of the projected two-tier competition next season. They are aware, however, that after Cornwall's surprise victory at Taunton, they can expect even fewer favours than usual in Camborne on November 14.

A spirited Devon were so outgunned and outclassed at forward that Gloucestershire should have won by something well past the 50-point mark. A damp ball in the early stages, as well as new partnerships at half back and centre, could not condone all the Gloucestershire handling or distribution errors in the first half on a mild afternoon. But the backs got their act together in the second period, and a final tally of four goals, a dropped goal and three tries to a penalty goal made for refreshingly unfamiliar reading in local parts.

The Butler—he of the deadly boot—saw it all now as a spectator. But there would have been a Gloucestershire penalty or two in the early stages if Cue had not needed some chalk on his toecap.

The new stand-off, Les Jones (formerly of Matson and, briefly at the end of last season, Pontypool) subsequently found the target with some regularity. Jones's handling was not consistently reliable, but he looks a player of exciting all-round quality and confidence: a quick, balanced, elusive runner with a low centre of gravity that makes him hard to knock down.

Devon's backs were willing enough to run, Butterworth showing his early paces on the right wing, but it is a difficult game to play when you cannot establish any sort of control at set pieces. Their troubles were made no easier by an injury to the captain, Day, midway through the first half, which entailed a switch by Pinnegar from lock to blind-side flanker and Woodrow's arrival in the engineroom.

With an unyielding scrummage, dominance of the lineout (where Hesford was invincible at the shortened versions), and some battering rams on the fringes, Gloucestershire's forwards must have felt entitled, on seeing so many aberrations behind them, to run the early show themselves. One of their rehearsed tap moves produced a try for Boyle on the short side of a ruck set up by Pomphrey, and before the interval a hearty heave close in led to a second by Hesford, converted by Cue.

The opposition he met here was not the sternest Boyle has encountered, but he looked in excellent order and ought to feel assured of a place in England's B side against France at the end of this month. Boyle has remained in the shadow of an indestructible Beaumont.

Gloucestershire scored five more tries in the second half, the first of them a model of its kind. Cue's incision on a nicely-timed crash ball was followed by as deft a pass to Mogg, who was freed on the left wing to sidestep inside the last tackler. Morley, meanwhile, was enjoying a field day against his opponent on the other flank and in due time Rafter, as always, arrived to keep the momentum going and make a try for Carr, a hefty, powerful runner who some times hangs on too long, and looks better cast as an outsider centre.

A thunderous charge by Boyle brought the next score from one of several tapped penalties close to the line. That insatiable try-scorer, Pomphrey, got the next at a lineout, and the last one was run in behind the posts by Morley after a generous overlap. Jones converted the last three tries before completing his afternoon with a nice dropped goal. If an England selector had been present, he surely would have marked in Jones as another candidate for the national B team.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE: P Cue; A Morley, J Carr (Bristol), S Parsloe, R Mogg; L Jones (Gloucester), R Harding (Bristol); G Sargent (Gloucester), K Bogira, A Sheppard, N Pomphrey (Bristol), S Boyle, J Orwin (Gloucester), M Rafter (captain), R Hesford (Bristol).
DEVON: K Turton (Plymouth Albion); K Butterworth (Torquay Athletic), B Haine (Plymouth Albion), S Donovan (Exeter), P Drewett (Exeter University); S Webb, K Sumner (Exeter); W Davies (Devonport Services), B Priday (Exeter), T Harris (Exeter), S Day (Exeter, captain) (rep T Woodrow, Exeter), C Pinnegar (Exeter University), G Lovell (Plymouth Albion), G Jones (Torquay Athletic), G Baxter (Plymouth Albion).
Referee: F Howard (Lancashire).

Park lose it in the loose

By Gordon Allan

Rosslyn Park 9 London Scottish 16

Watched by Ian MacGregor, chairman of the Scotland selectors, London Scottish beat Rosslyn Park by a goal, a try, a penalty goal and a dropped goal, to three penalties in the London merit table at Roehampton on Saturday. It was an interesting match that might have turned out differently if Ripley, Mantell, Montgomery and Hinton had been able to play in the Park pack, and if Dewey and Thornton at half-back had not been playing together for the first time.

Even as it was, Park could hardly complain about their performance at scrummage and lineout. They won the ball well and often. Where they lost the match was in the loose and behind the scrummage. Their back row were among the guilty men when the Scottish tries were scored, and their three-quarters did not run and pass with the same refinement as the Scots.

In broken play Biggar, McQuater and Goodenough taught Park a lesson. They missed little or nothing on the periphery of the scrums, and covered tirelessly across the field. McQuater, like Biggar, never seems ot have a bad game. The Scottish backs grew in poise as the match went on. Cushing, with his accurate passes and searching kicks, and Wilson, whose elegant merits have been extolled often enough, were the Lord High Executioners.

Wilson scored and converted a try, kicked a penalty, and dropped a goal. His try came from a five-metre scrum conceded by Park when a slack pass by Dewey left Tiddy no option but to touch down behind his own line. Wilson scored between the posts after a dummy scissors with Risk. He dropped his goal when Park, having heeled from a scrum, lost control of the ball.

Gourlay scored the other Scottish try. Cushing made the first thrust, Risk ran clear, and Stewart, though he could have scored himself, gave Gourlay the honour. Greenhalgh kicked three penalties for Park, two of them from the halfway line.

Just before the end, Fraser, the Scottish prop, mislaid his gumshield. Thinking it lost, he returned to the scrummage on the far side of the pitch. Then the gumshield was found and returned to him through several pairs of Scottish hands. It was one of the best passing movements of a wet afternoon.

ROSSLYN PARK: P Bate; S Archer, N Anderson (captain), M Greenhalgh, S Tiddy; J Thornton, P Dewey; P Curtis, I Smith, N Stothard, B Bazelle, P de L'Acy, P Ackford, D Maxwell, D Starling.
LONDON SCOTTISH: D Gourlay; J Stewart, M Risk, H Gordon, G Wood (captain); R Wilson, A Cushing; T Walker, I Kirk, J Fraser, M Biggar, A McHarg, K Budge, G McQuater, W Goodenough.
Referee: G Hewitt (London).

Johnson in form on border raid

By Tom Cooban

Cumbria 3 Northumberland 15

The Northumbrians, northern group champions, were, as expected, successful in their border raid into Cumbria. They were harassed but never embarrassed by opponents who could claim only a penalty goal in reply to their score of two goals and a dropped goal.

The match was on the ground of Cumbria's biggest club, Kendal, which surprisingly was not represented by a single player. Most of a youthful team were from village clubs—Aspatria, Netherall, Moresby, Wigton and Egremont—which have produced rugby devotees for more than 50 years.

Northumberland had ten Gosforth players, all well aware of each other's style of play. Young, England's former scrum half, who now chooses to play only club rugby, was replaced by Ramage, whose understanding with the number eight, Smallwood, sparked several attacks.

It was midway into the first half before Northumberland got into their stride. The lighter Cumbria pack held their own in scrums and lineouts, and in the loose Brown and McFarlane, the former England schools international, led the way. The backs played their part well, fortified by the steadiness under pressure of Lowden, the Sale full back, who was captain.

Northumberland opened into a wind which drove hail showers from the surrounding fells. High kicks for the pack to run on to brought no advantage, but when Johnson, the stand-off, used a lower trajectory, results were immediate. From a position he won on the Cumbria line his pack pushed over for Smallwood to score. Johnson converted and dropped a goal from a pass received after a free kick. Cumbria's only response was a penalty by Lowden.

Northumberland's forward ascendancy continued in the second half and Johnson made the most of it. He made the opening for Breakey to score a try and converted it. Determined to go down with colours flying, Cumbria used penalty awards to launch attacks. They failed in their objective but won full marks for defiance to the end.

CUMBRIA: S Lowden (Sale, captain); B Davidson (Aspatria), J Lowther (Wigton), F Cusio (Netherhall), M Foll (Wigton), G Cameron (Moresby), S Butler (Carlisle), E Little, D Miller, R Graham (Wigton), S Hodgson (Vale of Lune), D Young (Fylde), M Richardson (Egremont), M Brown (Aspatria), A McFarlane (Whitehaven).
NORTHUMBERLAND: W Telford (Alnwick); J A Pollock (Gosforth), A Tindle (Northern), R W Breakey, J S Gustard (captain), D Johnson, D I Ramage (Gosforth); P Enevoldsen (London Irish), A Gledson (Tynedale), C White, J E Richardson, S Bainbridge, T G Roberts, R Anderson (Gosforth), G Smallwood (Northern).
Referee: R Quittenton (London).

Australian hooker breaks a leg

Bruce Malouf, one of the Australian hookers, broke his right leg yesterday. Malouf, yet to win a full cap, received the injury during practice at Lensbury after being trapped at the bottom of a ruck.

This leaves the Wallabies with only one specialist hooker, Chris Carberry. The Australian manager, Sir Nicholas Shehadie, said he would be calling for a replacement as soon as possible.

The Australians open the tour against the Midlands at Leicester on Saturday. Malouf's fracture is straightforward, but it will keep him out for at least three months.

The Australians hope to have a replacement in England before the end of this week as cover for Carberry, aged 30, their first choice.

Tourists not offered highest quality entertainment

By David Hands

Richmond 6 Leicester 6

Sir Nicholas Shehadie and a contingent of his Australian touring party left the Athletic Ground on Saturday making diplomatic noises after watching their first English club game this season. Like prudent men they may be waiting to get a game or two under their own belts before making critical comparisons between club rugby here and in Australia, but it is safe to say that the game, in which each side kicked two penalty goals, did not offer them entertainment of the highest quality.

Richmond, however, were obviously pleased with the result, the first check to Leicester's progress this season. If not exactly in the doldrums, Richmond have spent several seasons becalmed: late last season they acquired a new coach, John Hunter, a Borough Road College lecturer, they have several new recruits and the makings of a decent pack. A game such as this brings greater confidence to help cement the pieces together.

Since they were without their first-choice wings and their captain, Sharp, and had another back row forward, Hughes, suffer an ankle injury in the opening minutes (he left the field at half-time), there was even more reason for Richmond's elation. Within the limits of their defensive game they played well, and their backs tackled as though their lives depended on it — for some at least, their first-team places may have done so.

Lewis, the full back, a latecomer to senior rugby at the age of 27, played steadily under a lot of pressure and Green and Preston got in some relieving kicks. But Richmond were generally content to absorb everything Leicester could throw without ever looking as though they could attack. It is a much easier game to play and, during a period of reconstruction, they are probably wise to do so.

Leicester, on their own admission, played badly yet could still have won. Green and Preston kicked first-half penalties for Richmond, Hare two for Leicester and, late in the second half, when they were throwing everything into attack, Leicester won another penalty 22 metres out when the Richmond backs, lying up so flat they were almost bent, were given offside. It should have been chickenfeed for Hare but Woodward took a hurried tap penalty and squandered it; he may not have been his team's favourite player in the dressing room.

Justice was done, however, since Leicester did not deserve to win. Their forwards were sluggish, possession generally shoddy and the half backs, consequently, were in trouble. The effects were felt all down the line, compounded by the season's first really wet ball which helped in the disintegration of Leicester's essentially dry-weather game. That said, it is no bad thing for a successful side to have a kick in the teeth now and again; even so, those Australian tourists who decided to sample the delights of White Hart Lane may have made the right decision.

RICHMOND: P Lewis; M Yeomans, L Williams, N Preston, K Dacson; C Green, M Connor; A Shortland (captain), N Vinter, J Thorn, J Fenton, M Hess, M Slagter, S Hughes (rep P Hoar), R Edwards.
LEICESTER: W Hare; K Williams, P Dodge, C Woodward, R Barnwell; L Cusworth, M Merriman; J Deacon, P Wheeler, S Redfern, S Johnson (captain), N Joyce, A Hazlerigg, I Smith, D Black.
Referee: I Henderson (Scottish RU).

Chapter of errors finally resolved in Cardiff's favour

By Gerald Davies

Cardiff 26 Northampton 22

This was an odd patchwork of a game, with a mixture of good and bad in disappointingly unequal proportions. The scoreline looks interesting enough and, when broken down, it might look more impressive still because it shows that Cardiff won by three goals and two tries to two goals a try and two penalties. With only six of the 48 points coming from penalty kicks it could lead to a conclusion altogether different from the truth.

For the most part, however, it was a catalogue (though certainly not a comedy) of elementary errors. The pattern was set from the start. Both sides revealed a desire to *run* the ball but neither seemed capable of stringing together a collection of passes which would remotely resemble a complete movement. Passes went astray and unforced errors abounded; players inadvertently even bumped into each other.

Movement upon strained movement came to an abrupt and premature halt. Yet early on the home side scored a well-executed try from a delicate midfield manoeuvre. Evans came in at speed from the wing to take a swift pass from Gareth Davies who had dummy-scissored with his inside centre, Daniels. Evans linked with Barry who sent Lewis over to score, Davies coverting. Once Griffiths had replied with a penalty, though, the game reverted to its formless and mistake-ridden pattern.

Cardiff favoured the full lineout when Norster, particularly on the right-hand side of the field and using his left arm to reach high above everyone else, secured a supply of controlled possession. Northampton preferred the cunning spells of Cannon in the two-men version. He shortened or lengthened the two-men lines to good effect but, doggedly though Street and Griffiths played at half back, the visitors were short of skill and experience.

Northampton matched Cardiff in the scrums but it was the home side who gained most of the loose possession. Not that all this mattered very much, seeing that each of the Cardiff backs in turn seemed intent on acting as genial hosts by committing error after error and allowing the visitors to gain ground by default.

The malaise affected even the supremely consistent Holmes in the end. Yet sporadically Cardiff pulled themselves together to score good tries by Golding, Hutchings and Lewis, two of which Gareth Davies converted so that well into the second half they led 22—3.

With such a comfortable lead the home side felt confident enough to run penalty awards in front of the posts; they chose to carry out one of those intricate short penalty ploys which, in such circumstances, are invariably doomed to embarrassing failure. The ball was dropped, Taylor snatched it up and sent Summers on a long run for his try. Summers repeated the dose two minutes later and, with Griffiths converting both, they were back in the game.

After missing with three other opportunities, Griffiths finally hit the target with another penalty. Evans then settled Cardiff's account with a try and, two minutes into injury-time, Cannon was justly rewarded for his efforts by scoring a try.

CARDIFF: C Webber; S Evans, D Barry, P Daniels, N Hutchings; G Davies (captain), T Holmes; J Whitefoot, A Phillips, J Rawlings, R Lewis, R Norster, A Mogridge, O Golding, R Lakin.
NORTHAMPTON: W MacFarlane; M Summers, R Barrow, G Taylor, N Underwood; A Griffiths, A Street; I Maciejewski, J Raphael, N Fox, G Wilson, V Cannon, K Jensen, G Poole, C Folwell.
Referee: E Davies (Welsh RU).

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Football

Greenwood could yet be proved a realist

By Stuart Jones
Football Correspondent

Always overshadowed this weekend by some thoughts from abroad. Switzerland's astonishing victory in Romania has left group four's door to the World Cup creaking on its rusty hinges and, with only four games left, all five persistently unpredictable sides are huddled together on the threshold of qualification. England are still on top but Hungary, with two games in hand, are only one point behind.

The result in Bucharest has not only put England's defeat in Switzerland during the summer in a clearer perspective but it also lends heavy support to the claim that if there are few outstanding sides in Europe, then there are equally few that can be considered "pushovers". Indeed, Switzerland and Norway, regarded as the weakest in the group, could still [illegible] the two representatives in Spain.

Group Four standings

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
England	7	3	1	3	12	8	7
Romania	7	2	3	2	5	5	7
Switzerland	6	2	2	2	9	9	6
Hungary	5	2	2	1	6	6	6
Norway	7	2	2	3	7	11	6

MATCHES TO PLAY: Oct 14: Hungary v Switzerland; Oct 31: Hungary v Norway; Nov 11: Switzerland v Romania; Nov 18: England v Hungary.

The vultures, circling above Ron Greenwood will have to be patient for at least another five weeks because, whatever happens in the intriguing intervening period England must still beat Hungary at Wembley on November 18 to go through. It bears a striking resemblance to a picture that is eight years old when England failed against Poland, also in their final group match at Wembley.

Mr Greenwood was accused of utmost optimism recently when he recalled that Italy had qualified on goal difference in 1978, and he felt that England could do so as well. He may yet be proved a realist and those who were all too ready to dismiss him, merely pessimists before their time. No wonder he bore the warmest of smiles when he came out for the second half at Maine Road on Saturday. By then he already knew the score.

He was one of a capacity 52,000 crowd who witnessed the traditional strength of the English game that is still envied throughout the world. The 103rd Manchester derby may have finished as a goalless draw but the fiery commitment of all 23 performers burned as brightly as the afternoon sun. Skill squeezed its way out into the fresh air but it had little chance to breathe, as so often in contests of such rarified atmosphere.

An old fixture it may be but the new boys among the £8m worth of talent on view provided the interest. Robson, in his first league appearance for Manchester United, accompanied his West Bromwich Albion colleague, Moses, in midfield at the expense of Coppell, a decision that adds to the speculation that the England winger may be sacrificed to balance United's books. With such a surplus of midfield players, it seems an unwise choice.

Coppell did come on, though, after half an hour to replace Birtles, who suffered a recurrence of his knee injury. But his partnership with Stapleton was one of relative discord after the opening harmony. McIlroy instead was given the wide role, operating almost exclusively as a left-wing here, and he came closest to breaking the deadlock with a lob that bounced on top of the bar.

Robson, himself, had a glorious chance to announce his arrival, but, after Birtles had put him through he shot tamely at Corrigan. He almost scored later with a replica of his stumbling effort for England in Norway and he had another ruled out. Wilkins, too, was denied by Corrigan when he fired towards the top corner from 25 yards.

Robson's arrival has stirred those around him, particularly Wilkins, and City, although matching them for endeavour under the inspiration of Hartford, their prodigal son, looked dangerous only from corners taken by Hutchison. Bond had one near-post header cleared off the line and Tueart sent another into Bailey's welcoming embrace. The future of Caton also looks limited. The manager's son took his centrally defensive position and combined impressively with Reid.

The return of Francis cannot come soon enough if City are to build a challenge to either their neighbourly rivals, now fifth, or even those above. Ipswich town maintained their position as favourites with O'Callaghan's first goal for 21 months and Swansea City kept their perfect home record with the aid of James and Thompson against Arsenal, whose search for goals is as fruitful as their search for a replacement for Stapleton.

It was not visitors' day in the first division. None of the 11, sharing the meagre total of three goals, gained more than a point. No one suffered more than Southampton, who have now conceded 15 in their last four League games. Worthington and Whatmore each scored two for Birmingham. Ball, incensed for an hour about a penalty decision, was eventually sent off with Dennis three minutes from the end.

Leeds United, too, cannot solve their defensive problems and Cherry added to them at Anfield by beating his own goalkeeper. Rush claimed the other two but Dalglish missed a chance to end his barren spell in the league that stretches back 11 months. He was one of three to strike the woodwork.

Aston Villa followed their usual pattern. Shaw scored again and they drew for the sixth time this season, a sequence that is allowing the title to slip almost too far away from them already. Perhaps they should take heart from events behind the Iron Curtain. The unexpected can, and often does, happen.

MANCHESTER CITY: J Corrigan; R Ranson, K Bond, N Reid, P Power, T Caton, D Tueart, M O'Neill, T Hutchison, A Hartford, K Reeves.
MANCHESTER UNITED: G Bailey; J Gidman, A Albiston, R Wilkins, K Moran, M Buchan, B Robson, G Birtles (sub S Coppell), F Stapleton, S McIlroy, R Moses.
Referee: J Hunting (Leicester).

Swiss raise their own hopes of qualifying

Switzerland's surprising 2-1 win over Romania in Bucharest in European qualifying group four revived their own hopes of qualifying for the World Cup finals.

The Swiss fell behind in 57 minutes after a blank first half, Balaci scoring direct from a free kick. Zappa equalized 11 minutes later and then, with 13 minutes to go Luethy, who had come on as substitute, scored the winning goal to stun the crowd of 80,000.

In Leipzig, Poland made sure of a place in the World Cup finals by beating East Germany 3-2 on Saturday in a match that riveted a crowd of 85,000. The Poles caught the East German defence unawares when Szarmach, aged 38, scored in the first minute. Soon afterwards Smolarek raced through to make it 2-0.

The East Germans, needing a win to retain hope of a place in the finals, recovered well and pressed until half time—but without success. The Poles lost Szarmach, injured after scoring the first goal—his thirty-second in 59 internationals—and Iwan replaced him. Soon after half time Schnuphase scored for the Germans from a penalty but Smolarek restored the Poles' two-goal margin. Midway through the half, Streich cut the German deficit for the second and last time. Only one team qualifies from European group seven. Malta is the other country in the group.

In Auckland a linesman was injured in a violent aftermath to Kuwait's unexpected 2—1 victory over New Zealand. Nobnom Ausukont of Thailand received a facial cut as local supporters reacted angrily to their side's defeat in the Asia-Oceania final qualifying group.

The Indonesian referee Hardjowasito Sudarso, who awarded Kuwait two penalties and gave them 33 free kicks to New Zealand's 10, and the two linesmen were escorted to the dressing rooms by police as the crowd pelted them with cans and sprayed beer in their faces. Six people were reported to have been arrested.

Trouble started during the match when a spectator ran across the goalmouth and threw a can at the referee after he had awarded Kuwait a penalty. Play was suspended for nearly 10 minutes as the referee discussed the incident with police and international football federation (FIFA) officials. A crowd of 35,000, the biggest to watch a football match in New Zealand, saw the home team take a twenty-third-minute lead through Wooddin, who scored with a left-foot shot from outside the penalty area.

Kuwait equalized when Al-Dekheel converted the second of their penalties soon after the interval and won the match when Yacoub headed a low cross into the net eight minutes from the end. New Zealand still head the group but Kuwait are now one point behind with two matches in hand.

☐ Exclusive coverage of England's World Cup qualifying match against Hungary at Wembley on November 18, will be shown on BBC-1 television.

Winners and losers have a common moan

By Hunter Davies
Tottenham Hotspur 2 Stoke City 0

It was like a funeral after the match, when the two managers arrived to meet the press, senior prefects in their neat clothes and striped ties, solemnly addressing the scruffy scribes, standing dutifully to attention, heads bowed. Managers, by their nature, tend to be moaners, obsessed by the mistakes, but this was ridiculous.

"They didn't cause us many problems," Richie Barker of Stoke said, which was a right fib for a start. Spurs might have scored five, but for Stoke's goalkeeper, Fox, and a bit of good fortune. "We could have snatched a draw," which was true enough, as Roberts gave a terrible back pass when Spurs were only one ahead, but it would have been grossly unfair.

"We didn't come to defend, but when you play at Tottenham you know they're going to have a lot of the ball, especially with Ardiles on song. They deserved to win but I don't think they'll win the league. Anyone can win a cup . . . ."

What a moaning Minnie. Then it was Keith Burkinshaw's turn and he practically had us all in tears. Villa had a serious hamstring problem and Crooks was shattered, having returned to the team when not quite fit. "I've just done a count-up and we've now got ten of the pros out injured. We've had three cartilages already this season."

But he must have been pleased with Ardiles and Hoddle: "Ardiles and Hoddle are class players but they often think they can knock it through a six-inch gap when it's not on. They should be spreading it out more. The whole team now knocks it to each other so much that they start enjoying it and forget it's only 0—0 and we need some goals."

Well, I enjoyed it anyway. Not a classic but a keen, clean game with some good passing movements from both sides. On goal chances and the run of play, Spurs could have won 5—2. It's their fifth win on the trot without a goal against, which must be some sort of record for them and takes them to third place in the league.

Stoke are known as a team in which nobody is known, which can be a strength when they're playing well and the unit is working, but Saturday was not one of their better days. Mr Barker's plot was to bring back "Inchy", which as everyone in the Potteries knows, means little Adrian Heath, and play him in midfield, leaving Maguire to forage upfield, but it failed and the Spurs midfield ran 75 per cent of the game.

They could have scored more if Archibald and Crooks had been linking better. Crooks had done well two days previously in a warm-up game against the boys of Winchester School, but was obviously not quite used to playing against grown-ups. He was fading fast towards the end, then surprisingly scored the second goal, after a volley from Hazard (who had come on for Villa) rebounded into his path.

The first goal was on the face of it equally fortuitous. It was a rebound off the post, a rasping drive from Miller, of all people, but in reality it was a brilliantly-taken goal, though without the benefit of a television flashback you'll have to take my word for it. It must have come off the woodwork at about 400 mph, at an acute angle, but Ardiles controlled it in a trice, beat the goalkeeper and tapped it in. He's like a clockwork ferret with the quickest, most direct football brain in British football. Hoddle is like a ballet dancer and is always a pleasure to watch.

Come on, Mr Barker, no match with those two playing can ever be dull? "Well, if I lived in London and I was just a football fan, well, I'd definitely watch Spurs. In fact I'd have a season ticket."

TOTTENHAM HOTSPUR: R Clemence; C Hughton, P Miller, G Roberts, R Villa (sub, M Hazard), S Perryman, O Ardiles, S Archibald, A Galvin, G Hoddle, G Crooks.
STOKE CITY: P Fox; R Evans, [illegible] Hampton, A Dodd, B O'Callaghan, Smith, P Griffiths, A Heath, L Chapman, P Bracewell, P Maguire (sub, S Bould).
Referee: T Glasson (Wiltshire).

Careless finishing is Ipswich's blemish

By Vince Wright
Ipswich Town 1 Wolverhampton 0

Without looking totally convincing, Ipswich Town returned to winning ways in the league to maintain their one-point lead at the top of the first division and increase the problems of Wolverhampton Wanderers, who have only Leeds United below them. John Barnwell, the Wolves manager whose future at Molineux is in doubt, was left to reflect on the club's third defeat in eight days but on this occasion they were far from disgraced.

After setbacks against Aberdeen in the Uefa Cup and Southampton in the championship, it was important for Ipswich to assert themselves again. Their superiority was never in question but because they failed to capitalize on a magnificent early goal by O'Callaghan there was always a suspicion that Wolves might pinch a point. That suspicion was almost confirmed when a typically forceful header by Andy Gray fully extended Cooper and when the younger Matthews spooned the ball over the crossbar from a promising position.

It was a better match than the score suggests. Ipswich were brimming with skill and ideas and such was the variety of their play that Wolves did not know where the next attack was coming from. Wolves were game but courage and resolution were insufficient against probably the most accomplished team in the Football League. Only careless finishing prevented a handsome Ipswich victory.

Gray, subject of a £1m bid from Leeds, may have played his last game for Wolves. Wolves themselves paid Aston Villa £1m for Gray's services two years ago, but his departure could be a good thing for both player and club because in the present Molineux set-up he is a square peg in a round hole.

Gray thrives on centres, preferably head high, but as Wolves have no wingers he is receiving inadequate service. How Gray must have wished that O'Callaghan had been playing for Wolves. His accurate crossing from either wing brought roars of approval from the Ipswich crowd. Meanwhile, Gray was being comfortably contained by Osman and Butcher as well as being hindered by the absence of Richards and Eves.

Wolves made an inauspicious start. After three minutes their captain Gallagher was booked for hacking at Gates and five minutes later they fell behind to the best goal I have seen this season. O'Callaghan, preferred to Steggles by Bobby Robson, Ipswich's manager, gathered Muhren's long diagonal cross near the byline, jinked inside Hibbitt and outside Palmer before driving a bullet of a shot past Bradshaw.

With Ipswich in full cry Wolves must have been fearing a repeat of their 5—0 drubbing at Manchester United the previous Saturday, but their luck was in. Mariner is not at his sharpest just now and Gates seemed fated not to score. Wolves were more disciplined in the second half and Ipswich still had enough chances to have put the game beyond their reach.

IPSWICH TOWN: P Cooper; M Mills, S McCall, F Thijssen, R Osman, T Butcher, J Wark, A Muhren, P Mariner, K O'Callaghan, E Gates.
WOLVERHAMPTON WANDERERS: P Bradshaw; G Palmer, D Parkin, H Atkinson, J Gallagher, R Villazan, K Hibbitt, W Clarke, A Gray, N Bell, M Matthews (sub, C Brazier).
Referee: A Ward (London).



Everton's goalkeeper, Arnold, stretches in vain for Martin's scoring header.

Agony for Cross as Everton ride their luck

By Clive White
West Ham 1 Everton 1

David Cross went part of the way in justifying the striker's adage that "you have got to miss 'em to score 'em" on Saturday. He missed five; and scored none. Such a failure rate was bound to reflect badly on West Ham United, who dropped their third pair of home points this season.

John Lyall, the West Ham manager, complained that they were not ruthless enough in their finishing and bemoaned the give-away goal. It reminded him momentarily of the bad old good old days when West Ham were a soft-touch for anyone up or down on their luck. There is nothing generous about them nowadays, apart from the lavish helpings of good football they serve up. And they have Bonds and Lampard to remind them of lean times.

There is no doubting their keenness to win and of Cross's close encounters—two were in fact goals disallowed for offside by the adventurous No 9. The trouble was that having conceded a silly goal in the first minute they were always under pressure to catch up and win the game.

Everton could scarcely believe their luck after 59 seconds when Martin, under no pressure, played a neat pass inside to McMahon. Touched no doubt by such hospitality, McMahon mis-struck his shot, but the ball still bobbled feebly past McAlister in goal. What a welcome for the new reserve goalkeeper. But from then on Everton barely trod a blade of grass in the opposition penalty area.

Twice Brooking bisected their defence as clearly as if he had used a scalpel, but Cross and Goddard bungled it with blunt finishing. In the fortieth minute Brooking was clumsily brought down by Lyons and from Stewart's free kick, taken nearly 10 yards in from where the foul occurred, Martin pounded in a header at the far post.

Tom Bune's refereeing was slack here and again when Bonds fouled Ferguson crudely. Not a word of warning, not a line of writing. Yet within minutes McMahon and Lyons, both of Everton, were spelling out their names for similar misdemeanours. But it was West Ham who claimed the greatest injustice as the final arrow from the bow of Cross almost pierced the Everton bar.

WEST HAM UNITED: T McAlister; R Stewart, F Lampard, W Bonds, A Martin, A Devonshire, J Neighbour, P Goddard, D Cross, T Brooking, G Pike.
EVERTON: J Arnold; G Stevens, J Bailey, M Higgins, M Lyons, M Thomas, S McMahon, A Biley (sub, E O'Keefe), M Ferguson, T Ross, J McBride.
Referee: T G Bune (Cranley).

Jackett has a solution for Watford

By Nicholas Harling
Watford 3 Orient 0

Possession being nine points of the law, Watford should have raised their goal difference by a much more appreciable proportion with the amount of ball they had on Saturday.

Graham Taylor, their manager, agreed. "We had so much possession that some of our younger players just didn't know what to do with it," he said after a match that, if not quite illustrating why Watford are near the top of the second division, certainly showed why Orient are propping it up.

During the week Mr Taylor had been quoted as saying he was baffled why more people did not attend Watford's home matches. For the first hour against Orient, his team, including four teenagers, provided him with the answer, displaying any amount of industry to keep Orient penned in their own half—but they showed much inclination to get out of it—but not the improvisation to crack the visitors' resistance.

The solution, it became apparent, was to go for the by-line as Jackett did before supplying Terry with his first senior goal, or to get at defenders in the manner ably demonstrated by Callaghan as a prelude to the next two goals.

In the 64th minute, two minutes after Terry, an impressive deputy for the injured Sims, had opened the scoring, Callaghan's run took him so deep into Orient's territory that Gray upended him at the expense of a caution as well as a free kick that was deftly curled in by Barnes.

In injury time, referee David Letts, having sensibly applied advantage after Roffey had done his illegal best to stop Callaghan, the ball was switched from Blissett to Barnes, who again scored with confidence belying his age. Until Watford scored, it had looked as if Day, goalkeeping in pain with an injured knee, might defy them.

With forwards of the calibre of Bowles and Taylor, it was a pity that Orient got the ball to them—too rarely for their skill to emerge in all but the most fleeting glimpses.

If Orient are to surviv[illegible] [illegible]tive means, better def[illegible] and defenders will be requir[illegible]

WATFORD: S Sherwood; [illegible] K Pritchett, L Taylor, S Terr[illegible], [illegible], N Callaghan, L Blissett, G Armstrong, K Jackett, J Barnes.
ORIENT: M Day; H Hughton, W Roffey, T Taylor, N Gray, T Cunningham, K Godfrey, R Silkman, S Bowles, J Margerrison, P Taylor.
Referee: D Letts (Basingstoke).

Webb puts England in semi-finals

From Gerry Harrison
Sydney, Oct 11
England 4 Egypt 2

England's young ambassadors, after being two down, scored four times to earn a place in the semi-finals of the World Youth championship. Neil Webb of Reading scored three times—his first goals for a year—against all the odds this hastily assembled collection of professionals and apprentices is looking capable of reaching the final.

But it is not entirely the story of another boost for England international morale. Neil Banfield of Crystal Palace, a key defender in the fast-moving set-up, was sent off three minutes from the end along with the Egyptian full back El Saied, for retaliation after being fouled. The manager, John Cartwright, called it "our worst performance so far".

Cartwright said: "The game should have been sewn up in the first quarter of an hour. We squandered chances and made silly mistakes at the back to let them in. The sending-off was stupid. Banfield was fouled, there was no danger and that should have been the end of it."

A controversial decision by the Uruguayan referee, Jose Martinez, led to Egypt's first goal. The Guatemalan linesman was flagging for offside as Helmi raced to the byeline. Greenall's challenge sent him flying and a penalty was given. At the second attempt the Egyptian captain, Abouzeid, scored. Then Phil Crosby of Grimsby, limping with a pulled calf muscle, sent a slack back pass towards his goalkeeper and Saleh nipped in to score.

Almost immediately Webb, playing on the right side of midfield at this stage, scored his first from an acute angle. After a half-time harangue from the manager, England poured forward in the second half with the substitute Kinsey (Manchester City) and Cooke (Sunderland) giving the side width up front. Cooke scored the equalizer after a good run by Wallace (Southampton). Then he set up another goal for Webb who was filling in at full back at this stage. Webb's third came direct from a free kick

ENGLAND: M Kendall; N Banfield, P Crosby (sub S Kinsey), S Robson, G Greenall, G Day, A Peake, T Finnigan (sub J Cooke), M Small, D Wallace, N Webb.
RESULTS: Quarter-final round: England 4, Egypt 2 (Sydney); Qatar 3, Brazil 2 (Newcastle); West Germany 1, Australia 0 (Canberra); Romania 2, Uruguay 1 (Melbourne).

Stein reaches end of his stand-by list

Joe Jordan, of AC Milan, and the Celtic winger Davie Provan have both been ruled out of Scotland's World Cup qualifying match against Northern Ireland in Belfast on Wednesday.

Davie Cooper, of Rangers, who was called in by Jock Stein, the manager, just before Saturday's match with Aberdeen as a replacement for Provan, injured a hamstring and has been forced to pull out. Provan failed a fitness test on his injured knee. Jordan, who scored in Scotland's match against Sweden a month ago, was not in the Milan team against Bologna yesterday.

Andy Gray, of Wolverhampton Wanderers, came in on Saturday, when Stein had heard that Jordan's fitness was in doubt, but he has now reached the end of his stand-by list.

The Bolton Wanderers' defender Gerry McElhinney has withdrawn from the Northern Ireland party. He dislocated his right toe playing against Leicester City on Saturday and is now encased in plaster. Billy Bingham, the manager, has replaced him with Tom Sloan, of Manchester United.

Gerry Armstrong (Watford) and Sammy McIlroy (Manchester United), who picked up weekend knocks, both reported fit and Gerry Mullan (Everton) takes over from the injured Derek Spence (Southend United).

Luton justly deny Oldham their chance of leading

By Tom German
Oldham Athletic 1 Luton Town 1

An encouraging start to a season blows the dust off statistics as well as stirring expectations in a club not exactly over-familiar with success. The instant mathematicians deduced that, provided the afternoon's sequence of results conformed to a particular formula, Oldham could find themselves heading the second division for the first time in something like 60 years.

The calculation was never put to serious scrutiny for one essential requirement was that Oldham, the only other unbeaten side in the section, should topple Luton, the leaders, who had won all four of their previous matches away from home. In the event, Luton properly denied Oldham that distinction.

Futcher was notably resolute against his old club and Hoolickin's ventures up the right flank were a useful aid to Oldham's attack, where Palmer and Wylde might have added to Athletic's solitary goal. That came shortly before the break when Atkinson seemed to step over, rather than round, a tackle; his centre was headed by Palmer against a post from where its obliging bounce left Wylde with little more to do than make contact.

Thereafter, Luton demonstrated why they have such a good record on opponents' grounds.

The wingers, Hill and Moss, advanced with more assurance and the middle men found themselves with more space to explore. Hill had a shot blocked close to the line. Horton put an opportunity wide and, as Oldham lived increasingly dangerously, Ryan somehow managed to get his head to a cross from Moss with both Hill and Stein queueing for it at the far post. Oldham finally wilted to White with six minutes of the match left. He took a pass 20 yards out, turned and detached himself from any challenge in a few brisk strides and aimed powerfully and accurately. Luton had their just reward.

OLDHAM ATHLETIC: P McDonnell; G Hoolickin, J Ryan, N Sinclair, K Clements, P Futcher, R Wylde, P Heaton, J Steel, R Palmer, P Atkinson.
LUTON TOWN: J Findlay; K Stephens, M Aizlewood, B Horton, M Saxby (sub R Antic), M Donaghy, R Hill, B Stein, S White, P Fuccillo, D Moss.
Referee: P J Richardson (Lincoln).

Spirit of Chesterfield knows no bounds

By John Nicholls
Reading 0 Chesterfield 2

Chesterfield thoroughly deserved the win at Elm Park on Saturday that increased their lead from one to three points at the top of the third division. They played with a conviction that the home side were never able to match and would have gladdened the heart of those managers who admire players that are "willing to die out on the pitch". Chesterfield might not be prepared to go this far, but they certainly could not be faulted for their effort while Reading seemed content merely to chance their arm now and then.

The pattern of the game was largely dictated by the weather which ensured there was little scope for flowing football. Heavy rain all morning and throughout the first half produced a soaking pitch and many unforced errors.

Chesterfield always seemed to have more players in action than Reading and their distribution from midfield was more positive. Bonnyman's support of his forwards was critical and he played a part in both goals. The first came after 35 minutes, at a time when the game was in danger of becoming bogged down with a spate of mistakes and free kicks. Bonnyman appeared on the right wing and his cross sailed unerringly to the far post where Crawford rose to head neatly past Fearon.

Half-way through the second half, soon after Reading's two best moves had been thwarted by offside, Bonnyman struck again. He seized a weak and unnecessary clearance by Hicks in front of goal and promptly threaded the ball through to Windridge. The winger's pace carried him past the square defence and Fearon was beaten again.

READING: R Fearon; J Williams, A Lewis, S Wood, M Hicks, S Hetzke, P Earles, M Kearney, G Heale, S Beavon, P Clarke.
CHESTERFIELD: J Turner; G Bellamy, S O'Neill, D Wilson, L Hunter, J Ridley, D Windridge, M Henderson, P Bonnyman, A Kowalski, A Crawford.
Referee: D Axcell (Southend-on-Sea).

Weekend results and tables

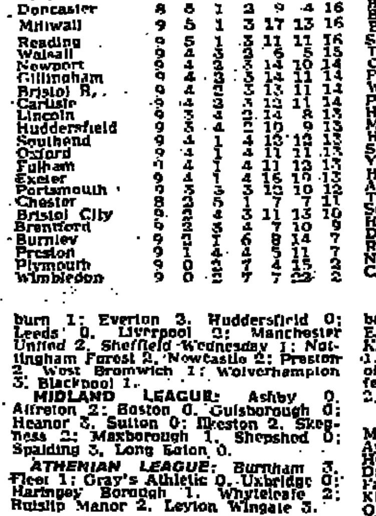
FIRST DIVISION: Birmingham City 4, Southampton 0; Coventry City 1, Aston Villa 1; Ipswich Town 1, Wolverhampton Wanderers 0; Liverpool 3, Leeds United 0; Manchester City 0, Manchester United 0; Middlesbrough 1, Nottingham Forest 1; Notts County 2, Sunderland 0; Swansea City 2, Arsenal 0; Tottenham Hotspur 2, Stoke City 0; West Bromwich Albion 0, Brighton & Hove Albion 0; West Ham United 1, Everton 1.

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Ipswich	9	6	2	1	19	11	20
Swansea	9	6	1	2	19	12	19
Tottenham	9	6	0	3	15	10	18
West Ham	9	4	5	0	18	9	17
Man United	10	4	4	2	12	5	16
Nottm Forest	9	4	3	2	12	11	15
Brighton	9	3	4	2	13	9	13
Liverpool	9	3	4	2	11	8	13
Southampton	9	4	1	4	17	19	13
Notts Co	9	4	1	4	14	16	13
Birmingham	9	3	3	3	16	12	12
Coventry	9	3	3	3	15	14	12
Man City	9	3	3	3	12	12	12
Everton	9	3	3	3	11	13	12
Stoke	9	3	1	5	16	16	10
Aston Villa	9	1	6	2	9	9	9
W B Albion	9	2	3	4	7	7	9
Arsenal	9	2	3	4	5	8	9
Middlesbrough	9	2	2	5	8	16	8
Sunderland	9	1	4	4	6	13	7
Wolverhampton	9	2	1	6	5	17	7
Leeds	10	1	3	6	7	21	6

SECOND DIVISION: Blackburn Rovers 2, Barnsley 1; Bolton Wanderers 0, Leicester City 3; Chelsea 2, Wrexham 0; Crystal Palace 3, Rotherham United 1; Grimsby Town 1, Cambridge United 2; Newcastle United 3, Derby County 0; Oldham Athletic 1, Luton Town 1; Queen's Park Rangers 2, Norwich City 0; Sheffield Wednesday 2, Cardiff City 1; Shrewsbury Town 1, Charlton Athletic 1; Watford 3, Orient 0.

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Luton	9	6	1	2	19	11	19
Watford	9	6	1	2	14	9	19
Sheffield W	9	6	1	2	11	6	19
Oldham	8	4	4	0	13	6	16
Chelsea	9	5	1	3	13	9	16
Newcastle	9	5	0	4	12	7	15
Q P Rangers	9	5	0	4	14	10	15
Leicester	9	4	3	2	13	9	15
Blackburn	9	5	0	4	10	10	15
Shrewsbury	9	4	2	3	11	13	14
C Palace	9	4	1	4	9	7	13
Grimsby	9	4	1	4	12	12	13
Norwich	9	4	1	4	12	15	13
Cambridge	9	4	0	5	10	10	12
Charlton	8	3	2	3	9	10	11
Barnsley	9	3	1	5	12	10	10
Rotherham	9	3	1	5	10	13	10
Derby Co	9	3	1	5	12	17	10
Wrexham	8	2	1	5	7	10	7
Cardiff	8	2	1	5	9	16	7
Bolton	9	2	0	7	5	16	6
Orient	9	1	1	7	3	15	4

THIRD DIVISION: Bristol City 0, Preston North End 0; Chester 2, Oxford United 2; Exeter City 3, Brentford 1; Huddersfield Town 1, Fulham 0; Lincoln City 5, Wimbledon 1; Newport County 1, Doncaster Rovers 0; Plymouth Argyle 1, Gillingham 2; Portsmouth 1, Burnley 2; Reading 0, Chesterfield 2; Swindon Town 2, Carlisle United 1.



	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Chesterfield	9	6	2	1	15	5	20
Swindon	9	5	2	2	15	7	17
Doncaster	8	5	1	2	9	4	16
Millwall	9	5	1	3	17	13	16
Reading	9	5	1	3	11	11	16
Walsall	9	4	3	2	6	5	15
Newport	9	4	2	3	14	10	14
Gillingham	9	4	2	3	14	11	14
Bristol R	9	4	2	3	13	11	14
Carlisle	9	4	2	3	13	11	14
Lincoln	9	3	4	2	14	8	13
Huddersfield	9	3	4	2	10	9	13
Southend	9	4	1	4	13	12	13
Oxford	9	4	1	4	11	11	13
Fulham	9	4	1	4	11	13	13
Exeter	9	4	1	4	16	19	13
Portsmouth	9	3	3	3	13	10	12
Chester	8	3	2	3	7	7	11
Bristol City	9	2	4	3	11	13	10
Brentford	9	2	3	4	7	10	9
Burnley	9	2	1	6	8	14	7
Preston	9	1	4	4	5	11	7
Plymouth	9	0	2	7	4	15	2
Wimbledon	9	0	2	7	7	22	2

FOURTH DIVISION: Blackpool 2, Torquay United 1; Bournemouth 1, Northampton Town 1; Crewe Alexandra 3, Scunthorpe United 0; Hartlepool 0, Peterborough United 1; Hereford United 2, Halifax Town 2; Mansfield Town 3, Hull City 3; Port Vale 0, Sheffield United 2; Tranmere Rovers 1, Bury 3; Wigan Athletic 2, Stockport County 1.

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Bradford C	9	7	1	1	28	12	22
Bournemouth	9	6	3	0	11	3	21
Blackpool	9	5	4	0	21	8	19
Bury	9	6	1	2	18	8	19
Sheffield Utd	9	6	1	2	16	8	19
Torquay	9	6	0	3	13	9	18
Colchester	9	5	1	3	20	9	16
Peterborough	8	4	3	1	12	6	15
Wigan	9	4	3	2	12	8	15
Port Vale	9	4	3	2	8	7	15
Hartlepool	9	4	1	4	14	15	13
Mansfield	9	3	1	5	13	13	10
Hereford	8	2	4	2	12	12	10
Stockport	9	3	1	5	10	11	10
York	9	3	1	5	15	19	10
Hull	9	2	3	4	14	17	9
Aldershot	9	2	3	4	12	16	9
Tranmere	9	2	3	4	7	13	9
Scunthorpe	9	2	2	5	7	16	8
Halifax	9	1	4	4	10	20	7
Darlington	9	0	6	3	7	15	6
Rochdale	9	1	3	5	5	15	5
Northampton	9	0	4	5	9	20	4
Crewe A	9	1	0	8	6	22	3



FA VASE: Preliminary round: Berkhamsted 2, Hazells (Aylesbury) 1; Welling United 2, Crockenhill 1; Canvey Island 2, Midland Bank 0; Bexhill 0, Tunbridge Wells 0 (aet); Herne Bay 1, Burgess Hill 2; Horley 3, Whitstable 3 (aet); Swanley 2, Hythe 2; Fisher Athletic 1, East Grinstead 2; Slade Green 0, Peacehaven 3; Corinthian Casuals 3, Worthing 1; Three Bridges [illegible] Old Salesians 1; Merstham 2, Chessington United 1, Ulysses 0; Erith and Belvedere 2, Dorking 1; Steyning [illegible] Arundel 2, Farnham 0; Frimley Green 1, Chichester 0; BAE (Weybridge) 2, Southwick 3 (aet); Chobham [illegible] 0, Eastleigh 0, Didcot 1; [illegible] 5, Littlehampton 5 (aet); Beckenham 1, Eton Manor 1; Banstead 2, [illegible] Heathside 1.

Egham 4, Thame 0; Chertsey 2, [illegible]ford 0; Flackwell Heath 2, Kidlington 1; Marlow 4, Abingdon Town [illegible]; Southall 2, Wallingford 1; Leighton [illegible] Chipping Norton 5; Bracknell 3, [illegible] 1; Portfield 1, Totton 2; [illegible] 3, Calne 0; Pagham 7, St [illegible] (Guernsey) 0; Melksham 1, [illegible] 1 (aet); Immediate Bristol St [illegible] 1, Evesham 0; Chippenham 3, [illegible] 0; Shortwood 3, Fairford [illegible]; Portway Bristol 2, Malson [illegible] 1; Forest Green 5, Worrall [illegible] Wilton Rovers 2, Park 1; [illegible] 8, Cadbury Heath 2; Bristol [illegible] Farm 6, Malmesbury Victoria 3; [illegible] 1, Imperial Bristol 1; Larkhall [illegible] St George 0, Yate 3; [illegible] 3, Radstock 2; Penhill 4; [illegible] 0, Backwell United 0; Avon [illegible] 1, Odd Down 4; Appledore [illegible] Rovers 1 (aet); Ilminster [illegible] Athletic 0; Newquay 2, [illegible] 0; Ottery St Mary 0, Wade[illegible] 3, Histon 0; Soham 2, Crane [illegible]; Beccles 3, Tiptree 5 (aet); Somersham 0, Felixstowe 3; Coggeshall 1, Bungay 2; Braintree 2, St Neots 0; March 1, Clacton 0; Brightlingsea 0, Haybridge Swifts 2; Harwich and Parkeston 5, Saffron Walden 2; Ampthill 5, Sandy Albion 2; Letchworth 2, Atherstone 0, Polton 0; Stansted 1 (aet); Maldon 1, Wivenhoe 3; Selby 4, Harpenden 4 (aet); Crown and Manor 0, Arlesey 1; Witham 3, Hoddesdon 1 (aet); Hemel Hempstead 2, Wootton BC 1; Baldock 3, Edgware 3; Barkingside 5, Epping 4; Pirton 0, Kingsbury 1; Amersham 2, Tansley 1; Sawbridgeworth 1, Old Esthamelans 5; Greenwich Borough 2, Woodford 4 (aet); Shillington 3, Chalfont St Peter 1; Sintfold 2, East Thurrock 1; Fryston CW 2, Loughborough United 1.

Bourne Town 2, Anstey Nomads 1; Arnold Kingswell 3, Paget Rangers 2 (aet); Oldbury United 3, Tividale 1; Racing Club Warwick 7, Rothwell Town 1; Walsall Wood 5, Moreton 1; Solihull Borough [illegible], Wolverton Town 3; Holbeach 1, Chatteris 0; Melton 1, Haverhill Rovers 3; Great Yarmouth 6, Downham 1; Diss 2, Wroxham 2 (aet); Stowmarket 1, Ely City 4; Brantham Athletic 1, Wisbech 1; Roker 4, Darlington RA 0; Chester Le Street 5, South Shields 0; Cretna 2, Wingate 1 (aet); Stobswood W 1, Peterlee Newtown 2; Nunthorpe Athletic 1, Harrogate Town 1 (aet); Pilkington 3, Clitheroe 0; Eastwood (Hanley) 2, BSC (Parkgate) 0; Appleby Frodingham 5, Immingham Town 3 (aet).

FOOTBALL COMBINATION: Arsenal 0, Fulham 2; Leicester 0, Swindon 2; Luton 4, Crystal Palace 0; Norwich 0, Watford 1; Oxford United 0, Bristol City 2; Southampton 3, Queens Park Rangers 2.

CENTRAL LEAGUE: Aston Villa 0, Coventry 0; Burnley 1, Stoke 3; Bury 0, Manchester City 1; Derby 1, Blackburn 1; Everton 3, Huddersfield 0; Leeds 0, Liverpool 2; Manchester United 2, Sheffield Wednesday 1; Nottingham Forest 2, Newcastle 2; Preston 2, West Bromwich 1; Wolverhampton 3, Blackpool 1.



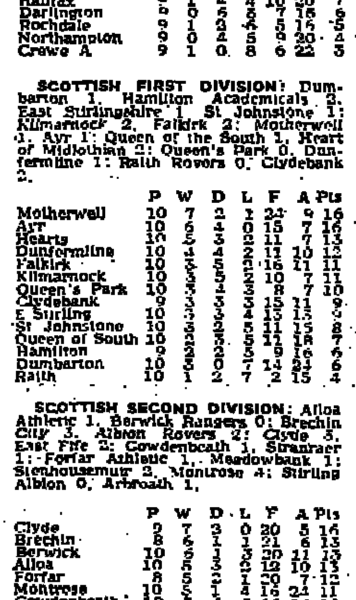
MIDLAND LEAGUE: Ashby 0, Alfreton 2; Boston 0, Guisborough 0; Heanor 3, Sutton 0; Ilkeston 2, Skegness 2; Maxborough 1, Shepshed 0; Spalding 3, Long Eaton 0.

ATHENIAN LEAGUE: Burnham 3, Fleet 1; Gray's Athletic 0, Uxbridge 0; Haringey Borough 1, Whyteleafe 2; Ruislip Manor 2, Leyton Wingate 3.

ARTHURIAN LEAGUE: Premier division: Old Chigwellians 2, Old Carthusians 4; Old Malvernians 1, Old Brentwoods 3. First division: Old Aldenhamians 2, Old Bradfieldians 0; Old Ardinians 1, Old Etonians 2; Old [illegible]

ISTHMIAN LEAGUE: Premier division: Bishop's Stortford 1, Carshalton Athletic 4; Boreham Wood 1, Dulwich Hamlet 2; Croydon 3, Hitchin Town 0; Harrow Borough 3, Tooting and Mitcham 2; Hayes 2, Woking 2; Leatherhead 5, Harlow Town 2; Slough Town 1, Leytonstone and Ilford 0; Staines Town 2, Hendon 4; Sutton United 2, Bromley 1; Wycombe Wanderers 0, Barking 0. First division: Chesham United 3, Aveley 2; Clapton 0, Walton and Hersham 0; Hertford Town 1, Feltham 2; Hornchurch 0, Kingstonian 2; Lewes 3, Farnborough Town 4; Metropolitan Police 3, St Alban's City 0; Oxford City 4, Ware 0; Tilbury 0, Bognor Regis Town 4; Wembley 0, Hampton 3; Wokingham Town 1, Epsom and Ewell 0. Second division: Barton Rovers 5, Rainham Town 1; Eastbourne United 1, Tring Town 3; Finchley 2, Camberley Town 1; Hungerford Town 1, Basildon United 0; Molesey 0, Cheshunt 2.

SCOTTISH FIRST DIVISION: Dumbarton 1, Hamilton Academicals 3; East Stirlingshire 1, St Johnstone 1; Kilmarnock 2, Falkirk 2; Motherwell 1, Ayr 1; Queen of the South 1, Heart of Midlothian 2; Queen's Park 0, Dunfermline 1; Raith Rovers 0, Clydebank 2.

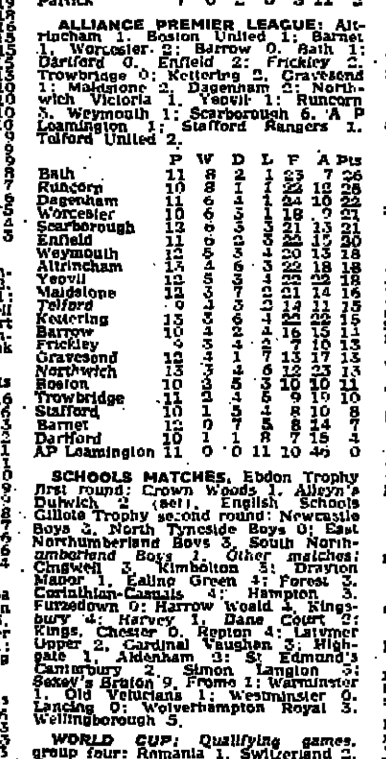


	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Motherwell	10	7	2	1	24	9	16
Ayr	10	6	4	0	15	7	16
Hearts	10	5	3	2	11	7	13
Dunfermline	10	4	4	2	11	10	12
Falkirk	10	3	5	2	16	11	11
Kilmarnock	10	3	5	2	10	7	11
Queen's Park	10	3	4	3	8	7	10
Clydebank	9	3	3	3	15	11	9
E Stirling	10	3	3	4	13	13	9
St Johnstone	10	3	2	5	11	15	8
Queen of South	10	2	3	5	11	18	7
Hamilton	9	2	2	5	9	16	6
Dumbarton	10	3	0	7	14	24	6
Raith	10	1	2	7	2	15	4

SCOTTISH SECOND DIVISION: Alloa Athletic 1, Berwick Rangers 0; Brechin City 3, Albion Rovers 2; Clyde 3, East Fife 2; Cowdenbeath 1, Stranraer 1; Forfar Athletic 1, Meadowbank 1; Stenhousemuir 2, Montrose 4; Stirling Albion 0, Arbroath 1.

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Clyde	9	7	2	0	20	5	16
Brechin	8	6	1	1	21	6	13
Berwick	10	6	1	3	20	11	13
Alloa	10	5	3	2	12	10	13
Forfar	8	5	2	1	20	7	12
Montrose	10	5	1	4	16	24	11
Cowdenbeath	10	3	4	3	16	14	10
Meadowbank	10	3	4	3	13	14	10
Arbroath	10	3	2	5	11	20	8
Albion	10	3	1	6	17	19	7
East Fife	10	2	2	6	13	18	6
Stirling A	9	1	3	5	[illegible]	9	5
Stranraer	10	2	1	7	13	24	5
Stenhousemuir	10	1	3	6	8	21	5

SCOTTISH PREMIER DIVISION: Airdrieonians 4, Dundee 3; Dundee United 0, Partick Thistle 0; Hibernian 4, Morton 0; Rangers 0, Aberdeen 0; St Mirren 1, Celtic 2.



	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Celtic	7	7	0	0	19	6	14
Aberdeen	7	4	1	2	11	7	9
St Mirren	7	3	2	2	10	10	8
Hibernian	7	2	3	2	10	6	7
Rangers	6	2	3	1	8	6	7
Dundee Utd	6	2	2	2	11	7	6
Morton	7	3	0	4	5	10	6
Airdrie	7	2	1	4	13	21	5
Dundee	7	2	0	5	12	18	4
Partick	7	0	2	5	3	11	2

ALLIANCE PREMIER LEAGUE: Altrincham 1, Boston United 1; Barnet 1, Worcester 2; Barrow 0, Bath 1; Dartford 0, Enfield 2; Frickley 2, Trowbridge 0; Kettering 2, Gravesend 1; Maidstone 2, Dagenham 2; Northwich Victoria 1, Yeovil 1; Runcorn 3, Weymouth 1; Scarborough 6, A P Leamington 1; Stafford Rangers 1, Telford United 2.



	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Bath	11	8	2	1	23	7	26
Runcorn	10	8	1	1	22	12	25
Dagenham	11	6	4	1	24	10	22
Worcester	10	6	3	1	18	9	21
Scarborough	12	6	3	3	21	13	21
Enfield	11	6	2	3	22	15	20
Weymouth	12	5	3	4	20	13	18
Altrincham	13	4	6	3	22	18	18
Yeovil	12	5	3	4	22	22	18
Maidstone	12	3	7	2	21	14	16
Telford	10	4	3	3	14	11	15
Kettering	13	3	6	4	22	22	15
Barrow	10	4	2	4	16	15	14
Frickley	9	3	4	2	7	10	13
Gravesend	12	4	1	7	13	17	13
Northwich	13	3	4	6	12	23	13
Boston	10	2	5	3	10	10	11
Trowbridge	11	2	4	5	9	19	10
Stafford	10	1	5	4	8	10	8
Barnet	12	0	7	5	8	14	7
Dartford	10	1	1	8	7	15	4
AP Leamington	11	0	0	11	10	46	0

SCHOOLS MATCHES, Ebdon Trophy first round: Crown Woods 1, Alleyn's Dulwich 2 (aet). English Schools Gillote Trophy second round: Newcastle Boys 3, North Tyneside Boys 0; East Northumberland Boys 3, South Northumberland Boys 1. Other matches: Chigwell 3, Kimbolton 3; Drayton Manor 1, Ealing Green 4; Forest 3, Corinthian-Casuals 4; Hampton 3, Furzedown 0; Harrow Weald 4, Kingsbury 4; Harvey 1, Dane Court 2; Kings, Chester 0, Repton 4; Latymer Upper 2, Cardinal Vaughan 3; Highgate 1, Aldenham 3; St Edmund's Canterbury 2, Simon Langton 5; Sexey's Bruton 9, Frome 1; Warminster 1, Old Velucians 1; Westminster 0, Lancing 0; Wolverhampton Royal 3, Wellingborough 5.

WORLD CUP: Qualifying games, group four: Romania 1, Switzerland 2. Group seven: East Germany 2, Poland 3. African zone, semi-final, first leg: Nigeria 0, Algeria 2. Asia-Oceania zone: New Zealand 1, Kuwait 2.

ULSTER CUP: Ards 2, Larne 1; Ballymena 1, Portadown 4; Crusaders 1, Bangor 3; Distillery 1, Linfield 0; Glentoran 3, Coleraine 0; Glenavon 0, Cliftonville 1.

SOUTHERN LEAGUE: Midland division: Banbury 2, Cambridge City 2; Cheltenham 1, Milton Keynes 1; Corby 1, Bridgend 1; Kidderminster 1, Bedworth 0; Merthyr Tydfil 1, Minehead 0; Nuneaton 3, Gloucester 0; Redditch [illegible] 3, Hillingdon 0; Dorchester 5, [illegible]grove 2; Witney Town 0, Bedford 1. Southern Division: Addlestone and Weybridge 0, Hounslow 0; Andover 1, Hastings 1; Ashford 2, Salisbury 1; Basingstoke 3, Aylesbury 2; Chelmsford 3, Hillingdon 0; Dorchester 6, Thanet United 0; Dover 2, Crawley 0; Fareham Town 2, Folkestone 1; Tonbridge 2, Gosport 4; Waterlooville 1, Canterbury 0; Wealdstone 2, Dunstable 0.

NORTHERN PREMIER LEAGUE: Bangor City 3, Buxton 1; Burton Albion 2, Witton Albion 1; Goole 0, Tamworth 1; Grantham 4, Workington 2; King's Lynn 2, South Liverpool 2; Lancaster 1, Gainsborough 1; Macclesfield 2, Morecambe 1; Matlock 2, Mossley 2; Netherfield 0, Oswestry 1; Southport 2, Gateshead 0; Worksop 2, Marine 2.

European leagues

ITALIAN: Bologna 0, Milan 0; Catanzaro 1, Ascoli 0; Fiorentina 1, Avellino 0; Genoa 0, Roma 1; Juventus 1, Cagliari 0; Napoli 2, Como 0; Udinese 3, Torino 2.

SPANISH: Espanol 0, Osasuna 1; Valencia 4, Athletic de Bilbao 0; Zaragoza 2, Real Madrid 2; Hercules 3, Betis 1; Sevilla 3, Cadiz 1; Athletico de Madrid 3, Las Palmas 1; Real Sociedad 3, Gijon 0; Santander 4, Castellon 1; Valladolid 2, Barcelona 3.

Yesterday

Third division

Millwall	(1) 2	Walsall	(0) 0	
McKenna, Massey				6,089

Fourth division

Bradford	(0) 4	Aldershot	(1) 1	
Black pen, McFarlane, Campbell, McNiven		Lucas		6,254
Rochdale	(0) 1	Colchester	(0) 2	
Wellings		Allinson, McDonough		1,366

Today's fixtures

Kick-off 7.30 unless stated

ALLIANCE PREMIER LEAGUE: Altrincham v Runcorn; Northwich Victoria v Barrow; Worcester v Maidstone.

SOUTHERN LEAGUE CUP: Second Round Replay: Kidderminster v Witney Town. Southern Division: Poole v Wealdstone; Salisbury v Fareham Town.

NORTHERN PREMIER LEAGUE: Matlock v Bangor City.

F.A. CUP: Second qualifying round replay — Farnborough Town v Wick; Droylesden v Netherfield.

F.A. YOUTH CUP: Second round: Alvechurch v Northampton.

OTHER MATCH: Brentford v San Jose Earthquakes.

Rugby Union

COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP: Cheshire 7, Yorkshire 28; Cumbria 3, Northumberland 15; Gloucestershire 32, Devon 3; Durham 9, Lancashire 44; Somerset 9, Cornwall 18.

CLUB MATCHES: Bath 7, Liverpool 6; Birkenhead Park 28, Bradford 12; Blackheath 6, Newport 16; Bridgend 26, London Welsh 12; Bristol 15, Wasps 7; Cambridge University 60, Guy's Hospital 4; Cardiff 26, Northampton 22; Ebbw Vale 12, Pontypridd 16; Gosforth 23, Tynedale 4; Harlequins 3, Gloucester 3; Harrogate 16, Nuneaton 3; Hartlepool Rovers 3, Northern 19; Headingley 22, Huddersfield 3; London Irish 30, Esher 4; Loughborough Students 9, New Brighton 6; Maesteg 15, Aberavon 10; Manchester 3, Broughton Park 13; Metropolitan Police 16, Cheltenham 8; Morley 18, Sheffield 9; Moseley 36, West Hartlepool 0; Nottingham 30, Fylde 6; Orrell 12, Waterloo 6; Otley 15, Halifax 6; Penarth 18, South Glamorgan Institute 36; Pontypool 26, Bedford 19; Preston Grasshoppers 17, Hull and East Riding 9; Richmond 6, Leicester 6; Rosslyn Park 9, London Scottish 16; Roundhay 22, Middlesbrough 3; Sale 12, Neath 25; Saracens 19, Streatham/Croydon 10; Wanderers 9, Coventry 40; Wilmslow 3, Wakefield 10.

SCOTTISH FIRST DIVISION: Gala 60, Melrose 3; Hawick 43, Gordonians 9; Heriot's 25, Boroughmuir 7; Jedforest 25, Watsonians 16; Kelso 32, Selkirk 6; Stewart's Melville FP 10, West of Scotland 22.

SCHOOLS MATCHES: Allhallows 6, King's, Bruton 20; Bedford 29, Mill Hill 10; Bedford Modern 13, Berkhamsted 18; Bethany 17, King's, Rochester 0; Bishop's Stortford 3, Bancroft 3; Bromsgrove 9, Wrekin 18; Broxbourne 17, Coifs 0; Campion 10, Woolverstone Hall 8; Canford 0, King's, Taunton 12; Chatham House 12, Duke of York's 8; Christ's Hospital 26, Brighton 7; Churcher's 12, St John's, Southsea 11; Clifton 7, Downside 0; Cockermouth GS 6, Whitehaven GS 21; Colston's 10, Bristol Cathedral 6; Cranbrook 4, Eltham 11; Crown Woods 0, Langley Park 15; Dartford GS 12, St Mary's, Sidcup 9; Deacon's 28, Hinchinbrook 13; Desborough 4, Gunnersbury 10; Dulwich 6, Haileybury 0; Durham 15, St Bees 0; Eastbourne 3, Epsom 6; Eton 18, Oratory 6.

Felsted 3, Colchester RGS 7; Fettes 54, Strathallan 0; Guildford RGS 11, St John's, Leatherhead 6; Haberdashers, Aske's, Hatcham 16, Emmanuel 10; Hardye's 24, King Edward VI, Southampton 8; Harrow 3, St Edward's, Oxford 15; High Wycombe RGS 12, St Benedict's 3; Tiptherholme GS 28, Cardinal Hinsley 6; Howard 0, Gravesend 38; Hurstpierpoint 16, Worth 4; Hymer's 9, Pocklington 6; Ipswich 10, Gresham's 4; Judd 41, St Dunstan's 0; Kelly 26, Shebbear 7; Kent College, Canterbury 13, St Lawrence 0; KCS, Wimbledon 6, St George's, Weybridge 9; King Edward VI, Lichfield 3, Lichfield Friary 12; King Edward VII, Lytham 3, Arnold 7; King's, Canterbury 7, St Paul's 3; King's, Worcester 11, Warwick 10; Leeds GS 12, Mount St Mary's 12; Liverpool College 18, Manchester GS 3; Lord Williams's, Thame 11, Oxford 0; Loughborough GS 10, Bishop Vesey's GS 11.

Maidstone GS 40, Chislehurst and Sidcup GS 0; Marling 28, King's, Gloucester 6; Marlborough 13, Bishop Wordsworth 6; Merchant Taylor's, Northwood 16, St Edmund's, Ware 0; Milton Abbey 3, Dauntsey's 5; Monkton Combe 3, Prior Park 7; Newcastle RGS 6, Ampleforth 11; Normanton 64, King's, Pontefract 6; Norwich 18, Framlingham 3; Oakham 9, Trent 4; Plymouth 13, Monmouth 28; Queen Elizabeth GS, Barnet 9, Haberdashers' Aske's, Elstree 4; Queen Elizabeth GS, Wakefield 19, Skipton GS 9; QEH, Bristol 18, Bristol University freshmen 4; Queen Mary's, Walsall 10, Worcester RGS 6; Radley 21, Stowe 0; Ratcliffe 6, Nottingham HS 16; Reed's 8, Caterham 0; Reigate GS 10, Sevenoaks 12; Rochester Maths 13, Chatham THS 4; Rugby 13, Cheltenham 3; St Bartholomew's, Newbury 3, Portsmouth GS 12; St Olave's 20, Westcliff HS 15.

St Peter's York 29, Barnard Castle 18; St Wilfred's 0, Chichester HS 31; Seaford 9, Lord Wandsworth 3; Sedbergh 7, Lancaster 0; Sherborne 59, Blundell's 9; Sir Roger Manwood's 20, St Augustine's 0; Solihull 20, Abingdon 3; Stonyhurst 9, Rossall 9; Sutton Valence 17, Dover College 3; Taunton 3, Bryanston 10; Uppingham 17, Tonbridge 9; Vyners 7, Kingsbury HS 3; Wallington HS 9, Rutlish 15; Wellington, Berkshire 13, Cranleigh 0; Wellington, Somerset 15, Queen's, Taunton 0; Wells Cathedral 29, Shaftesbury GS 4; West Buckland 8, Devonport HS 22; Whitgift 0, Trinity, Croydon 0; Widnes IC 9, West Park GS 22; William Ellis 12, St George's, Harpenden 6; William Parker, Hastings 6, Hazelwick, Crawley 0; Wimbledon College 4, St Joseph's, Blackheath 15; Windsor 6, Tiffin 8; Woodbridge 15, Culford 0; Worksop 6, King Edward's, Birmingham 21; Wymondham 12, St Joseph's, Ipswich 7; Wycliffe 3, Bristol GS 6; King William's, IOM 6, Merchant Taylors', Crosby 14.

Lacrosse

SOUTH OF ENGLAND LEAGUE: First division: Buckhurst Hill 16, Croydon 1; Kenton 13, Hillcroft 3.

WOMEN'S MATCHES: Southern League: Barnet & Enfield 5, Reigate 10; West London 11, Putney 6.

Clay pigeon shooting

NORTHWOOD: National sporting championship: P Beasley, 86 (out of 100). Class AA: J Kitson, G Shrzaker and P Thorrold 83. Class A: B Wayland 78. Class B: T Oram 35. Class C: D Bradley 76.

Rifle shooting

BISLEY: Lyall Grant Cup: 1, Honourable Artillery Company 612; 2, London Scottish 642. HAC Championship: 1, J M D Seddon 209; 2, M Call 204; 3, M P Myers 203. London Scottish S W Brown Cup: D A G Horton-Smith 75. Anderson Dragon Cup: G Chandler 98. William Michie Cup (aggregate): E McDonald 214.

Horse show

Economical route is also a most profitable one for Mr Ross

By Pamela Macgregor-Morris

David Broome and Mrs Ross' already victorious in the Leading showjumper title on Wednesday, crowned their achievements in a week that netted them £5,450 by winning the Radio Rentals Victor Ludorum in the Horse of the Year Show on Saturday night. Malcolm Pyrah and Anglezarke were unfaulted in the third round in 28.8 seconds but Mr Ross, taking a more economical route, cut the time by 0.2 sec. Pamela Dunning and Roscoe flashed through the finish in 28.0 seconds but dislodged the coping from the final fence and Graham Fletcher with Buchan, still at his best out doors, finished fourth.

Nick Skelton, leading rider of the week, took the Horse and Hound Cup on Carat by 1.2 sec from Broome on Queensway Philco and Liz Edgar made it a daily double for Everest by winning the Country Life Cup on Jetlag by 0.2 sec from her brother on Queensway Sportsman. So much for the showjumping, with which we are all sated, though the autumn show at Stoneleigh's National Equestrian Centre next weekend will see all the faithful once again after a five-day respite.

Ted Davies and Richard Meade found an admirable winner of the Lombard Working Hunter title in Andeguy, a brown six-year-old by Leander, bred near Berwick-on-Tweed by Peter Warren, with whom Roberta Oliver was successful as a four-year-old. Norman Holmes, who bred and produced the mighty Foxhunter, was unlucky to meet him for his own five-year-old. The Curragh, a magnificent mover, finished hard on his heels.

Roy Trigg, whose winters are spent breaking thoroughbred yearlings for Guy Harwood and other top trainers (To-Agori-Mou among them) and already has a yardful of 45—romped away with the cob title on Huggy Bear who had the last word with his old sparring partner Cromwell. This was the only showing title of which the outcome was in any way predictable. If the destination of the hunter accolade for which the middleweight Glensawl seemed home and dry, though Robert Oliver was suffering from pleurisy, was unduly affected by the marks for ride, which are now level at 40 per cent with conformation and movement, which is manifestly absurd. If the confirmation is right, so in 99 cases oute of 100 will the ride be also, as long as production has been on the correct lines. Colonel Guy Wathen tells me that his champion, the lightweight five-year-old Bayleaf—who, ironically he was recommended by Oliver to go and see—is now for sale and will not be shown again. "He has done it all," he said.

Testerk went quite superbly for Gillian Oliver and his championship defeat by a small hack with a small hunter body is hard to explain, except that the latter is only six-years old. But the points system of judging has usually seemed to work adequately enough with hacks and ponies. It is only in the far more demanding and important sphere of hunters, where judges whose knowledge is beyond doubt are so vital (and they become increasingly thin on the ground) that it has proved so disastrous.

In the middleweight division a steward's vigilance resulted in a dope test on Zaropec, who has just been sold for a sum alleged to be £20,000, a record price for a showjumper. The result is still awaited.

CALOR GAS CHAMPIONSHIP: 1, Cool Million (H Dickinson) 4 faults, 28.1 seconds; 2, Channel Five (M Fuller) 4 faults, 29.8; 3, Owen Gregory (M Whitaker) 8 faults, 27.5.

Racing

English put in shade by Green Forest

From Desmond Stoneham
French Racing Correspondent
Paris, Oct 11

Green Forest put his English and Irish rivals firmly in their place in today's £50,000 Grand Criterium at Longchamp. Starting the 14-10 favourite and ridden by Alfred Gibert Green Forest was two and a half lengths ahead of Norwick at the post with Rollfus four lengths away third and Anfield a third fourth. Lester Piggott's mount, Triple Axel, was never a force in the straight and faded to finish a well-beaten eighth.

Mahmoud Fustok won the Grand Criterium in 1979 with Dragon, who he had bought for roughly £60,000 to act as a pacemaker for the highly regarded In Fijar, who went on to win the French 2,000 Guineas the following spring. Green Forest cost 100,000 dollars at the 1980 Fasig Tipton Select sale but must now have a price tag of millions following his two-year-old season which is now at an end.

Green Forest has won four of his six races and his last three victories were in top French juvenile events. The son of Shecky Greene almost took the Gallic grand slam, but could not quite catch Maelstrom Lake in the Prix Robert Papin last July. Since then, Green Forest has reeled off the Prix Morny and Prix de la Salamandre and now the Grand Criterium making him one of Europe's most outstanding two-year-old colts.

What is interesting about Green Forest is that he has improved with every race and now stays a mile well on testing ground. Mitri Saliba will now prepare Green Forest for the Prix de Fontainebleau, which will be used as a warm-up for the Poule d'Essai des Poulains (French 2,000 Guineas) next April.

Norwick did nothing wrong and lost nothing in defeat. Greville Starkey tracked the pacemaker, Pushkin, until just before the straight when Norwick was taken into the lead. The pair held their advantage until 300 yards from the line but found nothing when Gibert and Green Forest came up alongside. Guy Harwood will retire Norwick for the season, but the colt may come back to France next year to tackle Green Forest in the Poulains and then maybe the Prix Lupin. Christy Roche reported Anfield never going well on the heavy ground and Piggott offered the same excuse.

Four French horses will line up for the Champion Stakes at Newmarket next Saturday but not North Jet, who will be retired directly to stud. Olivier Douieb reports North Jet to have a chill and will not risk the colt who was so impressive when winning the Prix Jacques le Marois and Prix du Moulin de Longchamp. So the French team is now led by the Aga Khan's Vayrann (Yves St-Martin), who beat the Arc de Triomphe runner-up, Bikala, in the Prix du Prince d'Orange.

The Wonder (Alain Lequeux), who took the Prix d'Ispahan from North Jet back in July, also travels for the Newmarket race as does Robert Sangster's Snow Day, who will be ridden by Philippe Paquet. Val de Mougins makes up the French party and this colt will be ridden by Henri Samani.

4.0 (4.5) GRAND CRITERIUM (Group 1: 2-y-o fillies: £46,296: 1m)

GREEN FOREST, ch c by Shecky Greene—Tell Meno Lies (M Fustok), 8-11 .... A Gibert 1
Norwick .... G Starkey 2
Rollfus .... Y S-Martin 3

PARI MUTUEL: Win, 2.40fr; places, 1.20, 1.60, 1.80. Dual F: 4.40. M Saliba. 2½l, 4l, Anfield (4th). 1 min 45.2sec.

4.30 (4.35) PRIX DE ROYALLIEU (Group 3: £14,815: 1½m 110yds)

DON'T SULK, gr f Graustark—Dinner Partner (S Niarchos), 3-8-8 .... P Paquet 1
Give Off .... S Gorli 2
Astonished .... M Philipperon 3

PARI MUTUEL: Win (coupled with Maiden's Blush) 6.70fr; places, 4.10, 2.10. Dual F: 20.40. F Boutin, in France. 2½l, hd. Samata (4th). 2min 52.7sec.

Cecil to decide where he plays his hand

By Michael Seely

A crowded week lies ahead. Once again the scene shifts to Newmarket where Tattersall's yearling sales and the Houghton Meeting are the features. The winner of next Friday's William Hill Dewhurst Stakes will almost certainly be installed as winter favourite for the 2,000 Guineas and the Derby. Saturday is not only the running of the last Group one race for older horses of the season, the Champion Stakes, but also of the Cesarewitch, that gruelling test of stamina over 2¼ miles.

However before delving into the fascinating and almost insoluble problems posed by these big races let us try and win an honest crust at Ayr this afternoon. The hundreds of thousands of pounds laid out for yearlings and the syndication of stallions for millions makes heady and bewildering reading but it does not help to fill our pockets.

The word has come from Habton, a small village nesting in the Vale of Pickering, that Peter Easterby, that prince of national hunt trainers has high hopes of landing a treble at Ayr with Orianni Fallaci in the 2.0 race, with Sausolito in the 2.30 and with Cold Snap who runs in the Grunwick National Hunt Flat race at 5.0.

There is no point in attempting to analyse the Dewhurst Stakes until the four-day acceptors are known this afternoon. Henry Cecil appears to be the man in the driving seat as far as both this race and the William Hill Futurity are concerned. At Ascot on Saturday Paradis Terrestre showed himself to be a colt of the highest potential when strolling home well clear of Alvor in the Hyperion Stakes. So in the space of eight days Cecil has shown us two Classic candidates in Simply Great and Paradis Terrestre.

This outstanding trainer is still not sure where to aim his pair of young stars at their respective Group 1 races. "They are both rather immature", Cecil said yesterday, "and as they both had attacks of spots they also had setbacks in training. On the other hand in these commercial days it is important to try and win Group 1 races with good horses as soon as possible. After all it might be easier to win the Dewhurst than the Derby!" Cecil concluded by saying that if Simply Great misses the Dewhurst, the Houghton Stakes on Saturday could be an alternative target.

Cecil also has both the first and second favourites for the Cesarewitch in his yard in the shape of Military Band and Tomaschek. The bulk of the money has been for Military Band but both these three-year-olds are progressive young stayers.

This looks like being the most competitive second leg of the autumn double for some time. Halsbury showed himself to be reaching his peak at the right time when narrowly defeated by Crispin at Ascot. Castelnau and Halsbury are other strong fancied candidates. Castelnau has not been seen in public since comfortably beating Atlantic Traveller in the Goodwood Stakes and had previously run Tomaschek to a length and a half at Thirsk.

There are grounds for thinking that Halsbury could be the best handicapped horse. Peter Walwyn's three-year-old has been given a special preparation. He finished under three lengths behind Saturday's Irish St Leger winner, Protection Racket in the Queen's Vase at Ascot, ran extremely well behind Ardross in the Goodwood Cup and the form of his most recent victory at Ayr was illustrated when his nearest attendant, Sarah Bernhardt won a handicap at Newcastle by the length of a street last week.

As far as the Champion Stakes is concerned no decision has yet been reached about To-Agori-Mou's participation. Guy Harwood was encouraged yesterday to watch Norwick finish second in the Grand Criterium but Geoff Harwood, his son, the assistant trainer said: "To-Agori-Mou worked well this morning but Greville Starkey is going to ride him a gallop on Tuesday before we definitely make up our minds. We could easily have three runners in the race as Recitation and Go Leasing are likely to be in the line up."

As always the "Champion" promises to live up to its name with horses like Master Willie, North Jet and Prince Vee already under orders.

Top money winner

New York, Oct 11.—John Henry, a six-year-old gelding, won the $568,000 Jockey Club Gold Cup, over 1½ miles, at Belmont Park yesterday to become the leading money-winning thoroughbred of all time. Ridden by Willie Shoemaker, John Henry took the lead with two furlongs to go and held off the challenge of Peat Moss to win by a head.—Reuter

Weight of money no hindrance to Protection Racket

From an Irish Correspondent
Dublin, Oct 11

The Newmarket trainer Jeremy Hindley saddled the first classic winner of his career yesterday when Protection Racket emerged a thoroughly meritorious winner of the Irish St Leger at the Curragh.

Since losing the Queen's Vase, at Royal Ascot, to Ore, Protection Racket has improved steadily and the measure of that progress was put into sharp focus when Ore now finished nine lengths behind in fourth place.

The early gallop set by the second English challenger, Bedford, appeared moderate, and for the first mile the seven runners were closely bunched. From the stands it seemed as if this would play into the hands of Erin's Isle, who had come into the market as the 6 to 4 favourite only to be pushed out at 2 to 1 by the sheer weight of money for Protection Racket, who hardened by fractions from 5 to 2 to 6 to 4.

In the straight, with two furlongs to go, Brian Taylor sent Protection Racket past a weakening Bedford, and although Erin's Isle immediately went in pursuit, the pace that had enabled him to win top races over 10 and 12 furlongs was not now on display, and the leader, without being hard pushed, beat off Erin's Isle by three lengths.

Protection Racket, who now extended his winning sequence to four, is typical of the international aspect of modern racing. English trained and ridden, he is owned in partnership by his American breeder, Ed Seltzer, and Serge Fradkoff, and was bred in Kentucky by Graustark, a fine winning son of the former Italian champion Ribot, and Protection Racket is out of Protectora, who won nine races in South America, before going to the United States.

Protection Racket, who remains in training next season, will have another race, either in the St Simon's Stakes at Newbury or the Prix Royal Oak, at Longchamp.

On the subject of breeding, the O'Briens, father and son, turned out a couple of two-year-old winners with distinguished ancestry. Vincent won the Kildare Maidens' Race with Pilgrim, a newcomer and a brother to The Minstrel, who won both the English and the Irish Sweeps Derbies. Pilgrim, bought as a yearling for $1½m, has had his training programme much interrupted, but should make a decent three-year-old.

Pilgrim's stable companion, Longleat, was an odds-on favourite for the Group 2 Beresford Stakes, but in soft ground could never reproduce the acceleration that had made him look something special previously, at Leopardstown. Now it was the turn of David O'Brien's Assert to beat off Longleat by four lengths, and give substance to David's belief that, of all his two-year-olds, this was the pick. Assert, from the first crop of Be My Guest, is a half-brother to Bikala, winner this year of the French Derby and a runner-up in the Prix de l'Arc de Triomphe.

After the defeat of Longleat, Vincent O'Brien said that he would revise his plans for the William Hill Dewhurst Stakes and that his runner there would now be Raconteur, an eight lengths winner of a maidens' event at the previous Curragh meeting.

Rugby League

Walker's neck injury forces abandonment

By Keith Macklin

Arnold Walker, the Great Britain scrum half, was carried off on a stretcher with a suspected broken neck during Whitehaven's match with Hull Kingston Rovers yesterday. Walker, the Whitehaven scrum half, was heavily tackled near the Rovers' line and lay motionless. He was surrounded by officials and ambulance men as he was too severely injured to be moved. The referee, Mick Beaumont, abandoned the game with five minutes left and with the score at 5—5.

There was another magnificent home performance before a five figure crowd by Hull, who returned to form after losing to Widnes in midweek by thrashing Warrington 31—4. The result was surprising, since Warrington had won four of their last five games, but the visitors' tackling was below par, and Hull took full advantage to run in six tries from Kemble, Dean, Elliott, Prendiville, Crane and Harrison. Crooks kicked six goals and dropped a goal.

St Helens won a splendidly fought game with Bradford Northern by 20 points to eight. Northern, although without Mumby and Alan Redfearn, put up a heroic defensive battle, and St Helens had to produce attacking play of a high order to crack the stubborn defence four times through Peters, Pinner, Bayliss and Meadows. Glynn landed five more goals to take him above the 40 mark.

Northern were heavily beaten in the scrums, but they played good rugby with limited possession, and their promising young stand-off half, Hanley, scored two individual tries and kicked a goal.

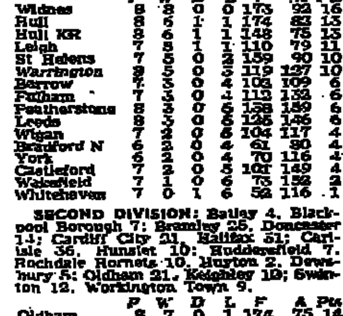
Fulham did their best to lower the colours of the unbeaten Widnes team, but failed by three points. Widnes won 15—12, and Fulham's consolation was a crowd of nearly 7,000, the biggest at Craven Cottage this season.

York won a thrilling game against Featherstone Rovers, with their player-coach Kirkbridge setting the example with an outstanding game. Midgley, Piwinski and Brown scored the York tries and Hughes kicked a goal. Smith touched down for Featherstone and goals were landed by Quinn, two and Hobbs. Midgeley and Quinn had their afternoons spoilt by being sent off for fighting in the second half.

Cardiff City failed to continue their recent successful run of four wins in a row when they were beaten in a high-scoring game against Halifax. Halifax won 31—21, enhancing their own promotion prospects and emphasizing that, for all Cardiff's attacking skills, there are large question marks against the tackling of the Welsh team.

The other new club, Carlisle, gave another exciting and impressive home performance by beating Hunslet 36—10. The experienced stand-off half Stephenson scored three of their eight tries and his former Bradford Northern colleague Ferres landed six goals.

FIRST DIVISION: Barrow 20, Wigan 15; Fulham 12, Widnes 15; Hull 31, Warrington 4; Leigh 18, Castleford 15; St Helens 20, Bradford Northern 8; Wakefield Trinity 10, Leeds 21; Whitehaven 5, Hull KR 5 (match abandoned); York 11, Featherstone Rovers 9.



	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Widnes	8	8	0	0	173	92	16
Hull	8	6	1	1	174	83	13
Hull KR	8	6	1	1	148	75	13
Leigh	7	5	1	1	110	79	11
St Helens	7	5	0	2	159	90	10
Warrington	8	5	0	3	119	127	10
Barrow	7	3	0	4	103	109	6
Fulham	7	3	0	4	112	132	6
Featherstone	8	3	0	5	138	159	6
Leeds	8	3	0	5	125	146	6
Wigan	7	2	0	5	104	117	4
Bradford N	6	2	0	4	61	80	4
York	6	2	0	4	70	116	4
Castleford	7	2	0	5	101	149	4
Wakefield	7	1	0	6	73	152	2
Whitehaven	7	0	1	6	52	116	1

SECOND DIVISION: Batley 4, Blackpool Borough 7; Bramley 25, Doncaster 14; Cardiff City 21, Halifax 31; Carlisle 36, Hunslet 10; Huddersfield 7, Rochdale Hornets 10, Huyton 2, Dewsbury 5; Oldham 21, Keighley 10; Swinton 12, Workington Town 9.

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Oldham	8	7	0	1	174	75	14
Salford	7	6	0	1	189	72	12
Halifax	7	6	0	1	116	79	12
Workington	8	5	0	3	171	64	10
Carlisle	7	5	0	2	131	61	10
Keighley	8	5	0	3	124	93	10
Swinton	8	4	0	4	109	86	8
Hunslet	8	4	0	4	151	146	8
Cardiff	7	4	0	3	138	135	8
Huddersfield	8	4	0	4	85	118	8
Blackpool	8	3	0	5	74	91	6
Rochdale	8	3	0	5	73	111	6
Bramley	9	3	0	6	90	156	6
Batley	7	2	0	5	66	110	4
Dewsbury	8	2	0	6	52	148	4
Doncaster	8	2	0	6	106	216	4
Huyton	6	0	0	6	39	129	0

Tactical move that halted Fulham in their tracks

By John Clemison

Fulham 12 Widnes 15

The hard-won experience of Widnes, the league leaders, took them to a comfortable, if at times uneasy, victory over Fulham at Craven Cottage, yesterday.

Just when it looked as though the Londoners might steal a win in the last 15 minutes, Widnes channelled their energies through the centre of the field and so stopped Fulham in their tracks.

But Fulham, for all their courage, could not reasonably have expected to beat Widnes, who were 10—7 up at the break, despite having spent the whole of the first half looking into the teeth of a gale. Nevertheless, it was a plucky—and richly entertaining—performance by Fulham, for whom Ganley and Gourley were outstanding.

Fulham's better scrummaging gave them a slight advantage over Widnes throughout the game. Elwell, the Widnes hooker, is nowhere near as sharp as he used to be, and the Fulham front row made him pay by disrupting almost every set piece.

Widnes's best try was their first. Prescott and Myler combined superbly to fox the Fulham defence, who were lying far too flat, and Cunningham stormed over. Burke added the goal to put Fulham five points behind in as many minutes.

But it turned out to be just the fillip that the Londoners needed. They went into the lead for the first—and only—time in the match, with two fine penalty goals by Diamond and, taking advantage of a short penalty close to the Widnes line, scored a well-taken try by Allen.

Fulham's lead was to be short-lived, however. Widnes were switching the ball from side to side and stretching their defence. Eventually Basnett saw a gap and rounded the cover to touch down. Burke again added the goal points.

After the interval, Widnes went further ahead with a try by Myler, Burke kicking the goal. At 15—7 ahead, Widnes were called on to survive the last quarter, during which Fulham threw everything into attack. Diamond crossed for a try, and added the goal, and Widnes were left defending a three-point lead.

Doubtless Bowden, the Fulham player-coach, could hardly believe his luck. For Bowden's only other club was Widnes—and he knows full well what a strong side he was facing. Only briefly, though, did Fulham lay siege to the Widnes line. Whenever they seemed likely to score, Widnes used Gregory to dart out of defence and Adams and Elwell funnelled the ball through the centre.

FULHAM: C Ganley; A Cambriani, N Tuffs, S Diamond, C Radbone; J Crossley (sub, M Aspey), R Bowden; A Gourley, J Doherty, P Souto (sub, M Herdman), S Hoare, D Allen, A Kinsey.

WIDNES: M Burke; J Basnett, M George, E Cunningham, K Bentley; J Myler, A Gregory; M O'Neill, K Elwell, B Lockwood (sub, S O'Neill), L Gorley, E Prescott, M Adams.

Referee: W Thompson.

Tennis

Jo Durie: consistently aggressive.

Miss Durie brightens a bleak day

By Richard Eaton

United States completed their victory over Great Britain by eight rubbers to three in the Maureen Connolly Trophy, sponsored by Grosvenor Developments at the Kelsey Kerridge Sports Centre, Cambridge, on Saturday. The visitors already had an overnight winning 6-2 lead, and their victory was gained for the sixth time in a row, and the eighth out of nine. Success was achieved without the services of Tracey Austin, Pam Shriver, or Andrea Jaeger, all of whom are technically eligible for under-21 competitions.

The Americans also showed that of the 10 participants they had the most likely world-class player of the future—Andrea Leand, a 17-year-old who may well quit her political science degree at Princeton to concentrate on the considerable power she specializes in imposing with her tennis racket. Four of the five Americans played with double-fisted backhands, and three with the increasingly popular large-headed Prince rackets. Their methods were eyecatchingly fashionable and they were positive and aggressively effective.

It could, indeed, have been a bleak day for Great Britain—underlined by the unfortunately large increase in ticket prices coinciding with a day of dead rubbers—had it not been for the efforts of one player, Jo Durie. Miss Durie not only won both her singles in the event, but on Saturday beat the first string American, Kathleen Cummings 5-7, 6-0, 9-7 in two hours and 25 minutes. It was easily the best contest of the event and left Miss Durie, who had never previously won a Maureen Connolly match in four years of trying, with claims of being regarded as the best player.

Her service and volleying were often a force, her backhand was reliable, and her forehand had certainly improved. It was one of the few matches in which a Briton was more consistently aggressive than an American, yet until 4-4 in the final set Miss Durie had been behind. "She had a blister on her hand and eventually burst another on her foot," England's captain, Sue Mappin, said. Miss Durie also had to convince herself she not only should, but could, win, for she played far more convincingly when well behind. Two double faults from the American eventually assisted her over the final hurdle.

Miss Mappin afterwards said she thought Miss Durie could reach the top 15 in the world. Since the end of last month she has risen to number 33, ahead of Anne Hobbs and behind only Miss Barker and Miss Wade. Miss Mappin said she also thought she had the young players coming on who were capable of beating the Americans. That was less easy to believe.

THIRD DAY RESULTS (British names first): D Jevans lost to A Moulton 1—6, 4—6; J Durie beat K Cummings 5—7, 6—0, 9—7; Miss Durie and E Jones lost to Z Garrison and A Moulton 3—6, 2—6.

Ascot results

2.0: Paradis Terrestre (3-1 fav); 2, Alvor (9-2); 3, Touching Wood (33-1). 11 ran. NR: Peacetime.

2.30: 1, Flighting (10-1); 2, Countess Tully (5-1 fav); 3, Salora Lady (7-1). 11 ran.

3.0: 1, Maryland Cookie (11-2); 2, Ferryman (6-1); 3, Jose Collins (3-1 fav). 10 ran.

3.35: 1, My Lover (2-1 fav); 2, Sweet Side (100-30); 3, Hello Cuddles (8-1). 7 ran.

4.10: 1, Cyprus Sky (7-1); 2, Commodus (11-8 fav); 3, Night Watch (16-1). 10 ran.

4.40: 1, Princess Gate (11-2); 2, Buzzards Bay (15-8 fav); 3, Majestic Nurse (11-2). 7 ran.

York

1.30: 1, Cannon Shell (2-1); 2, Path To Glory (10-11); 3, Lift High (14-1). 9 ran.

2.0: 1, Glinri (20-1); 2, Secret Gill (7-1); 3, Laser Lady (12-1). 14 ran. NRs: Herbie Quayle, Nashita.

2.30: 1, Seven Hearts (7-1); 2, The Small Miracle (7-2 fav); 3, Jondale (8-1). 12 ran.

3.0: 1, Jester (11-4); 2, Sweet Monday (15-2); 3, Poldhu (15-2). 5 ran.

3.30: 1, Mirabeau (9-4 fav); 2, Come on the Blues (7-2); 3, Sandicliffe Again (10-1). NR: Royal Revenge.

4.0: 1, Majestic Maharaj (7-1); 2, Star Burst (11-2); 3, Angelo Salvini (7-2). 9 ran. Path of Peace 100-30 fav.

4.30: 1, So Swiftly (12-1); 2, Clarista (8-1); 3, Miss Markey (10-11). 10 ran.

The Curragh

3.50 IRISH ST LEGER: 1, Protection Racket (6-4 fav); 2, Erins Isle (2-1); 3, Bedford (14-1). 7 ran.

BLINKERS FOR FIRST TIME: Warwick: 2.0, Mycanaen and Sashamel; 2.30, Kim Marchelle and Riboden; 3.30, Fleet Steed and Big Oil; 4.0, La Mange; 4.30, Flavells Record; 4.55, Saint Duybassoff. Pontefract: 2.45, Tebro Teddy, East Coast Girl; 4.45, Soba; 5.10 Gentle Star, Windsor Bridge.

Pontefract programme

2.15 NOSTELL HANDICAP (Apprentices: £1,229: 1½m)

3 0040 Great Light, R Williams, 5-9-7 .. Dennison 14
5 0024 Al Khashab, R Hollinshead, 4-9-2 Geraldine Thorpe 4 3
6 31-00 My Rajah (D), Denys Smith, 4-9-2 — 10
7 0400 Patchinia, S Norton, 5-9-0 ...... Hurd 12
8 2230 Jota, W Wharton, 5-8-12 ..... P Hill 13
10 0000 Rock Concert, R Whitaker, 4-8-12 Anderson 4 3
11 3011 New Continent (D), B Hills, 3-8-10 E Guest 8
14 4200 Ruby Red Dress (D), M Camacho, 4-8-7 Hayes 4 9
16 0300 Red Report, F Durr, 3-8-6 ...... Weiss 4 11
17 0040 Yelnaso (D), P Asquith, 5-8-6 Hindley 4
18 0000 Gala Lad (D), N Bycroft, 7-8-5 Ward 4 16
19 0000 Piping Queen, D Morley, 3-8-4 .... — 17
21 043 Dunsyre, J W Watts, 3-8-3 Fotheringham 18
22 0-000 Go Marsall (B, C), J Doyle, 4-8-2 .. — 15
23 0000 No No Holdings, P Felgate, 5-8-1 Joanna Felden 1
24 0014 Abwacadabwa, J Blundell, 3-8-1 Donkin 4 6
26 000/0 Rare Music, W Musson, 7-8-0 Leslie Mellnish 4 2
27 2003 Hego's Hero (B), G Richards, 3-7-13 Carroll 7

7-2 New Continent, 9-2 Jota, 7-1 Dunsyre, Al Khashab, 10-1 Ruby Red Dress, My Rajah, Great Light, Patchinia, 14-1 Abwacadabwa, Hego's Hero, 16-1 others.

2.45 DODSWORTH STAKES (Selling: 2-y-o: £589: 1½m)

1 0003 Bhaibundi Chewonja, J Wilson, 8-11 Carlisle 5 1
3 0002 Firemaster, S Nesbitt, 8-11 .. Nesbitt 5 15
5 Lambwath Flyer, A Smith, 8-11 .... Birch 5
6 0u00 Millfield Rep, P Rohan, 8-11 ..... Dwyer 2
8 0004 Pete and Dud, W Musson, 8-11 Kimberley 7
9 00 Pullman Express, P Rohan, 8-11 Seagrave 3
11 000 Tebro Teddy (B), J Doyle, 8-11 ...... — 13
14 400 Arlington Girl, Miss J Reavey, 8-8 Rogers 12
15 0000 East Coast Girl (B), J Gilbert, 8-8 Wharton 10
16 0000 Flash Emma, J Fitzgerald, 8-8 G Brown 7 8
19 000 Malors, D Dale, 8-8 .... Miller 9
20 0020 On Your Bridge, Miss L Siddall, 8-8 Wood 16
21 000 Petite Kathy, J Wilson, 8-8 Vivian Leeming 7 4
22 0 Pretty Potent, J Tierney, 8-8 .... — 6
24 2000 Starproof, G Richards, 8-8 .... — 14
26 0000 Tell Tale Lass, W Marshall, 8-8 Cochrane 11

3-1 Bhaibundi Chewonja, 4-1 Firemaster, 5-1 Pete and Dud, 7-1 Flash Emma, On Your Bridge, 8-1 Starproof, 12-1 Millfield Rep, 14-1 Arlington Girl, 16-1 others.

3.15 BARNSLEY HANDICAP (£2,635: 5f)

2 0000 Ferriby Hall (D), A Smith, 4-9-9 Birch 3
3 1030 Marching On (D), M Prescott, 7-8-13 Duffield 12
4 1113 Sammy Bear (D), W Bentley, 3-8-13 Bleasdale 13
6 0001 Friendly Fun (B, CD), N Crump, 6-8-11 Nesbitt 5 16
8 0212 Brassy (B, D), Thomson Jones, 3-8-10 R Hills 5 18
9 2200 Heavy Weapon (B, D), W Hastings-Bass, 5-8-4 .... Hide 2
12 0034 Miss Nelski (B, D), J Etherington, 4-8-2 Lowe 14
13 4230 Rambling River (B, D), W A Stephenson, 4-8-2 .... Wood 1
16 0003 Flying Tyke (D), A Smith, 6-7-13 ..... — 8
18 0010 Dragonist (D), J Bethell, 3-7-12 P Winter 15
20 2200 Karen's Star (D), S Nesbitt, 4-7-11 Griffiths 7 5
23 1000 Relative Ease (D), D Chapman, 10-7-7 Carlisle 5 17
24 3000 Andy Lou (D), G Toft, 3-7-7 .... — 9
25 0000 Dalla's Pride (D), K Ivory, 5-7-7 Leason 11
28 0000 Caledonian (B, C, D), J Calvert, 5-7-7 .. — 10
30 0000 Intrepid Boy (D), W Bentley, 4-7-7 Charnock 7
35 0000 Pit Stop (B, D), R Stubbs, 5-7-7 Fry 7 6
38 0000 Star Kid (D), V Mitchell, 6-7-7 B Jones 5 4

5-1 Friendly Fun, 6-1 Marching On, 7-1 Brassy, Rambling River, 10-1 Flying Tyke, Karen's Star, 12-1 Ferriby Hall, 14-1 Heavy Weapon, Dragonist, 16-1 Miss Nelski, Intrepid Boy, 20-1 others.

3.45 MINOR HANDICAP (2-y-o: £1,656: 1m)

3 0000 Allan Wells, T Craig, 8-11 .... — 20
7 0200 Brown Gold, M H Easterby, 8-5 M Birch 5
8 1332 Bluethroat, B Hobbs, 8-5 .... Hide 14
10 2400 Steel Choice (B), J Etherington, 8-5 Seagrave 18
13 4034 Storton, B Hills, 8-2 .... Willey 5 15
14 2001 Robout, N Callaghan, 8-1 .... — 2
15 2200 Mosswern, G Toft, 8-0 .... Leason 3
17 000 Raisinghe, W Guest, 8-0 ...... Miller 11
18 120 Record Review, W Wharton, 7-13 Thomas 17
19 0400 Langley Court, D Morley, 7-13 Duffield 16
22 2231 Towering, M Prescott, 7-9 ...... Nutter 13
24 0000 Landerhill (B), K Stone, 7-7 .... Lowe 6
25 2002 Perplex (B), Denys Smith, 7-7 ..... Fry 7 19
26 3200 Mercia Sound, R Hollinshead, 7-7 Carlisle 5 7
27 0000 Secret Knight (B), M H Easterby, 7-7 — 10
28 2630 Ash King, W Musson, 7-7 ..... Nesbitt 5 12
29 0010 A.T.S. Prince (CD), P Rohan, 7-7 Charnock 4
30 2100 Burn Up, P Asquith, 7-7 ..... R Hills 5 9
33 040 Autumn Ballet, W Marshall, 7-7 M Hills 5 8
36 0000 Rufford Line, R Hobson, 7-7 ...... — 1

4-1 Bluethroat, 6-1 Robout, 7-1 Storton, 10-1 Steel Choice, Record Review, Towering, Brown Gold, 12-1 Burn Up, A.T.S. Prince, 14-1 Allan Wells, Mosswern, 16-1 others.

4.15 OCTOBER HANDICAP (3-y-o: £2,113: 1m)

5 3344 Directorate, M Stoute, 9-1 W R Swinburn 12
13 3241 Mountain High (B), B Hills, 8-4 Willey 5 4
15 2433 Winart, G P-Gordon, 8-2 .... Duffield 8
16 0324 Middlin Thrang (D), Miss S Hall, 8-1 M Birch 9
17 0200 Lambay, Don E Incisa, 8-1 .... B Jones 5 3
20 0000 Supreme Fjord, M Jarvis, 8-1 M Hills 5 7
26 0000 Rathmoy's Sparkle, N Callaghan, 7-9 .... — 8
28 3000 Scarlet Town, R Hollinshead, 7-7 Carlisle 5 6
29 4000 Benny Gold (CD), K Stone, 7-7 Charnock 1
30 1100 Essam (B, D), A Hide, 7-7 .... — 11
31 0000 Angevin, D Ringer, 7-7 .... Lowe 2
32 4000 Ever-So-Sure (B), J Etherington, 7-7 — 10

3-1 Directorate, 4-1 Mountain High, 5-1 Essam, 6-1 Winart, Supreme Fjord, 7-1 Middlin Thrang, 10-1 Scarlet Town, 12-1 others.

4.45 WHITLEY STAKES (Div I: 2-y-o fillies: £1,260: 6f)

2 3313 Strath of Orchy (D), K Stone, 9-0 M Birch 10
7 00 Carmora, R Sheather, 8-8 .... Cochrane 16
12 0000 Conchella, J Hindley, 8-8 ..... Bleasdale 1
17 3030 Fandance, W Wharton, 8-8 ...... Thomas 8
19 000 Firesparks, M Camacho, 8-8 ...... Lowe 7
20 Golden Pie, E Carter, 8-8 .... Dwyer 4
23 0 Kristalina, A Bailey, 8-8 .... — 11
24 0000 Ladyship, F Durr, 8-8 .... Bond 6
28 Leg Glance, W Hastings-Bass, 8-8 .. Hide 5
30 0000 Lisnac Bells, W Elsey, 8-8 .... Wigham 12
32 23 Loup de Mer, M Stoute, 8-8 W R Swinburn 3
37 00 Mistress Rosemary, W Haigh, 8-8 M Wood 2
42 000 Petite Jole, R Armstrong, 8-8 .... — 9
44 0000 Pussdown, W Guest, 8-8 .... Miller 14
51 4000 Settl' Match, B Hobbs, 8-8 .. Ferguson 13
53 0000 Soba (B), D Chapman, 8-8 .... Carlisle 5 15

6-4 Loup de Mer, 5-2 Strath of Orchy, 3-1 Leg Glance, 7-1 Fandance, 14-1 Carmora, 16-1 others.

5.10 WHITLEY STAKES (Div II: 2-y-o fillies: £1,254: 6f)

19 4000 Gentle Star (B), K Ivory, 8-8 .. Leason 2
21 00 High Riser, M Camacho, 8-8 .... — 13
22 4004 Jury Palace, R Hollinshead, 8-8 .. Parks 11
25 0202 La Pirouette, D Morley, 8-8 .. Duffield 15
31 0 Lisnac Gold, W Elsey, 8-8 ..... Wigham 1
33 03 Lucayan Lady, R Sheather, 8-8 .. Cochrane 3
34 02 Mary Burns, S Norton, 8-8 .... Lowe 4
38 000 Morstons Maid, W Bentley, 8-8 .... Gray 9
39 0000 Native Guest, F Durr, 8-8 .... Robinson 12
46 0000 Regent Girl, J Doyle, 8-8 ..... Carlisle 5 14
56 00 St Mawes Bay, B Hobbs, 8-8 .... — 10
57 0000 Surreptitious, R Armstrong, 8-8 .... — 7
58 43 Susie Reeves, H Cecil, 8-8 .... — 5
59 00 Vacani, W Hastings-Bass, 8-8 .. P Young 8
61 0030 Windsor Bridge (B), Thomson Jones, 8-8 T Rogers 6

9-4 Mary Burns, 11-4 Susie Reeves, 4-1 Lucayan Lady, 8-1 La Pirouette, St Mawes Bay, 10-1 Windsor Bridge, 12-1 Vacani, 14-1 others.

Pontefract selections

By Our Newmarket Correspondent
2.15 New Continent. 2.45 Pete And Dud. 3.15 Brassy. 3.45 Bluethroat. 4.15 Winart. 4.45 Loup De Mer. 5.10 Susie Reeves.

By Our Racing Staff
2.15 Jota. 2.45 On Your Bridge. 3.15 Heavy Weapon. 3.45 Bluethroat. 4.15 Directorate. 4.45 Leg Glance. 5.10 Susie Reeves.

Warwick programme

2.0 BRINKLOW STAKES (Div I: 2-y-o maidens: £552: 1m)

3 0 Boardmans Beauty, A Jarvis, 9-0 .... — 9
7 0 Feathered, P Walwyn, 9-0 .... Mercer 13
9 03 First Phase, G Hunter, 9-0 ...... Starkey 7
10 4202 Fort Garry, B Hills, 9-0 .... Cauthen 16
14 0000 Havenwood, P Felgate, 9-0 ..... Raymond 6
17 0 Marleycombe Hill, W Wightman, 9-0 Woolley 8
19 0040 Mycanaen, J Tree, 9-0 .... — 4
20 030 Native Son, C Austin, 9-0 .... Matthias 15
24 Rhodes Fanfare, P Makin, 9-0 .. I Johnson 12
27 4000 Sashamel (B), M Ryan, 9-0 ..... Baxter 11
28 0 Shiny Star, J Hardy, 9-0 .... — 14
32 000 Steers, Peter Taylor, 9-0 .... — 10
37 0004 Turkoman (B), D Sasse, 9-0 ...... McKay 17
40 2000 Alpha Omega, R Williams, 8-11 B Johnson 1
43 Bertie's Wish, D Laing, 8-11 .... — 2
45 Fall of Fortune, C James, 8-11 .... Fox 8
61 0 Roessa, R Houghton, 8-11 .... Reid 3

9-4 Fort Garry, 5-2 First Phase, 11-2 Native Son, 8-1 Alpha Omega, 10-1 Mycanaen, Noessa, 12-1 Feathered, 14-1 others.

2.30 GUYS CLIFFE HANDICAP (Selling: £769: 1m)

5 2000 Kim Marchelle (B), D Laing, 3-9-8 Rouse 1
6 0101 Acushla Macree (D, B), R Houghton, 4-9-8 Price 7 13
11 0000 Moonlight Serenade (B), M Hinchliffe, 3-9-2 Ives 4
12 0002 Spoilt For Choice, C Spares, 3-9-2 B Johnson 14
14 0100 Good On You (D), R Johnson, 4-9-1 Raymond 8
17 000-0 Spring Bird, D Elsworth, 4-9-1 ...... Fox 2
23 0000 Likeabe Fella, B Richmond, 4-9-0 ..... — 18
26 2414 Bourienne, D H Jones, 3-8-12 .. Cauthen 12
27 0000 Snap Tin, R C Ward, 3-8-12 .. Howe 5 8
28 0000 Maxine's Here, W Wharton, 3-8-11 Payne 5 10
29 00-00 China Run, F Yardley, 3-8-11 .... — 12
30 10-00 Vanrenos, W Clay, 3-8-10 .... — 19
31 0000 Handy Gray, B Cambidge, 3-8-10 .... — 11
35 1000 Riboden (B), G Fletcher, 3-8-9 .... — 5
36 0040 Allied Cardiff (B), G Blum, 3-8-8 Baxter 7
37 -0004 Bernini, D Wintle, 3-8-8 ...... McNamee 15
39 0300 Palm The Ace, R Hoad, 3-8-8 .. McGlone 5 9
40 0000 Mummy's Pride (B), J Edmunds, 3-8-8 .. — 3
41 0200 Brecqhou Chief, J Toller, 3-8-8 .... — 16

7-2 Acushla Macree, 6-1 Spoilt For Choice, 6-1 Kim Marchelle, 7-1 Good On You, 8-1 Bourienne, 10-1 Spring Bird, Moonlight Serenade, 12-1 Maxine's Here, Riboden, 14-1 others.

3.0 KINGSBURY HANDICAP (£1,317: 1½m)

2 2214 Ski's Double (D), R Hollinshead, 5-8-13 Radery 5 6
5 1033 Swift Palm, P Cundell, 4-8-8 .... — 8
9 2001 Pit Your Wits, D H Jones, 5-8-5 Crossley 3 11
10 /020 Longcliffe, P Felgate, 6-8-4 .... Raymond 5
12 000-0 Massena, D Sasse, 8-8-2 ...... D McKay 9
16 4003 La Piccolina (CD), P M Taylor, 5-7-12 .. 13
17 00-42 Hadajar, M Tate, 6-7-10 .... — 4
19 0 Miss Waterloo, M Jarvis, 4-7-9 R Mackay 8
20 0400 Silcakey, D Elsworth, 4-7-7 .... Fox 1
25 0000 Wally Wombat, J Holt, 3-7-7 .. Dawson 7 10
27 0312 Eight Roses, P Cole, 4-7-7 .... — 2
28 1000 Whisky Go Go, R Morris, 8-7-7 .... — 7
32 4004 Bethnal Green, V Soane, 3-7-7 .... — 12

4-1 La Piccolina, 5-1 Eight Roses, 11-2 Pit Your Wits, 6-1 Hadajar, 7-1 Swift Palm, 8-1 Wally Wombat, 10-1 Ski's Double, 12-1 Silcakey, 14-1 Longcliffe, 16-1 others.

3.30 ARDEN STAKES (£1,156: 1¼m)

1 2000 Beggar's Bridge, D Laing, 6-9-10 .. Rouse 15
2 0000 Coldic Halo, A Jarvis, 5-9-10 .... — 7
3 3304 Fleet Steed (B), P Cole, 4-9-10 ...... — 12
4 3002 Haders, B Gubby, 6-9-7 ...... B Johnson 4
6 0003 Appaloosa, H Price, 3-9-5 .... McGlone 5 10
7 0000 McCarthy, W O'Gorman, 3-9-5 ...... Ives 5
8 2021 Show-A-Leg, B Hobbs, 3-9-5 ...... Baxter 14
9 -4200 Sunley Builds, G Hunter, 3-9-3 .. Waldron 2
16 3240 Polly Soleil, B Hills, 4-8-11 ...... Cauthen 6
19 1200 Leonidas, R Houghton, 3-8-7 .... Reid 17
21 4204 Cinderwench, P Cole, 3-8-10 .... Raymond 13
22 3132 Darine, F Durr, 3-8-4 .... Starkey 11
24 /01d My Bluette (C, B), W Charles, 3-8-4 Howe 5 16
28 -0000 Big Oil, M McCourt, 4-8-1 .... Curant 1
33 4002 Hanham Road, D Marks, 3-8-0 .... — 3
43 0000 Tenth Hussar (B), Peter Taylor, 3-7-11 .. — 9
44 0-300 Terramodo, A W Jones, 3-7-11 .... — 8

9-2 Show-A-Leg, 5-1 Darine, 6-1 Polly Soleil, 7-1 Fleet Steed, 8-1 Beggars Bridge, 10-1 Cinderwench, Leonidas, 12-1 Sunley Builds, 14-1 Appaloosa, Hanham Road, 16-1 others.

4.0 BRINKLOW STAKES (Div II: Part I: maiden 2-y-o: £552: 1m)

1 0 Armis, A Jarvis, 9-0 .... — 14
2 Bens Books, G Balding, 9-0 ...... Weaver 6
5 00 Bond House, D H Jones, 9-0 .. Crossley 5 15
7 Broken Rail, W Hern, 9-0 .... Procter 7
11 0 Dionysus, P Walwyn, 9-0 .... Mercer 17
14 Game Fox, M Stoute, 9-0 ...... Raymond 16
16 040 Isom Dart, B Hills, 9-0 .... Cauthen 13
18 0 Kiwi Lad, K C-Brown, 9-0 .... — 2
19 0 Major Drake, J Hardy, 9-0 .... Reid 1
23 0000 Nellah, R Hannon, 9-0 .... — 5
32 Seriously Folks, H Candy, 9-0 .. Waldron 11
36 00 St Comel, R Beeson, 9-0 ...... I Johnson 10
45 0 Brit, W G-Turner, 8-11 .... — 12
49 0000 Ginny-Go-Go, R Morris, 8-11 .... — 4
50 00 La Mange (B), G Hunter, 8-11 .... Eddery 3
53 002 Mrs Currie, W H-Bass, 8-11 .. McKeown 5 9
58 00 Twice Lucky, W Guest, 8-11 ...... Rouse 8

5-2 Game Fox, 7-2 Isom Dart, 6-1 Broken Rail, 6-1 Dionysus, 15-2 Mrs Currie, 12-1 Nellah, Seriously Folks, 14-1 others.

4.30 OCTOBER HANDICAP (2-y-o: £1,217: 5f)

5 3104 Arctic Runner (D), L Cumani, 8-10 .. Ives 10
7 3230 Greenwood Lady (D), G Hunter, 8-9 Starkey 1
9 0221 Kash-In (D), R Hannon, 8-5 .... Rouse 8
11 4000 Four Marks (D), N Callaghan, 8-4 .... — 11
15 3002 Bonnie Baiser (D), A Jarvis, 7-12 .... — 13
18 0010 Countach, G Huffer, 7-8 ...... Crossley 5 7
20 1220 Haverhill Lass (CD, B), G Blum, 7-7 Newnes 3
22 0000 Blue Fire Lady (B), C Benstead, 7-7 .... — 6
26 400 Pandoras Gold, Peter Taylor, 7-7 McGlone 5 9
29 1032 Debian (CD), D Ringer, 7-7 .. E Johnson 2
33 0030 Blessed Gossip, W Guest, 7-7 ...... — 12
34 0000 Flavells Record (B), G Fletcher, 7-7 .. — 4
35 3000 Sir Prize Sing (B), P Felgate, 7-7 .... — 5

3-1 Arctic Runner, 4-1 Bonnie Baiser, 9-2 Countach, 6-1 Kash-In, 13-2 Greenwood Lady, 12-1 Debian, 14-1 others.

4.55 BRINKLOW STAKES (Div I: Part II: 2-y-o maidens: £552: 1m)

4 Coursa, H Candy, 9-0 .... Waldron 6
12 034 Good Performer, N Callaghan, 9-0 ..... — 14
15 0 Hippo Disco, M Stoute, 9-0 .... — 16
18 Mighty Mariner, G Hunter, 9-0 .. Starkey 15
22 00 Pampalad, J Tree, 9-0 .... — 8
25 Prince Guard, S Mathews, 9-0 .... Salmon 3
26 00 Saint Dubassoff (B), J Spearing, 9-0 .... — 1
30 00 Sir Kevin, A Bailey, 9-0 .... — 12
31 0000 Sephretto, J Hardy, 9-0 .... — 5
34 0000 Sweet Solicitor, W Wightman, 9-0 Woolley 15
36 0 The Ganger Man, R Hannon, 9-0 .... Rouse 10
39 00 Willowbrook World, W Wharton, 9-0 Payne 5 17
42 00 Barfoot, B Hobbs, 8-11 .... G Baxter 4
44 0 Bonfire Night, I Balding, 8-11 .... Raymond 2
47 030 Light and Shade, D Nicholson, 8-11 .... — 11
48 0433 Mistress Kipling, B Hills, 8-11 .... Cauthen 9
55 Sundance Kid, W Hastings-Bass, 8-11 T Ives 7

9-4 Mistress Kipling, 9-2 Good Performer, 11-2 Sundance Kid, 7-1 Bonfire Night, 8-1 Barfoot, 10-1 Hippo Disco, 12-1 Pampalad, Light and Shade, 14-1 others.

5.20 BRINKLOW MAIDEN STAKES (Div II: Part II: 2-y-o maidens: £552: 1m)

3 000 Bloemfontein, F Durr, 9-0 .... McKeown 7 7
6 00 Bowlatch, D Dale, 9-0 .... Baxter 6
9 0023 Clownish, I Balding, 9-0 .... Payne 5 4
17 004 Jazz Band, G Harwood, 9-0 .. G Starkey 9
21 Mr Keeps, D Marks, 9-0 .... — 5
35 00 Pampered Gipsy, A Bailey, 9-0 .... — 3
34 2400 Sparkling Sin, R Boss, 9-0 ...... Raymond 14
37 000 Tintereio, J Hardy, 9-0 .... Reid 15
41 00 Bildara, Thomson Jones, 8-11 ...... Taylor 1
42 Boardmans Crown, A Jarvis, 8-11 .... — 13
44 330 Con O'Mara, B Hobbs, 8-11 .... Crossley 5 16
45 000 Double Jet, Miss A H-Wood, 8-11 ...... — 2
47 0 Puddled, B Hills, 8-11 .... Cauthen 10
49 000 Nasty Kate, R Hollinshead, 8-11 .... — 11
52 0000 Minage, R Hoad, 8-11 .... Newnes 8
55 00 Plaza Toro, M Prescott, 8-11 K Williams 7 12

2-1 Jazz Band, 3-1 Clownish, 9-2 Sparkling Sin, 7-1 Con O'Mara, 8-1 Puddled, 12-1 Bildara, 14-1 Plaza Toro, 16-1 others.

Warwick selections

By Our Newmarket Correspondent
2.30 Riboden. 3.30 Show-A-Leg. 4.0 Mrs Currie. 4.30 Arctic Runner. 4.55 Good Performer. 5.20 Bloemfontein.

By Our Racing Staff
2.0 First Phase. 2.30 Kim Marchelle. 3.0 La Piccolina. 3.30 Show-A-Leg. 4.0 Isom Dart. 4.30 Countach. 4.55 Sundance Kid. 5.20 Jazz Band.

Ayr NH card

2.0 AYRSHIRE YEOMANRY CUP HURDLE (Amateur novices: £629: 2½m)

0- Ballygore, 5-12-3 .. McIntyre 3
/f-0 Castleburgh, 5-12-3 .. Storey 7
uu Glory Snatcher, 5-12-3 Darby 7
Hawkings Pleasure, 7-12-3 —
0p-0 Kilzori, 6-12-3 ..... Bethell 7
p- Samorsumthing, 6-12-3 .... Dun
0-40 Sir Marcus, 5-12-3 .... Reed 7
00- Soldier Bill, 8-12-3 Mrs G Rees 7
0pf- Spider Pearl, 6-12-3 .... Hurst 7
0-0u Waminda, 7-12-3 ...... Tate 7
3 Great Head Boy, 4-11-11 Todhunter 7
Orianna Fallaci, 4-11-11 Easterby
020 White Prince, 4-11-11 .. Walton

7-4 Orianna Fallaci, 3-1 Great Head Boy, 11-2 White Prince, 7-1 Ballygore.

2.30 CAPRINGTON HURDLE (Novices: 3-y-o: £655: 2m)

211 Brockle Law, 11-7 .... Pimlott
1 Folkiaw, 11-0 .... Goulding
Edward's Corner, 10-7 Johnston 7
Flying Shuttle, 10-7 .... Lamb
2 French Lord, 10-7 .... Barry
40 Hazy Glen, 10-7 .... Barnes
Joint Mercy, 10-7 .. Stringer 4
0 Loch Boyle, 10-7 .... Fairhurst
Malseedy, 10-7 .... Brown
0 *Polly Quinn, 10-7 .... —
0 Sam Wreakin, 10-7 .. Mr Shiels 7
Sausolito, 10-7 .... Mr Easterby
Sweepy, 10-7 ..... Smith Eccles

6-4 Brockle Law, 7-2 Folkiaw, 5-1 Sausolito, 8-1 French Lord.

3.0 CULZEAN HURDLE (Handicap: £1,109: 2m)

240- Bamp, 5-11-13 ...... A Brown
-000 Getaway Girl, 7-10-9 .. Bissell 7
01-0 Simbad, 5-10-8 .... Goulding
41-f Witchin, 5-10-2 .... Barnes
44f Mr Snow, 6-10-2 .... Lamb
1-pl Essex, 6-10-0 .... Doughty
31/ Dortsimo, 6-10-0 .... —

11-4 Mr Snow, 3-1 Essex, 9-2 Bamp, 11-2 Simbad.

3.30 SANDYFORD HURDLE (Handicap: £1,171: 3m)

0-30 Vendevar, 6-11-11 Smith Eccles
0-00 Keep Trying, 5-11-7 .... Lamb
0f-0 Grid, 5-11-4 .... Nolan
0-4b Saucy Eater, 8-11-1 .... Barnes
130 Toonlit Brig, 8-10-3 ..... Atkins
b01 Dawn at Eight, 6-10-2 Goulding
001- Run 'n Fly, 6-10-0 Mr Sample 4

5-2 Dawn at Eight, 7-2 Vendevar, 9-2 Keep Trying, 5-1 Saucy Eater.

4.0 MELLERAY'S BELLE CUP CHASE (Handicap: £1,702: 2m)

300- Starlight Lad, 7-11-7 .... Grant
430- Netherton, 8-11-5 .... Pimlott
050- Bannow Breeze, 9-11-2 ..... —
30-f Polaris Smartie, 10-10-13 Dickman
f-04 Robbie's Park, 7-10-10 Mr Dun
/00- Private Angelo, 7-10-6 A Brown
2u3 Remrod, 9-10-2 .... —
12-4 Avalanche, 6-10-0 ...... Barnes

3-1 Starlight Lad, 4-1 Robbie's Park, 5-1 Private Angelo, 6-1 Netherton.

4.30 BOGEND CHASE (Novices: £1,411: 3m 110yds)

0f-1 Misty Rascal, 6-11-6 .. Doughty
23-1 Palace Royal, 8-11-6 .. Mr Tate
021 Twice Times, 6-11-6 Mr Hudson 4
-3f1 Gill Beck, 5-11-3 ...... Balmer
-22p Blood Orange, 6-11-1 A Brown
041- Blue Reef, 6-11-1 .... Lamb
p2-3 Carumba, 6-11-1 .... Charlton
44-3 Invisible Man, 6-11-1 .. Mr Dun
0p-0 Lucker Chimes, 9-11-1 Dickman
f3-f Rennis Bar, 9-11-1 .... C Grant
00-4 Cosmoor Knitwear, 5-10-12 Smith Eccles
000- Silent Reactor, 5-10-12 Pimlott

4-1 Invisible Man, 9-2 Misty Rascal, Twice Times, 11-2 Gill Beck.

5.0 GRUNWICK STAKES FLAT RACE (£471: 2m)

Bellalen, 5-11-10 P MacWilliams 7
Full Measure, 5-11-10 Ruth Hargreaves 7
Master's Boy, 6-11-10 Mr McIntyre 4
Cold Snap, 4-11-5 Mr Easterby
03- Dunalkier House, 4-11-5 Mr Dun
05 Galleum, 4-11-5 A MacWilliams 7
0-02 Northern Knight, 4-11-5 Hausen 7
Olive Press, 4-11-5 Mr Mactaggart
Robal, 4-11-5 .... Burke 7
Treasure Jubilee, 4-11-5 Mrs C Lloyd-Jones 7

11-8 Cold Snap, 11-4 Northern Knight, 7-1 Robal, 8-1 Galleum.

*Doubtful runner

AYR SELECTIONS: (By Our Racing Staff): 2.0 Orianna Fallaci. 2.30 Brockle Law. 3.0 Mr Snow. 3.30 Vendevar. 4.0 Starlight Lad. 4.30 Invisible Man. 5.0 Cold Snap.

Ayr NH

1.45: 1, Red Clerk (16-1); 2, Don't Forget (3-1 fav); 3, Stay Quiet (10-1). 11 ran.

2.15: 1, Whimbrel Wader (6-1); 2, Harnal (11-10 fav); 3, Lyne Mill (14-1). 9 ran.

2.45: 1, Roman Con (11-2); 2, Lord Provost (5-1); 3, Polaris Laddie (16-1). Dusky Duice 11-10 fav. 9 ran.

3.15: 1, Glenvara (16-1); 2, Dear Octopus (6-2); 3, Linamac (14-1). 8 ran. Suzy Mandel 11-8 fav.

3.45: 1, Coffee Boy (7-2); 2, Wave Goodbye (7-1); 3, Gold Shoveller (8-1). 10 ran. State Councillor 9-4 fav. NR: Palmun.

4.15: 1, Ryeman (5-6); 2, Wintertime (11-2); 3, Palm Cross (10-1). 14 ran.

Worcester

2.15: 1, Egginton (100-30 jt fav); 2, Bleak Moss (8-1); 3, Seymour Lady (33-1). 18 ran. NR: Super Season. Spotsylvania (100-30 jt fav).

2.45: 1, Superbreaks (4-1); 2, Prosper You Can (11-2); 3, Sterling Money (10-1). 16 ran. NR: Benville Bridge.

3.15: 1, Migrator (6-1); 2, Glamour Show (8-1); 3, Raye Chance (10-11). 8 ran.

3.45: 1, Hobo (4-1); 2, Masterful (25-1); 3, Ta Jotte (7-4 fav). 10 ran.

4.15: 1, Tarzan (7-4 fav); 2, Llacra Prince (6-1); 3, Mister Cool (5-1). 12 ran. NR: Flash Harry, Merchant Tubbs, Sammy Souza.

4.45: 1, Ring Tin Tin (4-1 jt fav); 2, Going For Gold (11-2); 3, Man On The Run (14-1). 23 ran. The Mac 4-1 jt fav. NR: Comedy Time.

5.15: 1, Giddycan (8-1); 2, Fast Reactor (3-1 jt fav); 3, Princely Piffle (16-1). 15 ran. State Run 3-1 jt fav. NR: Tom Scoley.

Uttoxeter

2.15: 1, Devil To Play (100-30 fav); 2, Brianstanway (7-1); 3, Crowning Moment (7-2). 19 ran. NR: Clarendon.

2.45: 1, Conna Valley (7-4 fav); 2, Clown Court (10-1); 3, Count Fithin (7-1). 10 ran. NR: Polar Sunshine.

3.15: 1, My Buck (5-1); 2, Len Dual (5-1); 3, Prince of Normandy (14-1). 12 ran. Direct Line (7-2 fav).

3.45: 1, Kathies Lad (10-1); 2, Ashbury Lad (6-1); 3, Amazon Duke (20-1). 18 ran. Run Drop (5-1 fav). NR: Redbin.

4.15: 1, Flamenco Dancer (11-4); 2, Churchill Peak (11-4); 3, Banshee Express (9-2). 6 ran. Master Brutus (6-5 fav).

4.45: 1, Master Blaster (20-1); 2, Louis Roederer (11-4); 3, Harford (10-1). 15 ran. Master Tercel (9-4 fav). NR: Quite Right.

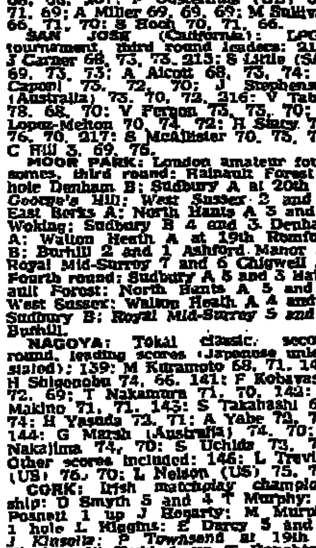
STATE OF GOING (official): Pontefract: Soft. Warwick: Soft. Ayr: Good. Folkestone (tomorrow): Soft. Redcar (tomorrow): Soft. Newton Abbot NH (tomorrow): Good to soft.

For the record

Athletics

SYDNEY: 100 metres: 1, M Lattany (US) 10.2secs; 2, M McFarlane (GB) 10.4. 200m: Lattany 21.2. 400m: 1, T Bennett (GB) 47.2. 110m hurdles: 1, S Turner (US) 13.4 (Australian record). Mile: 1, S Ovett (GB) 3mins 59.8secs; 2, M Hillard (Australia) 4:00.5; 3, S Cram (GB) 4:01.4; 4, C Reitz (GB) 4:01.8. 5,000m: 1, H Rono (Kenya) 13:36.3; 2, M McLeod (GB) 13:38.6. 300m hurdles: 1, Turner 37.4; 2, W Hartley (GB) 38.0. Marathon: 1, L Whitty (Australia) 2hrs 18mins; 2, R Cole (GB). Long jump: 1, R Mitchell (GB) 7.48 metres. Shot: 1, M Winch (GB) 17.08m. High jump: 1, M Naylor (GB) 2.02m. Pole vault: 1, K Stock (GB) 5.30m.

WALTON: 10 miles: 1, B Ford (Aldershot), 47mins 19sec; 2, K Penny (Cambridge H), 47:29; 3, H Jones (Ranelagh), 47:3. Women's winner: C Benning, 56:39.



Basketball

NATIONAL LEAGUE: First division: Manchester 91, Solent Stars 109; Cantabrica Kingston 83, John Carr Doncaster 106; Talbot Guildford 61, Crystal Palace 95; Ovaltine Hemel Hempstead 76, Sunderland 79; Liverpool 95, Solent Stars 115. ASDA National Cup: First round: Crestel Halifax 57, Bradford Mythbreakers 83; Bolton Wanderers 98, Liverpool 100; Colchester 113, Camden 104; TCB Brighton 81, Leicester All Stars 107; Watford Royals 65, Cantabrica Kingston 106; Dairy Crest Durham 85, Nottingham 112; Farnborough 66, Milton Keynes 117. Women: First division: Stockport Thoroglaze 26, Solent Suns 81; Avon Cosmetics Northants 73, Nottingham 59; London YMCA 47, Colchester Tigers 49; Sheffield 56, Southgate UDT 79.

Golf

COLUMBUS: Southern Open, third round leaders (US unless stated): 202: J Mitchell 69, 68, 65; P Stewart 67, 65, 70. 203: C Peete 68, 67, 68. 204: G Burns 66, 69, 67; P Jacobsen 67, 70, 67. 205: J Booros 71, 68, 66; J C Snead 67, 68, 70; V Heafner 68, 69, 68. 206: J Haas 69, 70, 67; M Lye 72, 69, 65; D Eichelberger 70, 68, 68. 207: P Oosterhuis (GB) 67, 71, 69; A Miller 69, 69, 69; M Sullivan 66, 71, 70; S Hoch 70, 71, 66.

SAN JOSE (California): LPGA tournament, third round leaders: 214: J Carner 68, 73, 73. 215: S Little (SA) 69, 73, 73; A Alcott 68, 73, 74; D Caponi 73, 72, 70; J Stephenson (Australia) 73, 70, 72. 216: V Tabor 78, 68, 70; V Ferguson 73, 73, 70; N Lopez-Melton 70, 74, 72; H Stacy 70, 76, 70. 217: S McAllister 70, 75, 72; C Hill 3, 69, 75.

MOOR PARK: London amateur foursomes, third round: Hainault Forest 1 hole Denham B; Sudbury A at 20th St George's Hill; West Sussex 2 and 1 East Berks A; North Hants A 3 and 2 Woking; Sudbury B 4 and 3 Denham A; Walton Heath A at 19th Romford B; Burhill 2 and 1 Ashford Manor A; Royal Mid-Surrey 7 and 6 Chigwell A. Fourth round: Sudbury A 5 and 3 Hainault Forest; North Hants A 5 and 4 West Sussex; Walton Heath A 4 and 3 Sudbury B; Royal Mid-Surrey 5 and 3 Burhill.

NAGOYA: Tokai classic, second round, leading scores (Japanese unless stated): 139: M Kuramoto 68, 71. 140: H Shigenobu 74, 66. 141: F Kobayashi 72, 69; T Nakamura 71, 70. 142: H Makino 71, 71. 143: S Takahashi 69, 74; H Yasuda 72, 71; A Yabe 72, 71. 144: G Marsh (Australia) 74, 70; T Nakajima 74, 70; S Uchida 73, 72. Other scores included: 146: L Trevino (US) 76, 70; L Nelson (US) 75, 71.

CORK: Irish matchplay championship: D Smyth 5 and 4 T Murphy; P Posnett 1 up J Hogarty; M Murphy 1 hole L Higgins; E Darcy 5 and 4 J Kinsella; P Townsend at 19th T Higgins; W Todd 1 up T Houghton; C O'Connor 1 hole A Skerritt; D Jones 1 hole G Egan. Quarter-final round: Smyth 6 and 5 Posnett; Darcy 4 and 3 Murphy; Townsend at 19th Todd; O'Connor 6 and 5 Jones. Semi-final round: Darcy 3 and 2 Smyth; O'Connor 19th hole Townsend. Final: Darcy 1 hole O'Connor.

Boxing

SEOUL: WBA junior flyweight title bout: Kim Hwan-Jin (South Korea, holder), beat Alfonso Lopez (Panama), pts.



Hockey

LONDON LEAGUE: Beckenham 0, Slough 3; Blackheath 2, Cheam 0; Bromley 2, Tulse Hill 1; Dulwich 1, Hounslow 4; Guildford 3, Old Kingstonians 1; Hampstead 1, Purley 0; London University 0, St Albans 4; Maidenhead 0, Teddington 1; Mid Surrey 2, Surbiton 1; Reading 1, Hawks 1; Richmond 1, Southgate 3; Wimbledon 2, Spencer 4.

NORWICH UNION EAST LEAGUE: Premier division: Bedford 4, Norwich Grasshoppers 0; Bedfordshire Eagles 1, Cambridge City 3; Bishop's Stortford 5, Broxbourne 1; Bluebarts 1, Pelicans 3; Chelmsford 2, West Herts 2; Ipswich 1, Norwich Union 0; Westcliff 1, Norfolk Wanderers 0.

TRUMAN SOUTH LEAGUE: Middlesex/Berks, Bucks & Oxon: Amersham 3, Windsor 0; Courage 1, Banbury 1; Hayes 4, Goan 3; Lyons 0, Eastcote 3; Polytechnic 3, Aylesbury 3; Sunbury 1, City of Oxford 3.

Cricket

SALISBURY: Zimbabwe 163 and 101 for 7. West Indies 302 (E Mattis 107, J Dujon 60).

LAHORE: Pakistan 408 and 101 for 0; International XI 274 (Etwaroo 136).

Ice skating

LAKE PLACID: Skate America, men's singles: 1, S Hamilton (US); 2, R Wagenhoffer (US); 3, B Boitano (US); 4, R Curne (WG); 5, K Kokora (USSR); 6, G Beacom (Canada). Women's figures: 1, V Devries (US); 2, E Zayak (US); 3, C Kristofics-Binder (Austria); 4, R Summers (US); 5, K Wood (GB). Dance: 1, J Blumberg and M Siebert (US); 2, E Garanina and I Zavozin (USSR); 3, K Barber and N Slater (GB).

Skiing

AVIEMORE: Alpine skier of the year, north heat. Women's A: A Mearns (Aberdeen), 166; B: A Robb (Aberdeen), 178.3. Men's A: P Grant (Aberdeen), 162.3; B: I Baxter (Aviemore) 189.7.

Tennis

BARCELONA: Grand prix, quarter-final round: I Lendl (Czechoslovakia) beat A Panatta (Italy), 6—3, 3—6, 6—2; Y Noah (France) beat T Smid (Czechoslovakia), 6—3, 6—4; E Dibbs (US) beat P Rebolledo (Chile), 1—6, 6—3, 6—3; G Vilas (Argentina) beat B Taroczy (Hungary), 6—1, 6—1. Semi-final round: Lendl beat Noah, 6—0, 6—3; Vilas beat Dibbs, 1—6, 6—4, 6—2. Final: Lendl beat Vilas, 6—0, 6—3, 6—0. Doubles semi-finals: S Simonsson and A Jarryd (Sweden) beat H Gunthardt (Switzerland) and Taroczy, 6—3, 6—4; H Gildemeister (Chile) and A Gomez (Ecuador) beat P Slozil and Smid (Czechoslovakia), 7—6, 6—2.

BRISBANE: Nivea classic, semi-final round: C Lewis (NZ) beat P Dent (Australia), 1—6, 7—5, 6—3; M Edmondson (Australia) beat R Frawley (Australia), 6—3, 3—6, 7—6. Final: Edmondson beat Lewis 7—6, 3—6, 6—4. Doubles final: Lewis and Frawley beat Edmondson and M Estep (US), 7—5, 4—6, 1—0 (tiebreaker invoked because of bad light).

TEL AVIV: Grand prix quarter-final round (US unless stated): M Purcell beat E Wilbert (Netherlands) 6—4, 6—3; S Krulevitz beat V van Patten 7—5, 6—3; P Hjertquist (Sweden) beat R Stockton 2—6, 6—4, 6—3.

EDMONTON: Challenge Cup, quarter-final round: J-L Clerc (Argentina) beat J Sadri (US) 3—6, 7—6, 7—6; B Borg (Sweden) beat V Amritraj (India) 6—4, 6—4; W Fibak (Poland) beat S Mayer (US) 7—5, 6—3.

TAMPA (Florida): Women's tournament, quarter-final round (US unless stated): M Navratilova beat B Hallquist 6—1, 6—1; M-L Piatek beat W Turnbull (Australia) 7—5, 6—1; S Hanika (WG) beat K Rinaldi 0—6, 6—3, 6—4; B Bunge (WG) beat S Collins 6—4, 6—1. Semi-final round: Miss Navratilova beat Miss Hanika 6—3, 6—3; Mrs Bunge beat Miss Piatek 4—6, 6—3, 6—1.

MELBOURNE: Challenge tournament, semi-final round: E Teltscher (US) beat J McEnroe (US) 6—7, 6—1; G Mayer (US) beat P McNamara (Australia) 6—3, 6—3. Final: Mayer beat Teltscher 7—5, 6—1, 7—6.



Boxing

Meade's knees may ignore 'Kidology'

By Srikumar Sen
Boxing Correspondent

Boxers are such kidders. They can make a case out of nothing and tell you why they cannot lose. But then, in a sport where the aim is rather more than to bonk you on the nose and make your eyes water, you have got to kid yourself, even if you cannot kid the punters that black is white.

Which is why the Black Bomber, from Swansea, Neville Meade, thinks he will flatten the White Bomber, from Enniskillen, Gordon Ferris, and the White Bomber thinks he will do likewise to the Black Bomber at the Aston Villa Leisure Centre tonight. The punters go along with Meade — for three rounds. After that they think the 32-year-old Commonwealth Games champion will go to pieces.

Meade promises to surprise everybody by staying the distance, for he has been pounding the road as much as he has the bag. He even points to Walcott winning the world title at 37. If he really is in condition to go 15 rounds, he will surprise everyone, even if he does not win. Throughout his career there has always come a point, about round five, when his legs have refused to obey orders from headquarters That time he met Stan McDermott, the "Last Fight Favourite"! Was the hall going round and round before he brought McDermott and the house down in the fifth?

I cannot see this happening to the champion in his adopted home town before a house full of Irishmen. Ferris did lose to McDermott, but in their next meeting Big Stan hit the floorboards in the first. Ferris can box a bit, when he is not on the receiving end, and aims to keep Meade at bay with his left jab. His manager, Pat Lynch, says: "We are planning to keep things at long range during the early rounds. Gordon will be using his jabs and tossing over the odd right before opening up midway through".

In spite of his confidence I should not think Meade will trust his legs too much, for he has not been past five rounds in five years and will most likely go in throwing bombs. Momentarily the champion's defence will go to pot. "I am hitting harder than ever now," Meade says, "I cannot see any heavyweight in this country staying with me." Ferris is resilient enough to clear his head, come back fighting and retain his title.

England 12-man team

For the first time the international between England and United States, sponsored by George Wimpey at Gloucester Leisure Centre, on November 18 will be 12 a side. The extra contest to be included is at super heavyweight (200 lb) where England will be represented by the ABA heavyweight champion, Adrian Elliott (Fairbairn House, London).

ENGLAND: Light-flyweight, J Lyon; Fly, K Wallace. Bantam, R Gilbody. Feather, P Hanlon; Lightweight, G Felvus. Light welter, J Decker; Welter, R McKenley; Light-middle, C Lithgow; Middle, S Johnson; Light-heavy, A Wilson; Heavy, A Straughn; Super-heavy, A Elliott.

Judo



All wrapped up . . . Britain's Linda Bradley (top) gets to grips with her opponent.

Tale of the unexpected as Britain's women excel

By Paul Harrison

A haul of eight medals—three gold, three silver and two bronze—exceeded all home expectations in the British women's open championships at Crystal Palace on Saturday. Roy Inman, who is in charge of the women's national squad, expected four or five medals at the most and was pleasantly surprised as his girls fought off a strong foreign challenge to emerge as leading medal-winners.

Avril Malley, from Ulster, pinned Kutz, of West Germany, *to win the open category with* ippon; Karen Briggs, an 18-year-old student from Hull who is already a European bronze medal winner, beat compatriot Sandy Fry in the under-48-kilo category; and Ann Hughes, from Lancashire, took the under-61 title, in which she is also the European champion.

Inman rated Malley's as the best result, but believed the best British judo came from Loretta Doyle, who lost to a world and six-time European champion Hrovat, of Austria, in the under-52 final. "Loretta just kept hammering at her, which is the only way", he said.

There were three world and four European champions on view at the championships, which attracted 244 entries from 15 countries in the seven categories and was at some weights stronger than a European championship.

The British had Jane Bridge, a 21-year-old from Lancashire, who last year won the under-48 world championship title in New York. Inman believes her to be, pound for pound (or kilo for kilo), one of the best fighters Britain has ever produced, and he includes in that assessment the men.

It was, however, her first important competition since New York, and she entered the under-52 category far from match-sharp. One of her opponents would not have thought so, however, when deposited spectacularly on her back in just 20 seconds.

She won four contests before losing her final hopes to an Australian. "I entered the competition to see what stage I was at", she said; "My technique is good, but my mind could be faster. I'll sharpen up with training, though." One of the finest moments of the championships came when Allinson Henri, of enezuela, a 3rd kyu, beat Margherita De Cal, of Italy, the world champion, who is a 5th dan. The difference between the two is seven grades; it was like a Southern League side beating Manchester United, one official said.

The Venezuelans, on their first trip to Europe, took home a silver and a bronze. Their support was so enthusiastic that about a dozen of them outcheered the British crowd during the final between Hughes and Xiomara Orosco. Orosco was disqualified, but such was the delight of the visitors you would have thought she had won.

RESULTS: Finals: Open: A Malley (GB) beat K Kutz (WG); bronzes, G Liechens (Belgium), C Leclerc (France). Over-72: M van Unen (Netherlands) beat S Hockett (Canada); bronzes, H Ford (GB), M Motta (Italy). Under-72: B Classen (WG) beat L Methot (Canada); bronzes, A Malley and I Bergmans (Belgium). Under-66: E Simon (Austria) *beat C Penick (US); bronzes,* S Warning (Netherlands) and G Kranze (Austria). Under-61: A Hughes beat X Orosco (Venezuela); bronzes, I De Kok (Netherlands) and J Peeters (Belgium). Under-56: B Rodriguez (France) beat D Bell (GB); bronzes, N Hernandez (Venezuela) and A M Burns (US). Under-52: E Hrovat (Austria) beat L Doyle (GB); bronzes, A Loff (Sweden) and S Williams (Austria). Under-48: K Briggs (GB) beat S Fry (GB); bronzes, A de Novell (Italy) and J Bint (Netherlands).

Badminton

Padukone makes Chinese look a novice

Kuala Lumpur, Oct 11.—Prakash Padukone, of India, made his opponent Han Jian, of China look like a novice as he completely dominated him in the men's singles final of the World Cup badminton championships here today. His dominating style, deceptive strokes and smashes left the top ranked Chinese singles player completely helpless in the first set.

But any hopes that Padukone had of winning the match in record time had to be forgotten as the 25-year-old Chinese recovered to put up a tremendous fight in the following set. After taking an early lead of 7—4, Padukone lost his concentration and allowed Han Jian to narrow the score at 11—10 and it was a point for point fight from then on.

Prakash, although playing under heavy pressure with a crowd almost completely backing his opponent, kept cool and finally beat the Chinese 18—16 after 46 minutes of play.

China's Chen Ruizhen won the women's singles title with a shaky 12—10, 2—11, 11—7 victory over her 17-year-old compatriot Li Ling Wei.

Chen, aged 20, the favourite, was never at her best, and trailed 10—3 in the opening game after netting a succession of simple returns. But the less experienced Li suffered a sudden bout of nerves and Chen rallied with a run of nine successive points.

Li again made a fine start in the second game with some superb whiplash smashes and this time she kept her head to take the game 11—2 and level the match. That effort appeared to drain Li in the final game and Chen, using her superior netcraft, anticipation and positional sense, quickly built up a 10—3 lead. Li fought back gamely, saving four match points in the best rallies of the game, but Chen finally took the game and the title 11—7.

MEN'S SINGLES FINAL: P Padukone (India) beat Han Jian (China), 15—0, 18—16.
WOMEN'S SINGLES FINAL: Chen Ruizhen (China) beat Li Ling Wei (China), 12—10, 2—11, 11—7.
MEN'S SINGLES PLAY-OFF: (third and fourth places): Chen Changjie (China) beat Hadiyanto (Indonesia), 15—12, 15—10.
WOMEN'S SINGLES PLAY-OFF: Ivana Lie (Indonesia) beat W Carter (Canada), 11—0, 11—8.—Agencies.

Record rally prizes

A record of £21,000 in prize-money will be at stake for the 1981 Lombard RAC Rally. Cars will cover 1,817 miles in the four days from November 22 to 25 and the Foresetry Commission will receive over £45,000 for use of their land for special stages in England, Scotland and Wales.

Yachting

Estaugh is champion of champions

By John Nicholls

Richard Estaugh and Neil Thompson, representing the GP14 class, won the Endeavour Trophy at the Royal Corinthian YC, Burnham-on-Crouch, yesterday. This is the annual end-of-season meeting for dinghy class champions and, as usual, they enjoyed some close racing. Gale force winds curtailed sailing after one race yesterday morning, but four were completed during the weekend and Estaugh was the undisputed champion of champions.

He had two first places, a fourth and a seventh among his results and he was able to discard the seventh in his final score. Borrowed GP14s were used for the event, which must have given Estaugh and his crew some advantage, but it would be difficult to find 21 similar dinghies which were not familiar to at least some of the competitors.

This was, nevertheless, the second year in succession that the GP14 representative has won the trophy. Only those used to sailing single-handed seemed to be inhibited by the transition to a strange boat, the first five overall were all from two-man dinghies.

Cathy Foster, the only woman skipper on the entry list and crewed by Hugh Myers, finished second on points and proved again that she is easily Britain's best woman small-boat sailor. She included two third and a fourth in her score, with one of the third places being earned in yesterday's extremely rough race. Many competitors capsized on their way to the course, a mile or two downriver from the club.

The start was delayed while those who still wanted to race sorted themselves out and eventually they got away. Survival was the immediate priority of both crews and few of them escaped without at least one ducking. The course was sensibly shortened after one round, while there was still a semblance of a race, by which time Estaugh was already leading by a minute. His other win was in light conditions on Saturday afternoon, so he proved to be a good, all-round champion.

RESULTS: 1. R Estaugh and N Thompson (GP14); 2. Miss C Foster and H Myers (470); 3. I Pinnell and G Bowes (Miracle); 4. S Robertson and Miss S Harbon (Enterprise); 5. D and A Glen (Albacore); 6. A Carpenter and R Ball (Solo).

Disque d'Or is fifth on handicap

From Barry Pickthall
Cape Town, Oct 11

Disque d'Or, the 58-foot Farr design, skippered by Pierre Fehlmann, tonight became the seventh of the fleet of 28 to cross the finish line here at the end of the first leg of the Whitbread round the world race.

Crossing the line at 18.25 local time the yacht moves into fifth place on handicap, four hours behind the 65-foot American yacht, Alaska Eagle, which arrived here during the early hours of Saturday morning.

The light weather now affecting much of the South Atlantic has made it almost impossible for the smaller yachts still at sea to beat the current leaders on handicap. Heading the list is the 62-foot French sloop, Kriter IX, followed by the 65-foot Charles Heidsieck III and the 76-foot Flyer.

Motor rallying

Miss Mouton's first for women

San Remo, Oct 11.—Michele Mouton, of France, and co-driver, Fabrizia Pons, of Italy, became the first women to win a world championship event by their victory in the San Remo Rally here.

Miss Mouton said: "It is not a question of men and women. The driver Mouton has won a point. That's all."

Miss Mouton started the final stage in an Audi Turbo Quattro only 34 seconds ahead of their nearest rivals, Ari Vatanen (Finland) and his British co-driver, Dave Richards, in a Fort Escort. But during the night in the first special trial Vatanen and Richards hit a stone and damaged the front and back left wheels of their car, losing precious time. "It was at that moment that I knew we could win and then the fear and tension disappeared," Miss Mouton said.

Hockey

Berkshire inspired by Essex recruits

By Sydney Friskin

Essex 0 Berkshire 1

Essex and Berkshire probably learnt much from their exercise on a difficult pitch at Chelmsford yesterday, but both sides have a few problems to solve before the county championship starts on October 25.

Berkshire, without three of their regular players—Auger, Page and Barton—brought in two who by now should have qualified for the retired list, but they stood their ground firmly enough. Two of Berkshire's best recruits, Broddington and Land, both formerly of Essex, put life into their forward line, helping them to cling to the lead which Davey had given them from a short corner in the eighth minute.

Essex tried four new players to se what they could do. Of these the best was Gladman, of Ilford, who controlled the right wing of their three man forward line. If he plays at a higher club level than the first division of the East League he could be destined for bigger things; but this does not say much for the two premier division clubs, Chelmsford and Westcliff, who were knocked out of the third round of the Essex championship in the morning.

Of the older Essex players, Jaswinder Singh showed individual skill on the left, but tended to take too much upon himself, although at times he combined well with Anderson. Both players set up several chances which Essex did not seize and there were two occasions on which Rudder with better control could have scored from short orners.

With the abolition of the hand stop, the mechanics of the short corner have disappeared and *neither of the two sides in yesterday's* match had any well-laid schemes

Under the new method of taking the long corner the ball is usually hit aimlessly into a forest of legs and sticks in the middle of the circle in the forlorn hope that something will materialise. More often than not nothing happens.

ESSEX: A Delany (Westcliff); A Basto (Westcliff), M Hinckling (Old Loughtonians), A Aaron (Ilford), K Collins (Tulse Hill, capt), P Anderson (Westcliff), Jaswinder Singh (Fords), C Gladman (Ilford), S Rudder, (Richmond), P Bastion (Chelmsford), P Coy (Upminster).

BERKSHIRE: E Holt (Reading); I Tyrrell (Reading), J Potter (Maidenhead), C Davey (Reading), A Robertson (Maidenhead), R Graynor (Reading, capt), R Key (Toddington), R Higgins (Tulse Hill), N Boddington (Reading), P Land (Reading) E Milham (Reading).

Umpires: K Bailey (Essex), P Chesney (Berkshire).

REPRESENTATIVE MATCHES: England XI 5, Buckinghamshire 2; England XI 12, Leicestershire 1.

COUNTY MATCHES: Norfolk 1, RAF Strike Command 3. Under 21: Norfolk 2, RAF Strike Command 1.

CLUB CHAMPIONSHIP: South: Southgate 4, Surbiton 1. Essex: Third round: Chelmsford 1, Havering 2; Southend and Benfleet 4, Wanstead 1; Southendians 3, Westcliff 0; Fords wo Pakinstan Independents, aet.

Frenchman suspended

Frederic Geffroy, a French boxer, who took the bronze medal as a lightweight in the European Amateur championships at Tampere, Finland in May has been disqualified for taking anabolic steroids. Geffroy was also suspended for one year.—Agence France Presse.

PUBLIC AND EDUCATIONAL APPOINTMENTS

COMMONWEALTH SCHOLARSHIPS TENABLE ABROAD

Applications are invited for Commonwealth Scholarships awarded by the governments of Australia and New Zealand from March 1983 (or, by arrangement, late 1982) and of Canada, Ghana, Hong Kong, India, Jamaica, Malaysia, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Sri Lanka and, for Tropical Agriculture only, Trinidad from 1982.

These awards are intended for programmes of postgraduate study or research leading to a higher degree or similar qualification at a university in the awarding country. Besides return fares and tuition fees they offer a maintenance allowance and certain other benefits.

Candidates, who should be under 35 years of age, must be United Kingdom nationals (or other Commonwealth citizens or British protected persons) permanently resident in the United Kingdom and must hold or expect to obtain a first degree with at least upper second class honours.

Further particulars and application forms for the awards of up to three countries may be obtained from the Commonwealth Scholarship Commission (T), 36 Gordon Square, London WC1H 0PF (01-387 8572 ext 55). Forms will not be sent to enquirers after 26 October: completed application forms must be returned to arrive not later than 31 October 1981. Enquirers should specify their academic qualifications, citizenship and the countries in which they are interested.

Candidates particularly seeking study in Calgary may also wish to apply for the ALBERTA GOVERNMENT SCHOLARSHIP in Canadian Studies.

Quote Ref RV/885
University of Liverpool
ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT
SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING SCIENCE

Applications are invited for the post of ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT to undertake a wide range of duties, but will initially be concerned with work in the Faculty of Engineering Science and particularly in the School of Engineering Science.

The salary will be within the range £5,285 to £10,575 per annum. The initial salary will be determined according to qualifications and experience.

The Administrative Assistant will be required to assist the Director and the Assistant Directors in the detailed administration of the School involving admissions, examinations and such other duties as are prescribed by the Director in accordance with the needs of the School, and with duties in the Faculty of Engineering Science determined by the Dean of the Faculty.

Applications (6 copies), together with the names of three referees, should be received not later than 6th November, 1981, by the Registrar, The University, P.O. Box 147, Liverpool, L69 3BX, from whom further particulars may be obtained. (Candidates overseas who wish to do so, may send one copy by airmail).

Quote Ref RV/885

THE BRITISH SCHOOL OF ARCHAEOLOGY AT ATHENS

Applications are invited for the post of

ASSISTANT DIRECTOR

of the School which should reach the Secretary of the London office British School at Athens, 31-34 Gordon Square, WC1H 0PY by 2nd November together with curriculum vitae and names of 2 referees. Short listed applicants may be asked to attend for interview in London on about 16th November. It is hoped that the candidate appointed will take up post by mid-December 1981. Appointment is initially for 3 years. Salary as appropriate in the University Lecturer Scale.

Public and Educational Appointments

CITY OF LONDON

City Engineer

The present holder of the Office of City Engineer is retiring shortly and it becomes necessary to seek a successor. This is a most interesting and varied post concerning Highways and Bridges of the City, Structural Services, Traffic Management, Road Safety and other functions.

Candidates are required to be Members of the Institution of Civil Engineers and to have had municipal experience.

They should preferably be between 40 and 55 years of age.

The salary of the Office is £25,452 per annum, rising to a maximum of £28,224 per annum inclusive, by four annual increments.

Full particulars and application form from S. J. Clayton, Town Clerk, Corporation of London, P.O. Box 270, Guildhall, London EC2P 2EJ. Telephone: 01-606 3030 Ext. 2426.

Completed application form to be returned by 5th November 1981.

The Girls' Public Day School Trust

Kensington High School (Junior Girls)
17 Upper Phillimore Gardens
LONDON, W8

The Council of the GPDST invite applications for the post of

HEAD

which will become vacant from 1st September 1982 upon the retirement of the present Headmistress.

There are 204 girls in the school, between the ages of 5 and 12, who are prepared for entry to independent day or boarding schools. Salary: Burnham Group 5 (£10,296-£11,388 plus £759 London Allowance).

Further particulars of the post can be obtained from The Secretary, The Girls' Public Day School Trust, 26 Queen Anne's Gate, London SW1H 9AN. Closing date for applications: Friday, 6th November 1981.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON

College Secretary

Applications are invited for the post of Secretary of University College London, to which an appointment will be made from 1 September 1982. The Secretary is head of the administrative staff of the College, with direct responsibility under the Provost for the implementation of College policy. The post carries professorial status and a salary in the upper part of the Professorial range.

Applications should be made, not later than Monday 16 November 1981, to The Provost, University College London, Gower Street, WC1E 6BT, from whom further details may be obtained.

The Council of the Francis Holland (Church of England) Schools Trust invite applications for the *post of*

HEAD

FRANCIS HOLLAND SCHOOL
Graham Terrace, London, S.W.1.

which will be vacant in September, 1982. There are 300 girls aged between 5 and 18 in this independent day school. Further particulars and form of application can be obtained from the Secretary to the Trust, 35 Bourne Street, London SW1W 8JA.

Closing date for applications: Monday, 2nd November, 1981.

HEADSHIP

Applications are invited for the post of Head of Wentworth Milton Mount as from September 1982 following the retirement of the present Headmistress. The school is an Independent Boarding and Day School of Christian tradition for 350 girls (11-19 years). Further particulars may be obtained on application to the Clerk of the Governors, Wentworth Milton Mount, College Road, Boscombe, Bournemouth BH5 2DY.

UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW
DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING

RESEARCH APPOINTMENTS (2)

Applications are invited from persons with at least three years postgraduate research experience for two S.E.R.C. funded posts, one in the area of Integrated Optics (post 1) and the other concerned with the growth of III-V Semiconductors by Molecular Beam Epitaxy (post 2). Successful applicants will join a large and established research group with excellent support facilities.

Starting salaries are up to £9,355 (post 1) and £8,105 (post 2) on the grade 1A scale for research staff. Posts are tenable immediately for up to four years (post 1) and three years (post 2), and registration for a higher degree may be possible for suitably qualified persons. Further particulars may be obtained from Professor Lamb, Department of Electronics and Electrical Engineering, University of Glasgow, Glasgow G12 8QQ, to whom applications (two copies) should be sent giving the names and addresses of at least two referees.

In reply please quote Ref. No. 4860.

University of Bristol

CONSULTANT SENIOR LECTURER IN MENTAL HEALTH

Applications are invited from registered medical graduates for a newly established post in adult clinical psychiatry. The successful candidate will be expected to undertake teaching, research and clinical duties within the University Department of Mental Health and will have responsibility for clinical services within the Bristol and Weston Health District based on the Susan Britton Wills Unit at Bristol General Hospital. The salary scale will be in the range £16,440-£21,060 per annum, according to qualifications and experience, together with superannuation. The successful candidate can expect to be granted an honorary contract as Consultant with the Avon Area Health Authority (Teaching).

Applications, including the names and addresses of three referees, should be sent by 7th November, 1981 to the Registrar and Secretary, University of Bristol, Senate House, Bristol, BS8 1TH, from whom further particulars may be obtained.

Please quote reference TLJ

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University of London

CHAIR OF ANATOMY AT GUY'S HOSPITAL MEDICAL SCHOOL

The Senate invites applications for the above Chair. Applications (10 copies) should be submitted to the Academic Registrar, University of London, Malet Street, London WC1E 7HU, from whom further particulars should first be obtained. Closing date 11th November, 1981.

also on page 22

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Marie Curie Memorial Foundation
Cancer nursing — welfare — advice — research 124 Sloane Street, SW1X 9BP. 01-730 9157
Mind National Assoc. for Mental Health
22 Harley St., W1N 2ED. 01-637 0741.
Muscular Dystrophy Group of Great Britain
35 Macaulay Rd., London SW4 0QP 01-720 8055.
Philadelphia Association
Mental health. R. D. Laing, Chairman. 486 9012
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Further particulars may be obtained from the Registrar, University Offices, Wellington Square, Oxford, OX1 2JD, by whom applications (two copies) should be received not later than 17 December, 1981.

University of Bath

LECTURER IN STATISTICS

Applications are invited for a Lecturer in the School of Mathematics: the post is tenable from 1st September 1982. The starting salary will be set in the lower part of the range £6,070-£12,860.

Further particulars are available from the Personnel Officer, University of Bath, Bath, BA2 7AY, quoting reference 81/111.

Closing date for applications 9th November 1981.

University of Edinburgh

CHAIR OF ARABIC AND ISLAMIC STUDIES

Applications are invited for the recently established Iraq Chair of Arabic and Islamic Studies in the Department of Islamic and Middle Eastern Studies. The fields of study covered by the Chair are Arabic language and culture, Islamic history and religion, and the history of Arabic science and philosophy.

Further details may be obtained from the Secretary to the University, Old College, Edinburgh EH8 9YL, to whom applications (12 copies), quoting the names of three referees, should be sent by 31st October, 1981. A candidate from overseas may submit one copy of his application.

Please quote Reference 2/81.

MONTESSORI PRE-SCHOOL DIRECTORESS

required by The Children's House, a Montessori Pre-School located in Sydney, Australia, to commence teaching in February 1982. There are currently 45 children aged between 3 and 6 years enrolled in 2 groups. Qualified and experienced Montessori teachers interested in this position should write immediately with details to: BELINDA OAKMAN, SYDNEY MONTESSORI SOCIETY, 4 CROWN STREET, EPPING, NSW 2121, AUSTRALIA.

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Mayfield College
Mayfield, Sussex

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also on page 21

NOTICE

All advertisements are subject to the conditions of acceptance of Times Newspapers Limited, copies of which are available on request.

MISCELLANEOUS FINANCIAL

LOCAL AUTHORITY BILLS

£5.5m Bolton M.B.C. placed 7th October, 1981, due 6th January, 1982, at 15-15/16%. Only bills outstanding.

£500,000 Preston B.C. issued 7th October, 1981, due 6th January, 1982, at 16%. Applications totalled £1.8m. £500,000 bills outstanding.

PUBLIC NOTICES

CHARITY COMMISSION

Charities—
1. Queen Adelaide's Fund
2. Proceeds of sale of 78 Harrowgate Road.
3. London (Surrey) Benevolent Fund Former County of London.

Scheme for the regulation of Charities
Ref 307228-A7-L2

The Charity Commissioners have made an order establishing a SCHEME for this and other purposes. Copies can be obtained by written request to the Charity Commission, 14 Ryder Street, London, SW1 quoting the reference above, and may also be seen at that address or within one month from today at the offices of MIND (National Association for Mental Health), 22 Harley Street, London W1N 2ED.

CHARITY COMMISSION

Charity of Charles Edward Saunders
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Recruitment Opportunities for details, or to book your advertisement, ring 01-278 9161

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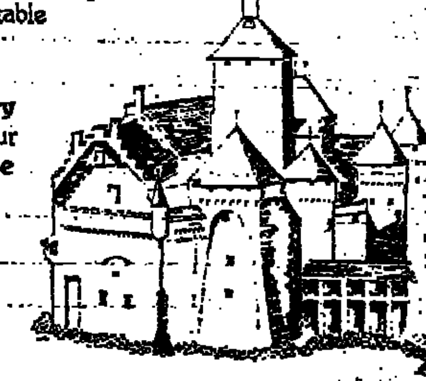
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Commercial Property by Paul Finch

How redevelopment can be an art form

The art of doing a property deal, so the cliche goes, is always leave something for the other side. Cynics would add to this the importance of making sure that what has been left in cannot be got out.

But the art of the property developer is to unlock the potential value of a site or buildings through a redevelopment or refurbishment. This is particularly the case in dealing with urban redevelopment, especially in areas of concentrated development such as the City of London.

A good example is a scheme being carried out by Central & City Properties in Artillery Lane, Bishopsgate in London EC2. The site for the £12m 53,500 sq ft scheme comprised properties in four different streets, in a number of ownerships.

The Central & City showed interest in a development, the local authority, Tower Hamlets Council, was encouraging. If the developers were able to buy in the various interests, then the council would discuss a planning brief.

This is a good example of the virtues of cooperation between developer and local authority. If both sides know where they stand from the beginning, the squabbling which often afflicts the development industry can easily be avoided.

It took two years for the developer to acquire the interest needed, to obtain a speculative office development permit and planning consent for 68,000 sq ft gross.

With a completion date of May 1982 (Wates, the contractor is ahead of target), the developers are now looking for a rent of about £14 per sq ft for the scheme, known as Bishops Court, through agents Jones Lang Wootton and Sinclair Goldsmith.

They will doubtless be helped by an intriguing feature in the air-conditioned complex — an electronically controlled computer display panel similar to those used by some football clubs, in a scaled down form. Now on the third floor of the scheme, it will eventually be moved to the top storey, where it will be used to advertise the charms of the scheme, as well as providing a news and weather service.



A model of Bishops Court, Spitalfields, which is due for completion next year for Central & City Properties.

Eventually the panel, said to be the first of its type to be used as part of an office marketing campaign in Europe, will be moved to the next Central & City development.

It will be interesting to see if the asking rent is easily achieved for a building of this size in this location. Certainly the eastern fringe of the City has become increasingly popular in recent years — for example the various developments at Gardiners Corner by Wingate Holdings and Wimpey have proved successful.

In fact Central & City has assembled a land bank in the area for future development, partly by itself and partly in cooperation with Western Heritable Land. And there are big plans for other large schemes near Liverpool Street Station — the two most publicized being British Rail's own proposals for a huge office complex as part of a station redevelopment, and a further scheme by Rosehaugh involving Greycoat Estates, east of the station in Hackney, which has just received outline planning permission for 500,000 square feet of offices.

Greycoat, meanwhile, is busy marketing its Cutlers Gardens office giant, also on the eastern edge of the City. All these schemes are within relatively close reach of the Bank of England, and the main City markets and exchanges. And the rents are not only less than in the prime City areas, but are less than the top rents being sought in many West End locations.

□ Another large London scheme has entered its marketing phase as the building nears completion. This is the second stage of the Cambridge Circus development by Town & City Properties, National Freehold and Leasehold Properties and Norwich Union. The first phase, comprising of 11,000 square feet of offices and four shops behind an existing façade opened in July.

The second phase consists of 145,000 square feet of offices, including air-conditioned and car parking, plus 27,000 square feet of showroom space, forming a shopping mall and piazza linking Charing Cross Road and Shaftesbury Avenue.

Covent Garden itself is now seeing the completion of several new office schemes, adding to the spate of refurbishments in recent years, which establish this area as a genuine office location. Notable among the new buildings is MEPC's 200,000 square feet scheme, designed by Richard Seifert, being marketed by Jones Lang Wootton.

□ The continuing trend of United Kingdom agents to open in the United States has now seen Michael Laurie & Partners setting up an office in New York. Many other well known firms are still looking to see if it is worthwhile.

One obvious question any company faces is whether to operate merely as an investment adviser, or whether to act as a broker. Another is whether to open alone, or in partnership with an existing local firm. But even more interesting than these dilemmas is the attitude that pension funds and other institutional investors take to obtaining property advice in the United States.

The different paths taken by various funds range from setting up an office there (the coal funds, for example) to using United Kingdom firms who have represented the fund in this country, or alternatively taking advice from purely American sources, who may wish to be involved in schemes which are either developed or purchased.

It is certainly surprising that there should be such a variety when, by and large, funds operate in the same way and take the same type of advice in this country.

PERSONAL COLUMNS

" . . . AND it shall be said in that day, Lo, this is our God; we have waited for him, and he will save us: this is the LORD ". Isaiah 25: 9.

BIRTHS

BOYDELL.—On October 7th, to Hilary (nee Mawby) and Christopher—a son (Thomas Richard), a brother for Jonathan and Jennifer.
BURDON-COOPER.—On 3rd October to Sarah and Richard—a daughter (Anna Kirsten Sarah), a sister for Caroline and Ben.
COTTENHAM.—On October 9th at Westminster Hospital to Sarah and Charlie — a daughter.
CRANSTON.—On October 5, to Mary (nee Baillieu) and Neil—a daughter (Sarah), who tragically died on October 7.
HOLLOWAY.—On 9th October, at Oxford, to Alexandra (nee Threlfall) and Paul—a son (Orlando Aidan).
McFADYEN.—On October 9th, at Leicester General Hospital, to Rachel (nee Cruttwell) and Paul—a daughter (Catherine Bridget), a sister for David.
THRELFALL, DR ALEXANDRA. — See Holloway. Births col.
WITT.—On 9th October 1981, at St Teresa's Hospital, Wimbledon, to Catriona (nee Simpson) and Stanley Witt — a daughter (Naomi Mary).

BIRTHDAY

COLLINS.—Congratulations Mark on your 21st Birthday.—All love and best wishes M&D, Jane and Paul.

DEATHS

BEAUMONT.—On 9th October, 1981, peacefully after showing great courage, Isobel Beatrice (Beau) in her 98th year, of Redcot, Haslemere, beloved sister of the late Edith. Cremation at Surrey and Sussex Crematorium, Crawley, on Friday, 16th October, at 11 a.m. No flowers but if desired donations to the Friends of the Elderly, 42 Ebury Street, London SW1.
BUCHANAN.—Peacefully at home after a long illness bravely borne, Tim Buchanan, of J. O. Buchanan & Co. Ltd., Renfrew, beloved husband of Patricia (Downie) and dearest father of David, Carolyn and Lorna. Funeral service on Tuesday, 13th October at Cardross Crematorium at 2.30 p.m. Family flowers only please.
CLARKE.—On October 8th, peacefully, Denis St. George Harcourt, of Bosham. Much loved husband of ...

[illegible]

IN MEMORIAM

[illegible]

ANNOUNCEMENTS

[illegible]

ATLANTIC TUNNEL COMPANY

[illegible]

ANNOUNCEMENTS

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Dated this 5th day of October 1981.

S. SWADEN
Liquidator

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Today's television and radio programmes

Edited by Peter Dear

BBC 1

6.40 Open University: Genetic Engineering. 7.05 States of the Mind. 7.30 Introductory Electronics. 7.55 Closedown. 9.08 For Schools, Colleges: *Working in a modern office*. 9.33 Working in Transport and Travel. 10.00 You and Me (not Schools) (r). 10.15 Music. 10.38 Modern History. 11.00 At the Doctor's. 11.23 Talkabout. 11.42 Poetry. 12.07 Closedown. 12.30 News After Noon with Richard Whitmore and Moira Stuart. 1.00 Pebble Mill at One. Included today is another lesson in self-defence and a new poem by Pam Ayres. 1.45 Chock-a-Block (r). 2.01 For Schools, Colleges: Words and Pictures. 2.18 Read On! 2.40 Exploring Science. 3.00 See Hear! A programme for the hard-of-hearing. 3.25 Delia Smith's Cookery Course. Lesson two: How to make bread (r).

3.55 **Play School.** For the very young (shown earlier on BBC 2).
4.20 **Cartoon:** Mighty *Mouse* in Beauty on the Beach.
4.25 **Jackanory.** Kenneth Williams reads part one of Agaton Sax and Lispington's Grandfather Clock.
4.40 **Jigsaw.** A picture puzzle game presented by Adrian Hedley and Janet Ellis.
5.05 **John Craven's Newsround.** World news for young people.
5.10 **Blue Peter.** Highlights of a visit to Beppu, southern Japan, famous for its heat cures.
5.40 **News** read by Richard Baker. 6.00 **Nationwide** including *Watchdog*.
6.55 **Angels.** Life with the nurses in a Midlands hospital. It is Rose's first day on a ward and she is dreading it.
7.20 **Blake's Seven.** *Adventures of a space rocket* crew somewhere in the Universe.
8.10 **Panorama** presented by Jonathan Dimbleby. The Other Ruling Class: A report on the floating voter and an interview with Edward Heath.

9.00 **News** with John Humphrys.
9.25 **Film: A Man Called Horse** (1970) starring Richard Harris and Judith Anderson. Based on records of the period the story concerns an English aristocrat who is captured by the Sioux, tortured, humiliated and treated like a horse. To stay alive he ingratiates himself and finally chooses to undergo the savage Sun Vow ritual.
11.15 **Film 81.** Barry Norman *with the latest news* and views from the world of the cinema.
11.43 **News** headlines.
11.45 **Speak for Yourself.** Helpful advice for people whose first language is not English. This evening: Calling the emergency services.
12.10 **Weather.**

BBC 1 VARIATIONS: CYMRU/WALES: 12.57 pm-1.00 News of Wales 1.45-2.00 Dan Draed 6.00-6.25 Wales Today 6.55-7.20 Heddiw 9.25-10.25 *Berlin Tattoo 1981* 10.25-11.15 *A Tribute to Harry Secombe* 12.10 am News and weather. Scotland: 11.00 am-11.20 For Schools: Let's See High and Low (2). 12.10 pm-12.30 For Schools: Office Studies (4) 12.55-1.00 The Scottish News. 6.00-6.25 Reporting Scotland 11.45-12.15 am Cearcall 12.15 News and weather. Northern Ireland: 12.57 pm-1.00 Northern Ireland News 3.53-3.55 *Northern Ireland News. 6.00-6.25 Scene Around Six 12.10 am News* and Weather England: 6.00 pm-6.25 Regional Magazines 12.15 am Close

BBC 2

6.40am Open University: Montgeoffroy: Life in a Chateau. 7.05 Interval. 7.30 Artists' Films. 7.55 Closedown. 10.10 Supervisors. The first of eight programmes featuring working supervisors in industry and commerce. 10.35 Speak for Yourself. Advice for *non-English speaking residents (also on* BBC 1 at 11.45pm). 11.00 Play School. The Patchwork Bear. 11.25 Write Away. A guide to everyday writing presented by Barry Took. 11.40 Closedown. 1.55 A Women's Place? The role of women in today's world (r). 2.20 Let's Go. Advice for the mentally handicapped presented by Brian Rix (r). 3.05 Television World. The Ratings Business narrated by Michael Dean (r). 3.30 Anglo-Saxon Attitudes. The first of a series in multi-cultural education 3.55 Closedown

4.55 **Open University:** Ministers / Officials / Parliament / Public. 5.15 Conformation in Proteins: 2. 5.40 Maths: M203 Exam. 6.05 M101/29 Geometry, Klein. 6.30 Engineering Design.
6.55 **Paint!** John FitzMaurice Mills discusses Painting from Photographs.
7.20 **News** with *sub-titles for the hard of hearing.*
7.25 **Tales of Twelve Cities:** The Priest's Tale. The life of a Catholic priest in Londonderry.
8.10 **Des O'Connor Tonight.** The pleasant singer's Guests tonight are comedians Roy Hudd from England and American George Wallace. In addition, with her *own brand of humour*, is popular poetess Pam Ayres.

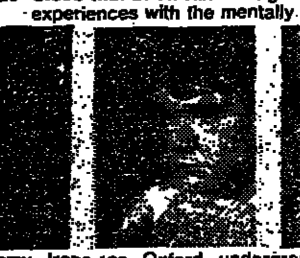
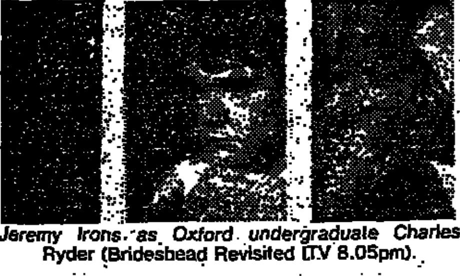
9.00 *A Kick up the Eighties.* The comical iconoclasts, led by Richard Stilgoe, examine the different sorts of advice we receive from official bodies.
9.30 **Horizon: Breaking in Children.** A look at how two mothers learn to control their young, wayward and naughty children, with the help of Roger McAuley, Consultant Child Psychiatrist at the Royal Belfast Hospital for Sick Children.
10.25 **The Innes Book of Records.** The highly original singer/songwriter has as his guest tonight off-beat humorist Ivor Cutler.
10.50 **Newsnight.** The latest domestic and world news plus an extended look at one of today's major stories.
11.35 **Heute Direkt.** The latest world news as seen through a German television station. Presented by Corinna Schnabel. Ends at 12.05.

ITV/LONDON

9.30am For Schools: Picture Box; 9.47 What people think of Milton Keynes; 10.04 My Mum's a nurse; 10.21 Poetry; 10.48 All about armour. For hearing impaired children; 11.05 *Beginning Science*; 11.22 Living in the Future; 11:39 The Job Market; 12.00 Cockleshell Bay. Adventures of the Cockle twins for young viewers; 12.10 Rainbow. Puppets with a *purpose*. 12.30 Wild, Wild World of Animals. The Monkeys of India (r); 1.00 News from Peter Sissons. 1.20 Thames News with Robin Houston. 1.30 Weir's Way. Naturalist Tom Weir walking around Edinburgh. 2.00 The Riordans. Tales of Irish rural life. 2.30 Film: A Woman for Charlie (1969) starring Dan Blocker, Nanette Fabray and Jim Backus. Charlie is a popular blacksmith in a small western town. He is also a bachelor and he sends off for a mail order *bride but when she doesn't arrive he feels humiliated* and threatens to leave town.

4.15 **Cartoon.** Tweety Pie in Pizzicato Pussycat.
4.20 **The Sooty Show** with Matthew Corbett.
4.45 **Cartoon: Dangermouse.** Another adventure for the rodent secret agent.
4.55 **Stig of the Dump.** Adventures of a young boy and his stone age chum.
5.15 **Botanic Man.** David Bellamy continues his story of Earth's evolution (r).
5.45 **News. 6.00 Thames News. 6.25 Help!** The first of a new series about the Setback family.
6.35 **Crossroads.** Meg Mortimer smells trouble.
7.00 **Bullseye.** A general knowledge and darts competition presented by Jim Bowen.
7.30 **Coronation Street.** There's a squabble about *tips among the Rovers' staff.*
8.05 **Brideshead Revisited.** Part one of the adaptation of Evelyn Waugh's novel starring Jeremy Irons, Anthony Andrews and Diana Quick. The posting of his regiment to the requisitioned Brideshead brings back happy memories to Charles Ryder.

9.00 *Brideshead Revisited: part one continued.*
10.00 **News.**
10.30 **Film: Play Misty for Me** (1971) starring Clint Eastwood, Jessica Walter and Donna Mills. A popular disc jockey is the object of an infatuation from one of his listeners. The infatuation grows into an obsession and soon his life is in danger. Definitely not for the nervous.
12.25 **Close** with Brian Rix *talking about his experiences with the mentally handicapped.*

Jeremy Irons as Oxford undergraduate Charles Ryder (Brideshead Revisited ITV 8.05pm).

Radio 4

6.00 Briefing, Farming.
6.30 Today.
8.35 Week on 4.
8.45 Wodehouse.
9.00 News.
9.05 Start The Week With Richard Baker.
10.00 News.
10.02 Money Box.
10.30 Service.
10.45 Story: Home for Christmas by Peter Robins.
11.00 News.
11.05 Down Your Way: Boston, Lincolnshire.
11.50 Poetry Please!†
12.00 News.
12.02 You And Yours.
12.27 Joke By Joke. . .†
1.00 World At One.
1.40 Archers.
2.00 News.
2.02 Woman's Hour.
3.00 News.
3.02 Afternoon Theatre.†
4.35 What A Job!.
4.45 Story Time.
5.00 PM: News Magazine.
6.00 News.
6.30 I'm Sorry I Haven't A Clue.†
7.00 News.
7.05 Archers.
7.20 Start The Week With Richard Baker.
8.00 Monday Play: The Prague Trial 79.†
9.15 Kaleidoscope: Vivat Rambert! With members of the company past and present Stephen Phillips traces the history of the *Ballet Rambert* which is said to have been born in 1926 when Frederick Ashton produced his first work under the direction of Marie Rambert.
10.00 World Tonight.
10.30 Science Now.
11.00 Book At Bedtime: The Edible Woman by Margaret Atwood.
11.15 Financial World
11.30 Senses of Occasion
11.40 *Music At Night.*
12.00 News. Weather.

VHF: 10.00 Schools. 10.30 Listen With Mother. 11.00-12.00 Schools. 2.00-3.00 Schools. 11.00-12.10 Study, Open University.

Radio 3

6.55 Weather, News.
7.05 Medelssohn, Paganini, Liszt, Holst, Chopin.†
9.00 News.
9.05 This Week's Composer: *Mozart* †
10.00 Chilingirian String Quartet: Tippett, Hugh Wood, Schoenberg.†
11.15 BBC SSO: Beethoven, Schubert.†
1.00 News.
1.05 From St John's Smith Square, London: Vaughan Williams, Schubert.†
2.00 Vaughan Williams, Johann Strauss, Peter Hodgson, Tchaikovsky, Ronald Binge, Ponchielli †
3.00 Haydn, Bach, Nicholas Maw, *Debussy, Schumann.*†
4.55 News.
5.00 Mainly for Pleasure.†
7.00 Shostakovich's 48.†
7.45 Haydn.†
8.00 Frankfurt RSO: Britten †
8.15 Art and Decline in Seventeenth-century Spain: John H. Elliott.
8.35 Mahler †
10.05 The Free Fur Coat. Story by Elspeth Davie.
10.30 Jazz: The Peter Nu Trio.†
11.00 News.
11.05 Barber †
VHF: Open University: 5.55-6.55am, 11.15-11.55pm.

Radio 2

5.00 Ray Moore.† 7.30 Terry Wogan.† 10.00 Jimmy Young.† 12.00 John Dunn.† 2.00 Ed Stewart.† 4.00 David *Hamilton* † 5.45 News. 6.00 David Symonds.† 8.00 Folk.† 9.00 Humphrey Lyttelton.† 10.00 Pop Score. 10.30 Star Sound. 11.00 Round Midnight. *1.00 Truckers' Hour.*† 2.00 Two's Company †

Radio 1

5.00 As Radio 2. 7.00 Mike Read. 9.00 Simon Bates. 11.30 Dave Lee Travis. 2.00 Paul Burnett. 3.30 Steve Wright. 5.00 Andy Peebles. 7.00 Stayin' Alive. 8.00 David Jensen. 10.00 John Peel.

VHF radios 1 and 2: 5.00 As Radio 2 10.00 As Radio 1. 12.00 As Radio 2

World Service

BBC World Service can be received in western Europe on medium wave 648 kHz (463m) at the following times GMT: 6.00 Newsdesk 7.00 World News 7.09 Twenty-Four Hours 7.30 Country Style 7.45 Classical Short Story 8.00 World News 8.09 Reflections 8.15 *Before the Rock Set In* 8.30 [illegible] 9.00 World News 9.09 Review of the British Press 9.15 Notes from an Observer 9.20 Good Books 9.35 Interlude 9.40 Look Ahead 9.45 Three Centuries of Italian Opera 10.15 Bringing the Past to Life 10.30 Frank Muir Goes Into 11.00 World News 11.09 News about Britain 11.15 [illegible] 11.30 Musical Yearbook 12.00 Radio Newsreel 12.15 Take it or leave it 12.45 Sports Roundup 1.00 World News 1.09 Twenty-Four Hours 1.30 Country Style 1.45 [illegible] 2.15 [illegible] 2.30 Rock Salad 3.00 Radio Newsreel 3.15 Outlook 4.00 World News 4.09 Commentary 4.15 Wuthering Heights 4.45 The World Today 5.00 World News 5.09 Europa 5.25 [illegible] 8.00 World News 8.09 Twenty-Four Hours 8.15 Europa 9.30 Rock Salad 10.00 World News 10.09 The World Today 10.25 Book Choice 10.30 Financial News 10.40 Reflections 10.45 Sports Roundup 11.00 World News 11.09 Commentary 11.15 Classical Record Review 11.30 [illegible] 12.00 World News 12.09 News About Britain 12.15 Newsreel 12.30 Radio Theatre 1.15 Outlook 1.45 Europa 2.00 World News 2.09 Review of the British Press 2.15 Network UK 2.30 Sports International 3.00 World News 3.09 News About Britain 3.15 The World Today 3.30 [illegible] 4.00 Newsdesk 5.45 The World Today



Dame Marie Rambert and Sir Frederick Ashton can be heard in Kaleidoscope's appreciation of the Ballet Rambert, Vivat *Rambert! (Radio 4 9.15pm).*

FREQUENCIES Radio 1 MF 1053kHz/285m or 1089kHz/275m. Radio 2 MF 693kHz/433m or 909kHz/330m Radio 1/2 VHF 88-91MHz Radio 3 VHF 90-92.5MHz, MF 1215kHz/247m Radio 4 LF 200kHz/1500m and VHF 92-95MHz Greater London Area MF 720kHz/417m LBC MF 1152kHz/261m, VHF 97.3MHz Capital MF 1548kHz/194m, VHF 95.8MHz BBC Radio London MF 1458kHz/206m and VHF 94.9MHz World Service MF 648kHz/463m

CHOICE

Neil Innes meets his match (BBC 2 10.25pm).

● At last BRIDESHEAD REVISITED (ITV 8.05pm) has reached our screens. Filming began over two years ago but for various reasons, the eleven part adaptation of Evelyn Waugh's wonderful novel has taken until now to reach fruition. Has the wait been worthwhile? Most certainly. Skilfully adapted by a master, John Mortimer, the first *episode at least is faithful to the* words of Waugh with only, to my recollection, the physique of the bizarre Anthony Blanche (Nikolas Grace) different to that described in the book. The main character, Charles Ryder, is superbly played with just the right amount of innocence and wonder, as befits a wholesome 1920s Oxford undergraduate, by Jeremy Irons, while the original object of his awe and love, Sebastian Flyte, is portrayed by Anthony Andrews. This first episode, filmed mostly on location at Castle Howard and Oxford, deals with the first steps in a friendship between two young men — one from the upper reaches of eccentric society, the other from *the middle* class boredom of Bayswater. Their inauspicious meeting develops into great friendship and, for Ryder, is an entrée *into* the rare world of the aristocracy.

● Horizon's BREAKING IN CHILDREN (BBC 2 9.30pm) will be of interest to parents, especially mothers, of naughty children. The programme follows the efforts of two mothers whose offspring are perfectly normal except that they are inordinately disobedient. In *desperation they consulted a* specialist who recommended a new "behaviour therapy". This method is the subject of a great deal of controversy — very popular in the States but not so in the United Kingdom — but at the moment it is the only alternative to psychoanalysis or tranquilisers.

● The star-studded cast of PRAGUE TRIAL '79 (Radio 4 8.00pm) alone must make this Monday play the best of listening tonight. Translated from the French *by Christopher Hampton it is a* dramatic reconstruction of the trial, in 1979, of Czech playwright Vaclav Havel and five other dissidents. Singling out any one name from the cast would be unfair. Suffice to say that they are all established stars in their own right.

REGIONAL TELEVISION VARIATIONS

HTV

As Thames except: 12.30 pm-1.00 *Botanic Man. 1.20-1.30 News. 2.00* Poetry of Landscape. 2.15-4.15 Film: Trader Horn (Rod Taylor, Anne Heywood). A safari sets off in search of the legendary platinum mine of Africa. *5.15-5.45 Flintstones.* 6.00-7.00 Report West. 10.28 News. 10.30 Film: Bandolero (James Stewart, Dean Martin, Raquel Welch). A daring rescue plan is devised to save a gang of bank robbers. 12.30 am Closedown. HTV CYMRU/WALES. As HTV West except: 12.00-12.10 pm Ffalabalam. 4.45-5.15 Sêr. 6.00-6.25 Y Dydd. 6.25-7.00 Report Wales.

TYNE TEES

As Thames except: Starts 9.20 am Good Word. 9.25-9.30 News. 12.30 *pm-1.00 Botanic Man.* 1.20-1.30 News, Lookaround. 2.00 Portraits of Power: Stalin. 2.30-4.15 Film: Beach Party (Bob Cummings, Dorothy Malone). Musical comedy. 5.15-5.45 Happy Days. 6.00 News. 6.02 Give us a Clue. 6.30-7.00 Northern Life. 10.30 News. 10.32 Briefing. 11.15 Lou Grant. 12.15 am Epilogue. 12.20 Closedown.

GRANADA

As Thames except: 12.30 pm-1.00 Botanic Man. 1.20-1.30 Granada Reports. 2.00-4.15 Film: Carve Her Name With Pride* (Virginia McKenna, Paul Scofield). True story of Violette Szabo of the French Resistance dying a heroine's death. 5.15-5.45 Give Us a Clue. 6.00-7.00 Granada Reports. *10.30 Ladies Man. 11.00 Rugby* League. 11.45 Charlie's Angels. 12.45 am Closedown.

ATV

As Thames except: 12.30 pm-1.00 *Botanic Man. 1.20-1.30 News.* 2.00-4.15 Film: Gigi (Leslie Caron, Louis Jourdan, Maurice Chevalier). Musical about a teenager in Paris who blossoms into a beautiful and independent woman. 5.15-5.45 Joe 90. 6.00-7.00 ATV Today. 10.30 Left, Right and Centre. 11.10 News. 11.15 New Avengers. 12.15 am Closedown.

BORDER

As Thames except: 12.30 pm-1.00 Botanic Man. 1.20-1.30 Border News. 2.30-4.15 Film: Sleeping Car to Trieste (Albert Lieven, Jean Kent). Web of intrigue develops among the passengers on the Orient Express. 5.15-5.45 Survival. 6.00 Lookaround. 6.15-7.00 Border Disco Dancing Championship. 10.30 George and *Mildred. 11.00 Rugby League.* 11.45 News. 11.48 Closedown.

SOUTHERN

As Thames except; 12.30 pm-1.00 Botanic Man. 1.20-1.30 News. 2.00 Houseparty. 2.25-4.15 Film: Passage Home* (Diane Cilento, Peter Finch). A ruthless captain and the ship's mate both fall for an English governess. 5.15-5.45 Happy Days. 6.00-7.00 Day by Day. 10.35 Film: Look Back in Darkness (Bradford Dillman, Catherine Schell). A blind jazz pianist hears the voice of the man who killed his wife. *12.00 Superstar Profile: Clint* Eastwood. 12.30 am Weather followed by Down But Not Out.

ULSTER

As Thames except: 12.30 pm-1.00 Botanic Man. 1.20-1.30 Lunchtime. 2.30-4.15 Film: Woman for Charlie (Dan Blocker, Nanette Fabray). Charlie the blacksmith sends for a bride — mail *order. 5.15-5.45 Joe 90.* 6.00-7.00 Good Evening Ulster. 10.30 Rockstage: *Orchestral* Manoeuvres in the Dark and Lene Lovich. 11.30 Bedtime. Closedown.

WESTWARD

As Thames except: 12.30 pm-1.00 Botanic Man. 1.20-1.30 News. 2.00 *Film: Dive Bomber (Errol Flynn, Fred* MacMurray) 1941 story about medical problems of fliers. 4.13-4.15 Gus Honeybun's Birthdays. 5.15-5.45 Happy Days. 6.00-7.00 Westward Diary. 10.34 Ladies Man. 11.00 That's Hollywood. 11.30 Faith For Life. 11.35 Closedown.

YORKSHIRE

As London except: 12.30 pm-1.00 Botanic Man. 1.20-1.30 News. 2.00 Bygones. 2.30-4.15 Film: Sixty Glorious Years (Anna Neagle, Anton Walbrook). *Pageant of Queen Victoria.* 5.15-5.45 Survival. 6.00 Calendar. 6.30-7.00 Give us a Clue. 10.30 Benson. 11.00 Rugby League. 11.45 Run From the Morning. 12.15 am Closedown.

ANGLIA

As Thames except: 12.30 pm-1.00 *Botanic Man.* 1.20-1.30 News. 2.00-4.15 Film: Scaramouche (Stewart Granger, Eleanor Parker, Janet Leigh). Historical drama. 5.15-5.45 Bless Me Father. 6.00 About Anglia. 6.30-7.00 Survival. 10.30 Anglia Reports. 11.00 News. 11.05 New Kind of Family. 11.35 Monte Carlo Show: Neil Sedaka. 12.35 am Festival.

CHANNEL

As Thames except: 12.00 Closedown. *12.30 pm Botanic Man. 1.20-1.30* News. 2.00-4.15 Film: Dive Bomber (Errol Flynn, Fred MacMurray) 1941 story about medical problems of fliers. 5.15-5.45 Happy Days. 6.00 Channel Report. 6.25 School Report. 6.35-7.00 Freestyle Dancin' 10.34 Ladies Man 11.00 That's Hollywood. 11.30 Closedown.

GRAMPIAN

As Thames except: Starts 9.25 am-9.30 First Thing. 12.30 pm-1.00 Botanic Man. *1.20-1.30* News 2.00-4.15 Film: Casino Royale (David Niven, Peter Sellers, Ursula Andress). Spoof of James Bond adventures. 5.15-5.45 Mork and Mindy. 6.00 North Tonight. 6.30-7.00 Country Focus. 10.30 New Avengers. 11.30 Cover to Cover 12.00 Amazing Years of Cinema: The Lovers. 12.30 am News. 12.35 Closedown

SCOTTISH

As Thames except: 12.30 pm-1.00 Botanic Man. 1.20-1.30 News. 2.00 Film: Place of One's Own* (Margaret Lockwood, James Mason, Barbara Mullen). Stylish ghost story. 3.45-4.15 Survival. 5.15-5.45 Emmerdale Farm. 6.00 Scotland Today. 6.40-7.00 Crimedesk. 10.30 Late Call. 10.35 Film: *Scream and Scream Again (Vincent* Price, Christopher Lee, Alfred Marks) A blood sucker at large. 12.20 am Closedown.

WHAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN: † STEREO * BLACK AND WHITE (r) REPEAT

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Anthrax protest 'puts whole country at risk'

By David Nicholson-Lord

Protesters who claim to have taken soil infected with potentially lethal anthrax spores from an uninhabited Scottish island were accused by a government minister yesterday of placing the whole country at risk.

Mr Hamish Gray, Minister of State for Energy and a Scottish MP, levelled the accusation after the discovery of a package of supposedly infected soil at the Chemical Defence Establishment at Porton Down, Wiltshire, on Saturday.

It is claimed that the soil is part of a consignment allegedly taken by protesters from the Hebridean island of Gruinard last week. The island has been closed to the public since germ warfare experiments on sheep were conducted there in 1941.

In an anonymous statement to newspapers, including *The Times*, the protesters said the "seeds of death" were being sent back to where they came from. They gave a warning that more packages would be deposited at "appropriate points" over the next 12 months.

Government defence centres were placed on alert yesterday and police forces were told of the possible dangers.

Microbiologists from Porton Down were examining the earth but the results of tests will not be known before tomorrow at the earliest.

The Ministry of Defence said yesterday it was too early to say whether the protest, named "Dark Harvest" in the statement, was a hoax but said that it was being treated seriously.

The protesters claimed that microbiologists had removed 300lb of samples from Gruinard and that all necessary safety precautions had been taken.

They were accused yesterday by Mr Gray, MP for Ross and Cromarty, of gross irresponsibility. "These people have put the whole country at danger by such a silly action, if in fact there is any anthrax-infected ground there."

Mr Gray said if the group had gone to the island it was like "somebody going to an area affected by rabies, taking and then distributing them a few animals home with them around the countryside".

The wartime experiments with anthrax spores on Gruinard culminated in plans to bomb Berlin with anthrax weapons in 1945. According to Dr Rex Watson, director of Porton Down, Berlin would still be *uninhabitable today if the plan* had gone ahead.

Some estimates have claimed that the spores could remain dangerous for several hundred years. The Ministry of Defence is understood to insist on a seven-month immunization course for anyone visiting Gruinard.

Anthrax is primarily a highly infectious disease of cattle and sheep. It is increasingly rare among humans. The last fatality in Britain is thought to be that of a woman holidaymaker returning from Tunisia in 1972, but there was an outbreak in the Soviet Union last year.

First symptoms of anthrax are said to be mild, but within three or five days a human victim can suffer boils, violent fever and severe breathing difficulties.

The protesters said in a statement issued to newspapers that Gruinard would remain a death trap for between 200 and 1,000 years. It calls for a survey of the island with the spores then being buried under several feet of reinforced concrete.

The microbiologists who are said to have landed on Gruinard were, according to the statement, from two universities and were guided by local people. It adds: "In 1941 the Government took our island away. We want it back."

Liverpool dockers strike from today

From Our Correspondent
Liverpool

Work at the loss-making port of Liverpool will be halted from this morning when the 3,500 registered dockers start an indefinite strike over a manning dispute arising from the recently-negotiated pay and productivity deal.

More than 20 vessels in the port will be affected. Others are expected to be diverted from the river and yesterday employers expressed fears that some trade would be lost irretrievably if the stoppage were prolonged. They accuse the dockers of reneging on the package deal which was settled last month after five months of negotiation.

About half the labour force took the decision at an hour-long mass meeting in Liverpool boxing stadium yesterday. Only a handful voted against a recommendation from the Mersey docks shop stewards to strike in support of 500 men employed by the Liverpool Maritime Terminals who are already out.

Afterwards, Mr Denis Kelly, chairman of the shop stewards, said: "We had been instructed by our officials and no other decision could be made. We have honoured the agreement but last week's action is against the rules as laid down. We have given plenty to the employers to put this port back on its feet again. Now we will stay out until the employers start to talk sensibly."

A spokesman for the Liverpool Port Employers' Association said their chairman, Mr James Fitzpatrick, who is also managing director of the Mersey Docks and Harbour Board, had commented before flying out on a trade mission to China on Saturday: "It ill becomes anyone to renege on a deal which has already been agreed".

The spokesman said the men had received their lump sum £200 backdated payment and were getting their new rates of pay.

Briton sets speed record in jet car

Wendover, Utah, Oct 11.—Richard Noble, a sales executive, became the fastest Briton on land when he reached a speed of 418.118 mph in his jet-powered Thrust 2 car, it was announced here today.

He reached the speed across the Bonneville salt flats yesterday, beating the record 403.1 mph set by the late Donald Campbell in his car Proteus Bluebird at Lake Eyre, South Australia, on July 17, 1964.

But he feared that the salt on the flats was too soft for his attempt on the world land speed record, expected at the end of this week.

Mr Noble, aged 35, whose car is powered by a Rolls-Royce jet engine taken from a Lightning Fighter aircraft, hopes to reach a speed of at least 630 mph in that attempt.—Reuter.

□ Balloon flight: Mr John Shoecraft, a real estate developer, landed his helium balloon Superchicken on Sapelo Island, Georgia, yesterday and claimed the first coast-to-coast crossing of the United States (a Staff Reporter writes). He and his co-pilot, Mr Fred Gorrell, set out from Los Angeles on Friday.

Unions expect BL plant to close

As production of BL Cars' new Triumph Acclaim restarts today at Cowley, Oxford, the closure of the firm's engines factory in Coventry with the loss of 1,500 jobs is expected to be announced.

Local and national union officials have been called to separate meetings with the management in London and Coventry.

Mr Bill Lapworth, a Transport and General Workers' Union leader in Coventry, said yesterday they feared the plant would close as part of the BL streamlining programme.

Coventry's unemployment figure is 30,360. If the shutdown of the engines plant is confirmed, it would bring BL job losses in the city over the past two years to about 12,000.

At Cowley, 650 assembly men return to work on the Acclaim after an eight-day strike. The management told them they would be deemed to have dismissed themselves if they did not go back.

The men had walked out after demanding lay-off pay for a day they had to be sent home because of a separate dispute at the Cowley body plant.

Company executives have an even more vital battle this week, to convince the firm's 58,000 manual employees not to join an all-out strike over pay.

The De Lorean controversy

'I'm on my own'

From Michael Hamlyn, New York, Oct 11

Mr William Haddad, author of the controversial memorandum expressing concern over the financing of the De Lorean car firm said today that it was written in a journalistic style. But he added: "I tend to write memos in bombastic terms in order to catch De Lorean's attention."

He denied that he was any part of a conspiracy to damage the company. "I want it to succeed", he said. "I would have been pleased not to have had this public controversy.

"We took a swamp and built a factory on it. There are 2,000 people there who now have jobs who would not have, and they work like hell for it."

Miss Marian Gibson, who has handed out papers from the De Lorean company to the British authorities, used to work for Mr Haddad.

But he said that he was not in partnership with her. "Her actions have nothing to do with me at all. She just got up such a head of steam about something and off she went."

Mr Haddad says that he was marginally involved with the security of the plant, but had no contact with the IRA. "I had no contact with them *per se*", he said.

Relations with the IRA have recently become somewhat strained in the Twinbrook district, where the De Lorean firm has its factory. Until the hunger strikes there was virtually no trouble, but when a hunger striker died there were demonstrations and firebomb attacks which held up production.

According to Mr Knepper, the company's spokesman, Mr Haddad left the firm in September.

Mr Haddad, who is 52, was at one time a reporter for the *New York Post* and has also worked in politics.

□ Mr Haddad had apparently fallen from grace within the highest echelons of the company over a controversial business decision, but he was employed on a contract and was due to leave in any case (Christopher Thomas writes from Belfast).

He is regarded as a highly personable man with strong political convictions and is seen as sympathetic to the Irish republican cause. He worked for the company for 20 months, handling publicity for the project. A former colleague said: "He was part politician, part journalist. He seems to have had a rich and varied past."

£4,600 on gold taps 'stupid'

Continued from page 1

□ Last week the *Daily Mirror* published a memo written by Mr Haddad in highly charged language about expenditures that could be portrayed as financial irregularities. Mr De Lorean insists he never received it, and Mr Haddad has apparently admitted he never sent it.

Mr Haddad's supposed memo referred to £10,000 of Harrods gold bath taps at a company house in Northern Ireland.

Yesterday Mr De Lorean again rejected the main charges made by Messrs Gibson and Haddad but said that £4,600 had been spent on gold taps—not from Harrods—in a total of £14,000 renovating bathrooms in houses taken over, the main one being for accommodating visitors to the new plant.

He said: "We confessed to the Government that this had been done, that it was indiscreet. I will say now it was stupid. It should never have happened but it was without my consent. Gold taps are more associated with Hugh Heffner and bunny girls."

Under the agreement between Mr De Lorean's car company and the Northern Ireland Development Agency in August 1978 a new company, De Lorean Motor Cars Ltd was set up. Of the total £18.3m, £1 shares, the agency put up £17.7m for one class of share which carried one share each and the company which Mr De Lorean controls, De Lorean Motor Cars, put up £546,000 for another class of each. share which carried 90 votes each.

What Mr De Lorean brought to the new Belfast company, he said, was the cars, the patents on technology and other development work on which he had been workin gsince 1975. He estimated yesterday that as a consultant with his private company, JZ De Lorean Corporation he had received income of 5.7 million dollars in two years which had been spent on the development of his "dream" car.

Mr De Lorean said he put in his design asset independently valued at 7.5m dollars which are entered in the De Lorean books for one dollar.

He said in July the company broke even, in August it made $440,000 and in September it made a profit of $2m. The fresh capital from the New York Stock Exchange was earmarked to produce a sedan version of the DMC12 sports car. He also plans to expand existing production from 80 cars a day to 120 cars a day by next March, when employment at the plant should increase to 3,500 people.

Mr De Lorean has an option to buy the Government's equity stake of £17.7m. Under an agreement between the two the buy-back terms of 15 per cent compound interest would mean Mr De Lorean would need to find £35.54m if he wanted to buy the stake next year.

Mr De Lorean maintained that the allegations which had been made could have been satisfactorily answered at any time since the Belfast company was formed because the informaton on financial structure was contained in the agreement with the Government.

He said he hoped that afteer the Attorney General's statement he would be able to tell the workers at the Dunmurry plant: "We are in business; we are going to stay. Between us we have crawled over 20 mountains and we are not going to allow this molehill to slow us down."

Why Roy Mason backed the plant, page 6
Leading article, page 7

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events

Princess Margaret attends Loewe fashion show and reception in aid of Dr Barnardo's, The Guildhall, 6.30.

The Duke of Kent, Colonel-in-Chief of the Royal Regiment of Fusiliers, visits 5th Battalion training, Germany, arrives Hanover Airport, 11.

Talks, lectures

Matisse by Carole Conrad, Tate Gallery, 1. Passive Solar Heating for Buildings—a survey by John Littler, Merton district library, Morden Road, London, 8. Concert Platform 1—Michael Grau-bart on Mahler's Symphony No 6 to be played later in the evening, 5.55, Waterloo Room, Royal Festival Hall. Film time: Public Sculpture: the Piazza della Signoria plus Picasso the Sculptor, National Gallery, 1. Victorian jewelry: romanticism and sentiment by Judy Rudoe, British Museum, 11.30. The art of conversation—techniques of terracotta sculpture from the 15th to 19th centuries by John Larson, Victoria and Albert Museum, 1.15. Scientists Against Nuclear Arms, symposium George Square Theatre, University of Edinburgh, 7.30. Chicago and the Mid West, commercial buildings and the work of Louis Sullivan and Frank Lloyd Wright, The Victorian Society, 1 Priory Gardens, Chiswick, 6.30.

Exhibitions

Print and water colours by Graham Clarke, The Nevill Gallery, 43 St Peter's Street, Canterbury, 10-5.30. Prints by James McBey, N. W. Lott and H. J. Gerrish, 14 Mason's Yard, Duke Street, St James's, 10-6. Egyptian journal: photographs by Wendy Wallace, paintings by Rosalind Whitman, Africa Centre, 38 King Street, St James's, 10-6. Archaeological excavations at Rainham, Passmore Edwards Museum, Romford Road, Newham, 10-6. Images of reality: photographs of Canadian Indians, Horniman Museum, London Road, Forest Hill, London, 10.30-6. Sculpture for the blind and partially sighted, Tate Gallery, 10-6.

Lunchtime music

Benjamin Luxon, baritone, David Willison, piano, St John's, Smith Square, 1. Vivien Banfield, piano recital, St Lawrence Jewry, City, 1. Jean Carrington Cook, piano, St Anne and St Agnes, 1.10. Lynne Hirst, soprano, and Christopher Willis, piano, St Martin-in-the-Fields, 1.05.

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 15,651

ACROSS
1 Heartless way old Bob is upset — bad setback (4,4).
5 Point that is extremely broad (6).
10 Open space in London for sporting event with vulgar following (9,6).
11 Tiny bit in any body of knowledge (and vice versa) (7).
12 Certain things are taken for this (7).
13 Highest point or end of sail in boat (8).
15 No star player makes addition to runs . . . (5).
18 . . . six score as part of MCC (5).
20 Poem describing tramp (8).
23 What's an acquaintance of 17, or normally of 4? (7).
25 "Soldier, full of strange oaths"? (7).
26 Announcement of court victory for plucky group and fire-raiser (4,3,3,5).
27 In US, drink like a fish (3-3).
28 Fruit-grower's special brand of repartee (4-4).

DOWN
1 Tell, perhaps, foremost member of crew (6).
2 Don's punishment — permanent sending down (9).
3 Due to inflation this goes up, for a start (7).
4 Remarkably, not even lady 'ad vanished (5).
6 Ignore a dreadful time long ago (4,3).
7 Insect's trapped by them methodically (5).
8 Confusing note with four others, perhaps (4-4).
9 Year, for example, weapons are raised in local section (8).
14 State friendship in adversity (8).
16 Jumbo that flies North American routes? (9).
17 More peculiar type out of place in House (8).
19 Growing result of policy-maker's optimization (7).
21 Amelia's mistake (7).
22 Chap in Joan's place has to hurry (6).
24 Like mad Kate, not half changed (5).
25 Perfect present? This could be one of them (5).

The Solution of Saturday's Prize Puzzle No 15,650 will appear next Saturday

Church music

Southwark Cathedral: Today, Murray Stewart (organ) 1.10.

St Paul's Cathedral: Thursday, Soren Gangflot (Fredrikstad) (organ) 6.

St Michael's, Cornhill: today, Malcolm Archer (organ) 1; Thursday, City of London Sinfonia, 1.

Lincoln Minster: Saturday, Lincoln Musical Society, 7.30.

Liverpool Anglican Cathedral: Saturday, Ian Tracey (organ) 3.

Bangor Cathedral: Tuesday, Andrew Goodwin (organ) 1.15.

Chichester Cathedral: Tuesday, Frank Quinn (cello), Mary Barker (piano) 1.10.

Wakefield Cathedral: Friday, John Scott (organ) 7.30; Saturday, combined cathedral choirs, 7.30.

Bristol Cathedral: Tuesday, Stephen Foulkes (baritone) Clifford Harker (organ) 12.45.

St Martin-within-Ludgate, today, Pisa Opera group, 1.15; Friday, Plagean Quartet, 1.15.

St George's, Bristol: Thursday, Paul Barrit (violin) William Howard (piano) 1.

St Peter's, Bramshaw, New Forest: Friday, Elizabethan and Renaissance music, 7.30.

Norwich Cathedral: Wednesday, cello and trombone quartet, 7.30.

York Minster: Saturday, Yorkshire Symphony Orchestra, 7.30.

Today's anniversaries

Births: James Ramsay MacDonald, at Lossiemouth, 1866; Ralph Vaughan Williams at Down Ampney, Gloucestershire, 1872. Deaths: Pierro della Francesca, Borgo San Sepolero, 1492; Elizabeth Fry, prison reformer, Ramsgate, 1845;

Bond winners

The weekly £100,000 Premium Bond winning number was 21VF 002061. The winner lives in Essex. The £50,000 winner was 4QF 637953 (Barnet), and the £25,000 number 7XB 799931 (Surrey).

Viewing today

Bonhams, auctioneers, Montpelier Street, Knightsbridge: European oil paintings 9 to 5; prints 9 to 5.

Nature notes

Bramblings are arriving in this country now, having deserted the continental birch forests; they feed under the beech trees, or with chaffinches at the edge of fields. Immigrant siskins spread over southern England, joining up with the lesser redpolls in the tops of alder trees. Of our resident finches, the twite comes down from the northern moors, and settles on salt-marshes and coastal pastures. Goldfinches — which have become common town-birds in recent years—feed on seed-heads, darting off on brilliant wings when disturbed, but quickly returning.

On river and canal banks, the pink bushes of hemp agrimony seem to crumble as their many flowerheads turn to seed. By ditches, the small yellow-and-white flowers of the black nightshade are still to be seen, side by side with its large, black berries. Wall-rocket shows bright yellow flowers at the top of stalks from which the long seed-pods stand out like raised arms. On the trees, leaves are still turning slowly; but conkers are abundant, ash-keys are losing their golden glow and turning brown, and sycamore-seeds are spinning in flurries to the ground. D. J. M.

The Pound

	Bank buys	Bank sells
Australia	1.72	1.65
Austria Sch	31.00	28.90
Belgium Fr	80.00	76.00
Canada $	2.36	2.27
France Fr	10.95	10.35
Germany DM	4.37	4.13
Greece Dr	108.00	102.00
Hongkong $	11.75	11.15
Ireland Pt	1.24	1.18
Italy Lir	2315.00	2215.00
Japan Yn	461.00	435.00
Netherlands Gld	4.81	4.57
Portugal Esc	125.00	118.00
South Africa Rd	1.97	1.80
Spain Pta	185.00	176.00
Sweden Kr	10.78	10.28
Switzerland Fr	3.70	3.48
USA $	1.97	1.90

Rates for small denomination bank notes only, as supplied on Friday by Barclays Bank International Ltd. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques and other foreign currency business.

London: The *FT* Index closed 10.5 up on Friday at 496.2.

First nights

Murder in Mind, a new thriller by Terence Feeley, starts today at Ashcroft, Croydon. Shared Experience—The Maids, by Jean Genet, today at Lyric Studio, Hammersmith. In the Mood, by Michael Abbensetts, Hampstead Theatre today. The Sunshine Boys, by Neil Simon, Churchill Theatre, Bromley, Kent, Wednesday. Harvest, Ambassadors, Wednesday. Arms and the Man, Lyric, Hammersmith, Thursday. Shakespeare's Rome, Mermaid, Thursday.

Last chance to see

Mephisto, by Ariane Mnouchkine, Round House. The Shoemakers' Holiday, by Thomas Dekker, National Theatre.

Sporting fixtures

Boxing: British heavyweight championship: G. Ferris v N. Meade (7.30).

Racing: Flat meeting at Warwick (2.0) and at Pontefract (2.15); National Hunt at Ayr (2.0).

The papers

Looking ahead to the Conservative Party conference, The Sunday Times says the party is more sharply divided than at any time in living memory. Mrs Margaret Thatcher is dead wrong to be complacent.

The Sunday Telegraph believes that the chances are overwhelmingly that Mrs Thatcher will emerge as the applauded victor. Her economic policies still enjoy solid support among Tory voters. Tory ferment is nothing resembling Labour's bitter divisions, and is caused not by a clash of ideologies but by unease about prospects at the next election.

According to the News of the World Mrs Thatcher must resolutely ride out the squalls.

The Sunday Express says those urging Mrs Thatcher to soften her stance offer an alternative that is far worse, of fudging our way out of problems and delaying an even worse crunch until another day.

The Daily Mirror says the American Irish who finance the IRA from the safety of their bars in Manhattan and Boston have a new victory to celebrate. Others will remember the latest person to die for the beloved cause. Her name was Nora Field.

On Saturday morning she went shopping and stopped to speak to an expectant mother. A moment later the bomb went off. Mrs Field didn't die in a just war. She was a victim of a black wickedness.

Roads

London and South East: M1 closed from junction 5 to 7, 8pm 9am—diversions. Blackwall Tunnel one lane southbound 9 am-4 pm. A272 and A29 junction delays. A25 diversions through Westcott.

The Midlands: A5 Long delays at Paulerspury, Atherstone and West Felton. M5, one carriageway between junctions 1 and 2 and between junction 15 to Keele service area.

The North: M6 several lanes closed between Junctions 21 and 22 and junctions 28 and 29. M18 one lane each way from start of motorway to junction 2.

Aid for students

Guests at this evening's private view of European Illustrations exhibition in the Lyttelton Circle at the National Theatre, London, will pay for their drinks to help raise money for students to attend the Royal College of Art illustration department. Government cuts have prevented some students taking up places in the department.

Theatre date

After its success at the Edinburgh Festival Steven Berkoff's play Decadence, a study of the upper classes "so called by virtue of strangulated vowel tones rather than any real achievement", is to transfer to the Arts Theatre, Great Newport Street, Westminster, on October 29. Berkoff directs and acts in the play with one other player, Linda Marlowe.

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Weather

General situation: Pressure will be low with a W to NW airstream covering much of the country. Few showers in SE.

Forecasts from 6 am to midnight

London, Central S, SE England, East Anglia, Midlands: Cloudy with rain dying out; brighter later; wind variable becoming mainly moderate; rather cold, max temp 11 to 13C (52 to 55F).

Central N, NW, E England: Rather cloudy with scattered rain in places early; becoming bright and dry; wind mainly W light to moderate; rather cold, max temp 9 to 11C (48 to 52F).

Channel Islands, SW England, Wales: Cloudy at first followed by brighter weather and a few showers; wind mainly NW light; rather cold, max temp 11 to 13C (52 to 55F).

Lake District, Isle of Man, N Ireland: Rather cloudy at first; sunny intervals; perhaps a few showers, but most places dry; wind W to NW moderate; rather cold, max temp 9 to 11C (48 to 52F).

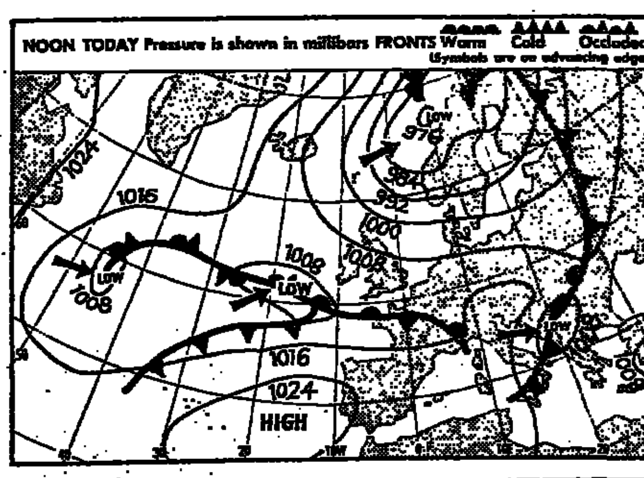
NE England, Borders, Edinburgh and Dundee: Mainly dry; sunny intervals; wind W moderate to fresh; near or below normal, max temp 10 to 12C (50 to 54F).

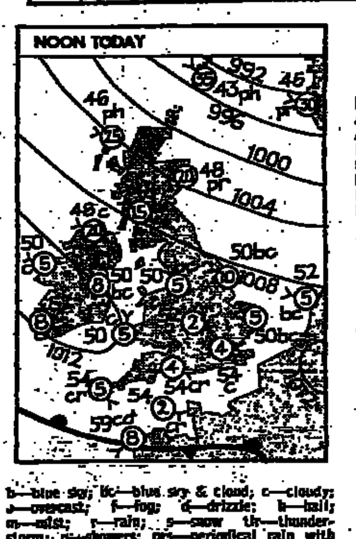
Aberdeen, NE, NW, SW Scotland, Glasgow, Central Highlands, Moray Firth, Argyll, Orkney, Shetland: Bright or sunny intervals; blustery showers; wind NW fresh to strong, gale in N Scotland; cold, max temp 8 to 10C (46 to 50F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Wednesday: Sunny intervals showers and rather cold. Parts of the S may have more general rain and become less cold.

SEA PASSAGES: S North Sea: Wind NW, strong, locally gale at first, showers; sea very rough. Straits of Dover, English Channel (E): Wind cyclonic variable, moderate, becoming NW, fresh to strong, occasional rain; sea moderate, becoming rough. St George's Channel, Irish Sea: Wind NW, fresh, becoming strong, showers; sea moderate, becoming rough.

Sun rises: 7.19 am — Sun sets: 6.14 pm
Moon sets: 5.25 am — Moon rises: 6.20 pm
Full moon: Tomorrow.





b—blue sky; bc—blue sky & cloud; c—cloudy; o—overcast; f—fog; d—drizzle; h—hail; m—mist; r—rain; s—snow th—thunderstorm; p—showers; prs—periodical rain with snow. Wind speed in mph

Lighting up time

London 6.44 pm to 6.51 am
Bristol 6.54 pm to 7.1 am
Edinburgh 6.50 pm to 7.10 am
Manchester 6.50 pm to 7.2 am
Penzance 7.7 pm to 7.11 am

Satellite predictions

LONDON: Cos 151R: 6.08-6.15; WNW; 70N; ESE. Cos 185R: 5.34-5.42; NW; 80WNW; SE. Cos 394R: 19.25-19.30; WNW; 25WSW; S.

Predictions supplied by Earth Satellite Unit, University of Aston, Birmingham.

Yesterday

Temperatures at midday yesterday: f, fair; s, sun.

		C	F			C	F
Belfast	f	9	48	Guernsey	s	12	54
Birmingham	f	10	50	Inverness	f	7	45
Blackpool	f	11	52	Jersey	f	13	55
Bristol	f	11	52	London	s	12	54
Cardiff	f	11	52	Manchester	f	10	50
Edinburgh	s	10	50	Newcastle	s	10	50
Glasgow	s	9	48	Ronaldsway	f	10	50

London

SATURDAY

Temp: max, 7 am to 7 pm, 11C (52F); min, 7 pm to 7 am, 9C (48F). Humidity: 7 pm, 83 per cent. Rain: 24hr to 7 pm, .06in.

YESTERDAY

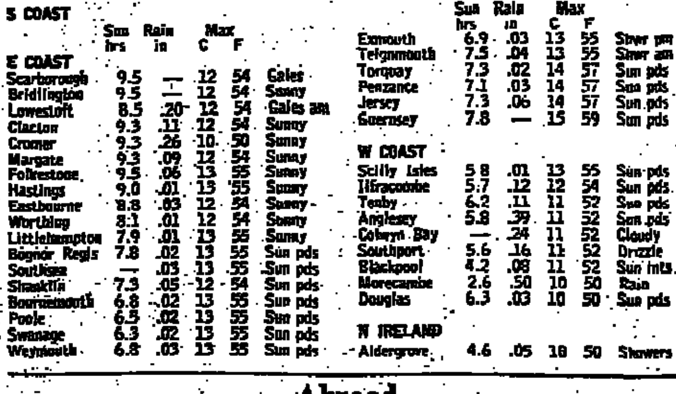
Temp: max, 7 am to 7 pm, 13C (55F); min, 7 pm to 7 am, 7C (45F). Humidity: 7pm, 56 per cent. Rain: 24hr to 7 pm, .08in. Sun: 24hr to 7 pm, 9.2hr. Bar, mean sea level, 7 pm, 1,000.11 millibars, rising. 1,000 millibars = 29.53in.

High tides

	AM	HT	PM	HT
London Bridge	1.31	6.9	1.48	6.9
Aberdeen	12.44	4.2	1.22	4.2
Avonmouth	7.09	12.8	7.29	13.4
Belfast	10.49	3.4	11.02	3.6
Cardiff	6.55	11.9	7.15	12.4
Devonport	5.28	5.3	5.46	5.6
Dover	10.43	6.7	11.02	6.7
Falmouth	4.58	5.1	5.16	5.4
Glasgow	12.28	4.7	12.42	4.6
Harwich	11.40	4.0		
Holyhead	10.11	5.5	10.24	5.9
Hull	5.59	7.2	6.34	7.3
Ilfracombe	5.48	8.9	6.09	7.2
Leith	2.12	5.3	2.47	5.5
Liverpool	11.09	9.1	11.24	9.6
Lowestoft	9.02	2.4	9.54	2.5
Margate	11.44	4.8		
Milford Haven	6.01	6.7	6.20	7.2
Newquay	4.53	6.7	5.12	7.2
Oban	5.48	3.8	6.01	4.2
Penzance	4.27	5.4	4.44	5.7
Portland	6.57	2.1	7.09	2.3
Portsmouth	11.20	4.7	11.32	4.7
Shoreham	11.01	6.2	11.17	6.3
Southampton	10.56	4.5	11.05	4.5
Swansea	6.04	9.3	6.25	9.8
Tees	3.11	5.3	3.47	5.5
Walton-on-the-Naze	11.35	4.2		

Tide measurement in metres: 1m = 3.2808ft.

At the resorts



	Sun hrs	Rain in	Max C	Max F	
E COAST					
Scarborough	9.5	—	12	54	Gales
Bridlington	9.5	—	12	54	Sunny
Lowestoft	8.5	.20	12	54	Gales am
Clacton	9.3	.11	12	54	Sunny
Cromer	9.3	.26	10	50	Sunny
Margate	9.3	.09	12	54	Sunny
Folkestone	9.5	.06	13	55	Sunny
Hastings	9.0	.01	13	55	Sunny
Eastbourne	8.8	.03	12	54	Sunny
Worthing	8.1	.01	12	54	Sunny
Littlehampton	7.9	.01	13	55	Sunny
Bognor Regis	7.8	.02	13	55	Sun pds
Southsea	—	.03	13	55	Sun pds
Shanklin	7.3	.05	12	54	Sun pds
Bournemouth	6.8	.02	13	55	Sun pds
Poole	6.5	.02	13	55	Sun pds
Swanage	6.3	.02	13	55	Sun pds
Weymouth	6.8	.03	13	55	Sun pds
S COAST					
Exmouth	6.9	.03	13	55	Shwr pm
Teignmouth	7.5	.04	13	55	Shwr am
Torquay	7.3	.02	14	57	Sun pds
Penzance	7.1	.03	14	57	Sun pds
Jersey	7.3	.06	14	57	Sun pds
Guernsey	7.8	—	15	59	Sun pds
W COAST					
Scilly Isles	5.8	.01	13	55	Sun pds
Ilfracombe	5.7	.12	12	54	Sun pds
Tenby	6.2	.11	11	52	Sun pds
Anglesey	5.8	.39	11	52	Sun pds
Colwyn Bay	—	.24	11	52	Cloudy
Southport	5.6	.16	11	52	Drizzle
Blackpool	4.2	.08	11	52	Sun ints
Morecambe	2.6	.50	10	50	Rain
Douglas	6.3	.03	10	50	Sun pds
N IRELAND					
Aldergrove	4.6	.05	10	50	Showers

Abroad

MIDDAY: c, cloud; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun.

		C	F			C	F			C	F			C	F
Ajaccio	c	21	70	Casablanca	s	25	77	Locarno	c	20	68	Rhodes	s	25	77
Akrotiri	f	26	79	Chicago	f	16	61	Los Angeles	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Alexandria	f	28	82	Cologne	c	7	45	Luxembourg	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Algiers	s	28	82	Copenhagen	r	10	50	Madrid	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Amsterdam	f	12	54	Corfu	f	25	77	Majorca	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Athens	s	25	77	Dublin	f	10	50	Malaga	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bahrain	f	33	91	Dubrovnik	r	20	68	Malta	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Barbados	f	30	86	Faro	s	25	77	Melbourne	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Barcelona	f	24	75	Florence	c	18	64	Miami	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Beirut	f	27	81	Frankfurt	f	9	48	Milan	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Belgrade	f	24	75	Funchal	f	23	73	Montreal	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Berlin	c	10	50	Geneva	c	11	52	Moscow	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bermuda	f	23	73	Gibraltar				Munich	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Biarritz	r	18	64	Helsinki	c	11	52	Nairobi	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Boulogne	s	11	52	Hongkong	s	27	81	Naples	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bordeaux	c	19	66	Innsbruck	r	14	57	New York	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Boston	f	9	48	Istanbul	s	21	70	Nice	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Brussels	c	11	52	Jeddah	f	33	91	Oslo	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Budapest	c	20	68	Johannesburg	f	18	64	Paris	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cairo	f	29	84	Las Palmas	s	24	75	Prague	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cape Town	s	31	88	Lisbon	s	23	75	Reykjavik	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]